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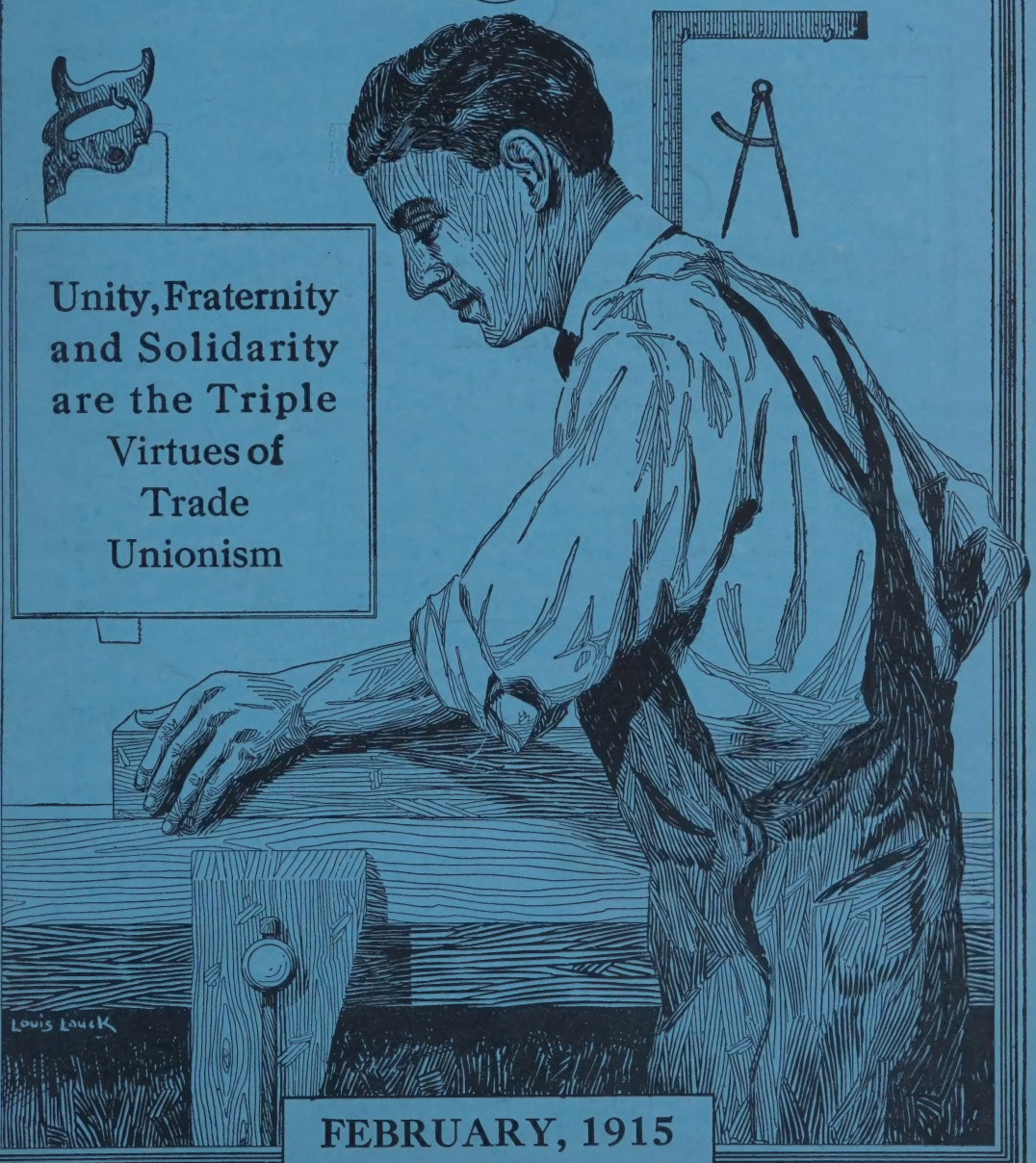


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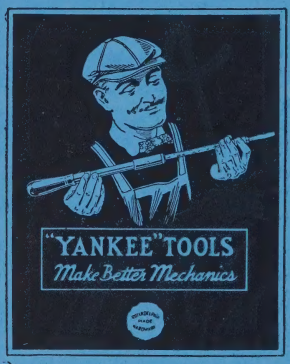


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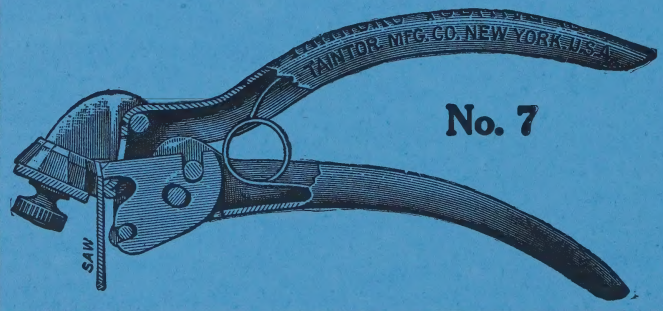


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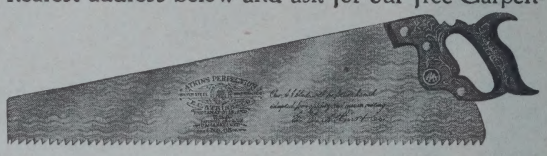

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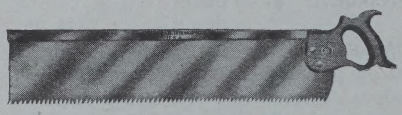

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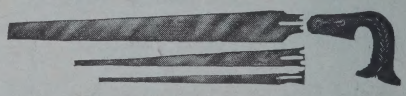

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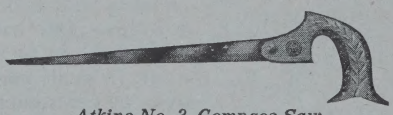

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# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1915

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Ten Cents a Copy


# For A' That and A' That

Is there, for honest poverty,
That hangs his head, and a' that!
The coward slave, we pass him by,
We dare be poor for a' that!
For a' that, and a' that,
Our toil's obscure, and a' that!
The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that.

You see yon birkie, ca'd a lord,
Wha struts, and stares, and a' that!
Though hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a coof for a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
His riband, star, and a' that,
The man of independent mind,
He looks and laughs at a' that

A prince can make a belted knight,
A marquis, duke and a' that;
But an honest man aboon his might,
Guid faith, he mauna fa' that;
For a' that, and a' that,
Their dignities, and a' that,
The pith o' sense, and pride o' worth,
Are higher ranks than a' that!

Then let us pray that come it may—
As come it will for a' that—
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,
May bear the gree, and a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
It's comin' yet, for a' that,
That man to man, the warld o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that!

—*Robert Burns*

## LABOR'S ORGANIZED EFFORT

(By E. H. Neal.)

"There's power for ye," said Mr. Pearl, with a glance at the river sweeping by us. "Lord! she's like a belt off the world's engine."—Irving Bacheller.

IT is what "he said" or what "she said" that has been the principal subject for conversation between man and man for ages past and will continue so for ages to come. The fact that man's opinion is molded by environment is taken small heed of, and our usual expression, when meeting with views that do not coincide with ours is, "what a fool that fellow is." Yet "that fellow" has based his ideas upon a condition that his critic probably never came in contact with; and not having come in contact with it, it does not exist for him. Opinions are sometimes twisted and distorted by hate, by jealousy, by fear, by animosity and by many of the microbes that eat into a man's mind, cancer-like, destroying reasoning power and making one intolerant of the views of another. Proof positive will not convince some men, and some men simply waste their time in trying to enlighten a man who has made up his mind not to be enlightened. Is it up to you or me to look on one or the other and say "thou fool?"

We have heard that there is no class-consciousness in this land of ours; that we are all free and equal. Did this statement emanate from an individual who has made packing boxes all his life and whose low wage would not permit him to take a day off to look for something better? Could any one convince this man who in his youth and prime made from $3.00 to $3.50 per day, that wages have increased 75 per cent. in the past few years when, now that his head is gray, he finds but $2.00 per day in his pay envelope? One of our carpenters was told by a "student of economics" that $5.00 per day was a splendid wage.

"Why, just think, man, $27.50 per week of five and one-half days; $1,430 per year! Aren't you satisfied with that?"

"I would be," said the carpenter, "if I got free rent, free grub, free shoes and clothes and a free doctor when any of my family was sick during the time I was out of a job."

"Oh," said this student of economics, "I thought carpenters always had work."

If this carpenter was free to do as he pleased he would be pleased to work fifty-two weeks in the year. We can imagine what his thoughts were as to the mental equipment of that student of economics.

These inconsistencies obtain both inside and outside the ranks of organized labor. We have in mind an instance where an able and conscientious representative of organized labor accepted an invitation to confer upon labor's needs with the then chief executive of this country. He had information that would have been of great value to the men he represented, but those he sought to serve looked askance at him and decided he was out of their class, as he "hobnobbed with the big bugs," and it was time he was "called down." He was defeated at the next election—the moth and rust of class prejudice had eaten the crown from the throne of reason.

Some students of economics say there is always room for "compromise" or a chance for it in disputes between labor and capital. If so, the writer has never come in touch with it except in minor disputes. There has never been a material gain in either hours or wages that the carpenter did not have to fight for and yet these students of economics are in clover when they can compile statistics showing the amount lost in wages while the men are on strike. There is never a word of the meetings of labor representatives with employers night

after night, arguing, wrangling, cajoling, for weeks and months before open warfare is declared. Then and not until then does the public learn of trouble between capital and labor. The public is not interested until it feels the pinch. Then it asks questions.

"I engaged this loft for June 1—why is it not ready?"

"My lease has expired and I want the suite of rooms promised me by you, Mr. Owner, by you, sir, and here is your building unfinished. Why?"

Mr. Owner consults Mr. Builder and Mr. Builder calmly shows Mr. Owner a strike clause in his contract, but he does not tell Mr. Owner that his (Mr. Builder's) association had instructed him as a committeeman in conference with labor to "stand pat; we will make labor earn all it gets; let 'em sweat; our strike clauses protect us." Then Mr. Owner, Mr. Tenant and Mr. Prospective Tenant set up a hue and cry, their kind join in and labor's demands are granted (sometimes) but at what a cost?

It seems to me a little foresight, a little reason, a little humanity and a lot of horse sense would do away with all this strife. Experience does not teach in such matters. Just as long as the hog instinct survives in human beings, just so long will this sort of strife continue. The capitalist fights with all his strength to retain what wealth he has and to gain more. "The more I have," he thinks, "the more power I have in the financial and industrial world. If that 'more' I seek is sweated from the pores of humanity I care not as long as my wealth increases; and I am not obliged to smell the sweat that has increased my wealth—my power."

On the other hand, I, as a workman, as one who toils for his daily bread, am going to fight for a wage that will support me and mine. I know the time is coming when I'll be no longer able to work and the dread of that time prompts me to fight with the primitive savagery of the red Indian to maintain what I have and to gain more and more so that my loved ones will not become objects of charity. With this condition confronting every workingman, every union man, what becomes of the vaporings of the student of economics that stepped between labor and capital and told off his silly twaddle of the splendid wage received by the carpenter in the greater city of the western hemisphere?

There is always someone to tell us what to do. Recently the World published an article written by some poor student of economics, telling working girls how they could live and save money on $6.50 per week. We will not discuss that question here, as the working girls themselves have taken good care of that amateur "student." There can always be found someone to exploit his profound knowledge, obtained from profound books written by just such profound thinkers as he for the benefit of his pocket and all mankind. And even when we do come across a book written by a workman whose ideas are based upon actual experience we find that his environment differed so widely from that of another workman that his panacea for our ills falls far short of being a cure-all. Hence we find strife and contention within the ranks of organized labor, one faction fighting another, and perhaps a third faction fighting the other two.

A similar condition obtains among capitalists, and it is conceded by many of us that the conflict of capital with capital for controlling power is oftentimes more bitter and cruel than any conflict within the ranks of organized labor. One thing, however, has been emphasized many times. Capital always presents a united front to organized labor. While the term "united labor" is a misnomer, capital knows it and we know it. So why lie about it when we know that the other fellow knows that we know we are lying about it? This condition will obtain as long as men are for hire. Capital can always hire labor or some Judas that will betray labor. We strive to present that united front that many of our misguided members boast we now have. We will continue so to strive,

and we have advanced, but as yet no man can see the goal we strive for. We have with us that element that "bores from within," men in our own ranks who seek to disrupt in order that they may apply their remedy for curing the cancer of discontent.

We have the I. W. W. battering away at us from without and incidentally awakening the public to the fact that the ranks of organized labor consists of a fairly respectable lot of citizens. We have the paid spy of organized capital making his reports of our doings to his masters, selling our records and incidentally his soul to a labor-crushing crew of tricky lawyers in the employ of one of the most powerful trusts on the continent. And yet we have the student of economics who steps between capital and labor, holds up his right hand and says, "Let us have peace," when there is no peace, nor can there be as long as what is is. We have within our ranks the man who by careful, accurate work, good judgment, hard study and resourcefulness has worked his way to the position of superintendent, a man who has "made good." Suddenly he finds himself supplanted by some cigarette-smoking son of the man higher up. Wonderful incentive to strive for higher things! There has been something sown in the mind of that man—one of many—that bodes ill. Does "pull" supplant faithful service? How could you reconcile that man to the conscienceless capital that had thrown away his life's work as a thing of no value?

What would happen if, coincident with a visit of the little student of economics, this man should open a book and find a chapter headed, "Faithful Service Hath Its Just Reward"? Let the curtain obscure the harrowing sight.

These are the conditions as they are and no one should deny that they are better than they were in years gone by. Every effort of men to organize, even though that effort has spelled failure, has had its lessons. Something good has come of it. Something better will come of each successive effort. Some of these efforts have had their baptism of blood. The whole wide field of labor is strewn with broken bodies and broken hearts. Some of our pessimists declare that the day is not far distant when this land of ours will witness a strife between labor and capital that will shock the civilized world; that it will be physical strife between organized labor and the hirelings of organized capital which will deluge this land with blood from coast to coast; that the strife in Colorado, in Virginia and in Michigan is but the forerunner of what is to come; that the senseless strife in Europe is but the beginning of the end. Let those of us who believe in God pray that the spirit of humanity be instilled in the hearts and minds of men before this prophecy comes true; that from the body we have been told was made after His image be purged of all that is selfish, venomous, vile, cunning and unscrupulous. Supplant all this with the love of fair play, common honesty, common sense, steadfastness for the right and more brains, Lord, more brains.

These things will never come to pass as long as men are men and just so long will the lust for power and the lust for money rule the world. A workingman is entitled to his dream—he has little else—and no man is a man who has not dreamed of better things, of a better place to live and of wiping out forever that awful dread of sickness and old age. In organized labor he sees something tangible, he sees an opportunity to combine with his fellow workmen, he sees a chance to fight for what belongs to him. Hope within him is not dead; he realizes that by united effort he and his kind can, and will, better themselves. He sees organized labor upon its forward march toward better things and says, with Mr. Pearl:

"There's power for ye, Lord! she's like a belt off the world's engine."

---

Apple wood, used almost exclusively for saw handles, also furnishes the material for many so-called brierwood pipes and particularly for the large wooden type used in printing signs and posters.

## FAINT HEARTS AND STRONG ONES

(By H. B. Moyer.)

IT is a rather remarkable coincidence that one of the most daring of men, Sir Walter Raleigh, should have written on a pane of glass in Queen Elizabeth's presence the following well-known words: "Fain would I climb, but that I fear to fall." Her answer was—"If thy heart fail thee, why then climb at all?"

As evidence that in fact he was most courageous it is only necessary to relate that on the morning of his execution for an alleged political offense, Raleigh asked to see the ax, and touched the edge with the words, "This gives me no fear; it is a sharp and fair medicine to cure me of all my troubles. What matter how the head lie so the heart be right?"

It is a far cry from Raleigh's time to the present day—almost three centuries—but the words he scribbled on the window pane still live within the hearts of many of us; too many of us, in fact. The family of humans who have never realized the truth of the expression, "Nothing venture, nothing win," is a large one.

Fear of failure is the rock upon which many ambitious ships have foundered. Not that we decline to take chances of a certain kind, but that we are too frequently overcautious in matters concerning vital points of our welfare. "Fain would we climb, but that we fear to fall."

You meet them everywhere in all walks of life, the men who are capable of better things could they but become imbued with just a trifle more self-confidence. The skilful carpenter whose knowledge of his craft and of men fits him for a foremanship; the foreman whose skilful method of handling work and men fits him for becoming an employer.

Fear of failure is inborn with many people, and many a so-called successful man reaches the top not because of himself, but despite himself, and in this environment plays no small part. There seems to be unfortunately a tendency to over-emphasize the ignominy of failure. By many of our actions we show that we do not agree with Tennyson (with slight alterations) that

"'Tis better to have tried and lost
Than never to have tried at all."

It is chiefly on the score of fear of failure—this unwillingness to take a legitimate chance even for betterment—that we must account for the backwardness displayed by many of our non-union brethren. "The employers expect too much of you when you are a union man," says your backward non-unionist; "mebbe I wouldn't make good among such a classy lot of mechanics."

The answer is that it is again a question of environment. I know an extremely clever billiard player who for the life of him cannot play anything like the brilliant game he is capable of when opposed to inferior competition. He shines best when he is matched against real class, and he finds the game far more interesting not only because the play is better, but because he learns more. Perhaps some of our friends in the non-union rut would become real wideawake workmen were they put up alongside the real thing in the line of skilled workmanship. Who knows? At all events they'd learn a few things that are worth knowing.

While it is by no means certain that someone else would not have eventually discovered America, it is obvious that Christopher Columbus would not have been the lucky fellow had he been imbued with anything but the strongest of hearts and a goodly amount of self-confidence. We know that his fellow-countrymen tried their level best to discourage him from embarking on the supposedly perilous unknown seas, and it was only after seven years of rebuffs

and discouragements that he found patrons for his enterprise. However, Columbus found America, and to some extent at least benefited by the discovery. He took a long chance and won, and the world-at-large today is benefiting by Columbus's discovery.

And so it was and is with the organized labor movement.

In years gone by our ancestors took a big chance when they launched the labor movement. The authorities threw men into prison for even thinking along original lines in those days, and it was as much as a man's life was worth to actually do anything out of the general run of things.

Our ancestors took a chance. If fear of failure entered into their minds they evidently paid little heed to it. The consequences are that we—and all other workingmen who have any backbone and enough foresight to distinguish black from white—are benefiting by their courageous enterprise.

What would conditions in the world of labor be like today if our ancestors had lacked backbone? Would we be paying our employers for the privilege of working—but what's the use of conjuring up unpleasant possibilities or impossibilities?

Is it because they are afraid they might actually better themselves that our non-union fellows drift along in the old, old rut, or are they fearful lest receiving fair wages and an eight-hour day might prove too much of a shock for them? Mayhap they have learned to like the feel of the shackles and are suspicious lest real freedom prove irksome.

Meanwhile let us hope that some day there will be a general stiffening of backbones, when we all shall sing in unison with Whittier:

"On they come—the free battalions!
East and West and North they come,
And the heart beat of the millions
Is the beat of Freedom's drum."

## "HARD TIMES" AND THE BUSINESS MAN

(By O. D. Reisinger.)

THE great volume of money in circulation everywhere by which the daily currents of life and business activity are kept in motion comes from the wages paid to the men and women who labor. I do not believe that any of our business men could point to a single instance of a purchaser offering a ten-thousand-dollar mortgage, or any other legal paper of like amount or character, in payment for a pair of shoes, a suit of clothes, or any other ordinary commodity, or even for a considerable number of such commodities. Such merchandise is paid for in cash at the time of making the purchase usually, and even if some of this kind of business is done on credit, the regular earnings of the purchaser are relied on for the payment of the bill when the proper time comes. Therefore, not only is the money in general circulation everywhere made up of the wages of labor almost wholly, but the credit extended to many customers in all kinds of business is also based on those wages.

This fact being established, it follows as a matter of course that the higher the rates of wages go the greater will be the amount of money in circulation and the greater will be the volume of business transacted. Therefore, I would say to the average business man: if you wish to help in creating and maintaining a healthy and productive business condition, fall in with the forces of organized labor and assist them in raising and keeping up the standards of wages, whereby you will aid in keeping a larger amount of money in circulation. Your business will not suffer on account of this, even though you will be obliged to bear your share of the increase. On the

contrary, your business will improve and you will soon not only recover the trifling amount you may be obliged to contribute, but will increase your sales and profits many times over.

On the other hand, if you wish to help in bringing on what we call hard times you can easily do so by joining forces with the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and helping it to reduce the standards of wages, thereby taking money out of circulation and having your business suffer in proportion to the amount that is withdrawn.

There has never been such a thing as hard times when the working people had plenty of money or, at least, a regular and reliable supply. Hard times come when the working people have no money. And when this is the case, when poverty becomes oppressive, when want makes misery everywhere, when starvation threatens large numbers of our people, who holds the money that previously maintained the activities of business and provided for the needs of the masses? Not you, Mr. Business Man. For you cannot get it unless the persons who labor earn it and pay it to you. Oh, no! The fault lies not with you. You feel the pinch and stringency as well as the wage-earners from whom your supplies must come. The great captains of industry are the men who are to blame. They have carefully taken charge of the money, and in many cases have brought on the conditions which have given them the opportunity to do so. What do they do then? They immediately close down all the large mills and factories to make their control of the situation more complete. Why they do this is well known, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to discuss it at this time, except to answer their main excuse for their course.

What I should like to know is this: What is it that so blinds associated merchants and manufacturers that they pursue the course they do? They are the principal contributors to the condition we call hard times. They are the chief and most effective enemies of organized labor. They are continually fighting to establish low rates of wages and long hours of labor. They are ever contending for the right to use child labor; to drive weak women beyond their strength through long hours of toil and by paying them less than they pay men for the same work; to cut off the cost of keeping their factories and workshops in a healthy and sanitary condition and supplied with the common conveniences of life and proper safeguards for their employes; to use every means to restrict putting out money and thereby keeping it out of circulation, a course that inevitably brings great loss to them as well as others in the long run. What is their reason for so doing?

Members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and so forth may say that they have no such aim or purpose. But without regard to their aims and purposes, the conditions we complain of are certainly the results of their methods, their course of procedure, their contentions, their influence and their efforts. As I have already said, there can be no such conditions when the working people have money regularly in reasonable amounts. Therefore, all who assist in reducing the rates of wages help to create panics.

I wonder if many of our business men have ever considered this question along these lines. I believe there are some large business firms that do receive some benefit through the influence of associations of merchants and manufacturers. But these are few in number. For the average business man, the every-day trader, these associations do nothing and he has no business interest which they promote or aid. About the only interest he has in such an organization is the privilege of paying the assessments it levies on him, and if he happens to have a few customers who are members, I venture to say that for every dollar he receives from them he gets a thousand from the members of organized labor.

Returning now to the reason why the great captains of industry close down the industrial plants of our country, I am convinced it is because these men,

who are great investors and money lenders, have come to the conclusion that their money is not earning interest enough, and they adopt this system, regardless of consequences, to raise the rates of interest. This is not my opinion merely, it is the common belief.

But the men who close their plants do not explain their conduct in this way. When asked the reason for their action they say: "There is no demand for our products." The answer is a subterfuge. There never was a time in the history of the United States when there was no demand for the products of our industries, although there may have been times when the persons most in need of those products could not get the money to buy them. At the very moment when the men at the head of the industries make this statement there are hundreds of thousands who do not own a second pair of shoes, and many, doubtless, who do not own even one pair fit to be worn. And I do not include in this declaration the worthless class that will not work, but only those who do work, starting as soon as they are strong enough, and many of them before they are, and who continue working under the conditions advocated by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, hosts of them for wages that compel them to live miserably. We have also, at the very same time, hundreds of thousands of families in the United States who are a little more fortunate, but whose members never go to church. When asked why they do not attend church they answer: "Oh, we haven't any clothes fit to wear to church." These people are also working under the conditions advocated by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and for wages so low that they cannot spare enough out of them to buy decent clothing. And were it not for the never-ceasing agitation of the matter of wages by organized labor these people would be much poorer still.

Now, give these people the money they should have, as justice, not as charity. Give them work and pay them decent wages for their labor and you will have established a far better condition for everybody and created a demand for every known commodity that goes to make a comfortable home. Then these people will no longer be content to live in garrets or in a room or two in some squalid tenement house. They will want and be able to get homes of their own, furnished with the simple comforts enjoyed by the average, well-paid workingman.

When you get this accomplished you will have made the United States in fact what it is claimed to be—the greatest nation on the face of the earth. But you will never be able to accomplish this by supporting the conditions or principles advocated by the great captains of industry. The nearer you come to success with their idea the poorer the people will become, and you will need more poor houses and have more deplorable conditions in our land as a final result. If you will assist organized labor to secure the conditions advocated by that great body of working people you will find that the nearer you come to success with the principles they champion the more independent the people will become and the total abolition of the poor house will be the final result.

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### Invictus

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever Gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced or cried aloud;
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the terror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds and shall find me unafraid.

It matters not how straight the gate,
How charged with punishment the scroll;
I am the Master of my Fate,
I am the Captain of my Soul.

—W. E. Henley.

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**Help boost the label of our brotherhood. See that your local joins the pencil club.**

## "UP AGEN" MIDDLE-CLASS MORALITY!

(By Richard Hazelton.)

ONE of the most amusingly life-like characters that George Bernard Shaw has created appears in his latest play, "Pygmalion," in the person of Alfred Doolittle, an elderly but vigorous English street cleaner. One could fancy meeting a man like Doolittle in that new haven for the transient unemployed in New York which its founder, Jeff Davis, has characteristically christened "the Hotel de Gink."

We can even imagine Davis himself finding capital entertainment in Doolittle's original philosophy, in his frankness and freedom from conventional restraints and in his quaint views on modern social relations.

Chatting with the expert in voice culture who has picked his daughter Eliza off the streets with the intention of passing her off as a duchess after a brief course of training—and in which he succeeds, for it is Shaw's idea in this play to show that class distinctions are merely artificial—Doolittle unbosoms himself to Professor Higgins in the following manner:

"What am I, Governor? I ask you, what am I? I'm one of the undeserving poor—that's what I am. Think of what that means to a man. It means that he's up agen middle-class morality all the time. If there's anything going and I put in for a bit of it, it's always the same story: 'You're undeserving; so you can't have it.' But my needs is as great as the most deserving widow that ever got money out of six different charities in one week for the death of the same husband. I don't need less than a deserving man: I need more. I don't eat less hearty than him; and I drink a lot more. I want a bit of amusement, 'cause I'm a thinking man. I want cheerfulness, and a song and a band when I feel low. Well, they charge me just the same for everything as they charge the deserving. What is middle-class morality? Just an excuse for never giving me anything. Therefore, I ask you not to play that game on me. I'm playing straight with you. I ain't pretending to be deserving. I'm undeserving; and I mean to go on being undeserving. I like it; and that's the truth."

When Professor Higgins says he detects in Doolittle a certain natural gift of oratory and suggests that if he were to take him in hand for three months he could choose between a seat in the British cabinet and a popular pulpit in Wales, Doolittle isn't having any. He is contented as he is, and his reply is characteristic of the man. He says:

"Not me, Governor, thank you kindly. I've heard all the preachers and all the prime ministers—for I'm a thinking man and game for politics or religion or social reform same as all the other amusements—and I tell you it's a dog's life any way you look at it. Undeserving poverty is my line. Taking one station in society with another, it's—it's—well, it's the only one that has any ginger in it, to my taste!"

But destiny, however, plays a cruel trick on Doolittle which delivers him over, an unwilling victim, to the tender mercies of "middle-class morality." It seems that a humorous remark made by the professor to the effect that "Alfred Doolittle, the dustman, was the most original moralist at present in England" was taken seriously by an American millionaire who was devoting his millions to found moral reform societies all over the world. It resulted in Doolittle being given three thousand pounds a year on condition that he lecture for this moral reform league a few times yearly. Speaking from experience after he has tried the new life for a while, Doolittle sorrowfully complains:

"It ain't the lecturing I mind. I'll lecture them blue in the face, I will, and not turn a hair. It's making a gentle-

man of me that I object to. Who asked him to make a gentleman of me? I was happy. I was free. I touched pretty nigh everybody for money when I wanted it, same as I touched you, Henry Higgins. Now I am worried; tied neck and heels; and everybody touches me for money. It's a fine thing for you, says my solicitor. Is it? says I. You mean it's a good thing for you, I says. When I was a poor man and had a solicitor once when they found a pram in the dust-cart, he got me off, and got shut of me and got me shut of him as quick as he could. Same with the doctors: used to shove me out of the hospital before I could hardly stand on my legs, and nothing to pay. Now they finds out that I'm not a healthy man and can't live unless they looks after me twice a day. In the house I'm not let do a hand's turn for myself; somebody else must do it and touch me for it. A few years ago I hadn't a relative in the world except two or three that wouldn't speak to me. Now I've fifty, and not a decent week's wages among the lot of them. I have to live for others and not for myself; that's middle-class morality."

When Doolittle is reminded that he is not forced to accept the bequest, but can repudiate it, he replies with this shrewd gem of wisdom:

"That's the tragedy of it, ma'am. It's easy to say chuck it; but I haven't the nerve. Which of us has? We're all intimidated. Intimidated, ma'am; that's what we are. What is there for me if I chuck it but the workhouse in my old age? I have to dye my hair already to keep my job as a dustman. If I was one of the deserving poor, and had put by a bit, I could chuck it; but then why should I, acause the deserving poor might as well be millionaires for all the happiness they ever has. They don't know what happiness is. But I, as one of the undeserving poor, have nothing between me and the pauper's uniform, but this here blasted three thousand a year that shoves me into the middle class. . . . They've got you every way you turn; it's a choice between the Skilly of the workhouse and the Char Bydis of the middle class; and I haven't the nerve for the workhouse. Intimidated, that's what I am. Broke. Bought up. Happier men than me will call for my dust, and touch me for their tip; and I'll look on helpless, and envy them."

There is a sort of rugged and outspoken wisdom about Doolittle that is refreshing. He is of a type of character, numbers of whom are scattered about the world, living their own lives, just as arbitrarily, and expressing their convictions, just as freely; the despair of efficiency experts, "problems" in the eyes of sociological students, but, at least, a source of joy to those who regard life as too important a matter to be taken too seriously.

## THE CASE AGAINST TRADE UNIONS ANSWERED

THE first report of the Industrial Relations Commission is merely termed a "record of progress" and does not pretend to be more than a summary outline of the trend of the investigation taken by the commission. It contains, however, an unusual amount of information set forth in the form of an abstract of the views of representatives of both capital and labor. One of the most interesting portions of the report is presented herewith containing the basic criticisms of trade unions made by employers and also the replies furnished to their contentions by trade unionists:

"Criticism 1. Lack of responsibility on the part of unions; not only is there no penalty for the breaking of agreements, but the employer has no redress even for material damage done by the union, except through legal action against individual members.

"The reply of the union representatives is: That experience has shown the best guarantees of the observance of contracts to be moral responsibility and regard for the reputation of the union. That the instances of contracts broken by unions are few in number, and inconsiderable in comparison with the number of contracts broken in the business world, where money damages are commonly imposed. That putting up a forfeitable bond would lower the entire plane upon which the observance of contracts now stands, and would simply mean a financial calculation on the part of the union to see whether a breach of contract would leave a balance in favor of its members after the bond was forfeited. That the assumption of financial responsibility by the unions would simply be taken advantage of by the employers to harass the unions.

"Criticism 2. The 'closed shop' policy of the unions not only means a monopoly of labor as far as the employer is concerned, but also prevents competent mechanics, who are unable or unwilling to accept the terms imposed by the union, from obtaining employment at their trade.

"The reply from labor is that there is no 'closed shop,' but that the maintenance of the 'union shop' imposes no burden on the employer, who is free to employ any workman he pleases provided the workman will become a member of the union and bear his share of the responsibility in return for the benefits which the union offers to all who work where union conditions have been established. That the conditions imposed upon applicants for membership are merely those which every competent mechanic can meet and that they are reasonable from every standpoint and necessary for the protection of the trade.

"Criticism 3. The unions stand for restricting the output to the level of mediocrity and insist nevertheless on the payment of the standard wage for an output which is below the standard.

"The reply is that the unions have never attempted to establish a restriction on output save as a protection for the health of their workers, and to prevent the overspeeding of all by the use of pacemakers. That the union is applying merely the rule of ordinary business where the amount of a given commodity sold is regulated entirely by the price that is paid.

"Criticism 4. The unions establish a uniform rate for all members which results in rewarding the incompetent with higher wages than they earn and destroys the ambition of the skilled worker.

"The labor representatives reply that the standardization of the rate to a dead level is the work of the employer and not of the unions. That the union merely establishes a minimum rate and leaves the employers free to pay the individual workmen as much more as they please. Some of the employers have admitted that this is true in theory, but insist that as soon as a skilled individual is paid higher than the minimum rate, the other members immediately demand the same rate of pay.

"Criticism 5. The unions establish unreasonable and arbitrary restrictions on apprentices, which not only prevent a sufficient supply of skilled workmen, but also prohibit the American boy from learning the trade in which he is interested.

"The trade unions reply that where restrictions of apprentices exist they are not arbitrary, but are, on the contrary, fixed after careful consideration, with the idea of preventing an oversupply of labor in the trades and the consequent 'cut-throat' competition for employment. That the employers usually do not make use of the full number of apprentices to which they are entitled under the union rules, and furthermore that the employers do not sincerely wish to train apprentices, but on the contrary, wish merely to make use of a cheap labor supply.

"Criticism 6. The power of the unions is based, not on reason or on advantages offered employers, but on a policy of coercion.

"This statement is denied by the union representatives, who assert that the

charge falls flat as soon as the history and organic structure of trade unions are intelligently studied.

"Criticism 7. The unions use violent methods and do not hesitate to violate the law or to destroy property or life, if necessary, to gain their ends.

"The unions reply that violence is never sanctioned by any legitimate labor organization and is never resorted to by individuals except under severe provocation, and in self-defense. They recognize their duties to defend their lives, homes, and families, but even under attack exercise much greater self-control than the civilized nations of the world. On the other hand, they insist that most of the violence which occurs in connection with industrial disputes is deliberately provoked by the agents of the employers in order to discredit the unions or to secure employment or reward for themselves.

"The testimony of a number of witnesses shows, however, a widespread opinion that violence is the natural accompaniment of disputes where large numbers of men are brought together. Witnesses have stated that there is a lack of frankness on the part of both employers and employes regarding violence, and that both sides use violent methods whenever it serves their ends.

"Criticism 8. The business agent and other officials of the unions have too much power and abuse it by becoming blackmailers and grafters.

"The reply of the union representatives is that the officials in trade unions possess only the power necessary to transact the business of the union, and in fact have very much less power than the officials of corporations. That this power is seldom abused, and that when it is clear that the charge against a union official is true and not simply a trumped-up charge to weaken the union, there is always rapid and decisive action by the union to punish such an official. That any abuse of power by officials for blackmail or graft is necessarily detrimental to the interests of the union and consequently can never be regarded with favor by trade unionists themselves.

"Criticism 9. The action and policies of trade unions are frequently not the result either of reason or of a purely economic interest, but on the contrary, are determined largely by union politics.

"This charge is generally met by an admission on the part of the union officials that unions are subject to the same defects as other democratic institutions, but it is pointed out that the unions have always adopted at the earliest possible moment all the measures which have proved of value in the political field to insure actual democracy. They point out that the initiative, referendum and recall were adopted by the unions before they found general support in the field of political government in this country.

"Criticism 10. The unions create antagonism between the employer and his individual employes, and undermine the discipline of the shop.

"This is denied by the unions. It is insisted that the employer regards any instructions of the individual employe with regard to his rights as an attempt to create antagonism and to destroy discipline. That the employer who makes this point is not interested in the orderly and harmonious conduct of his shop, but in having the individual employes subjugated so they will be entirely subservient to his wishes.

"Criticism 11. The unions, as soon as they acquire strength of numbers and a compact organization, make unreasonable demands upon employers and imperil the very life of the industry.

"The union representatives insist that, while their organizations are subject to the frailties of human nature, a careful examination of the facts will show that unreasonable demands seldom arise from strong organizations, but on the contrary are made by weak unions which have little to lose by reason of erratic action.

"Criticism 12. Some unions are alleged to be disloyal to the state, in that they prohibit their members from joining the militia and discriminate against men who have served in the regular army.

"The unions in reply demand the pro-

duction of specific cases where such action has been taken, but admit that a strong suspicion and aversion to the militia has grown up in the minds of many individual unionists, not toward the militia as a state institution, but as a tool which is used by the employers for their own advantage and for the destruction of the union.

"Criticism 13. The unions are not sincere in their demands for collective bargaining, but as soon as they have obtained power in any trade or locality, proceed to make their demands in the form of ultimatums to the employers.

"The union representatives state that while in many cases terms are defined by the union because of the lack of adequate organizations of employers with whom to take up such terms of employment, nevertheless the unions are at all times ready to discuss their demands, either with individual employers or any association directly interested. That wherever the employers accept such conditions it is due to their own apathy in failing to form a proper organization with which the unions can deal.

"Criticism 14. The union rules are designed for selfish purposes, and make for waste and social inefficiency. As instances witnesses have cited the rules in the printing industry which limit the amount and character of work which feeders for pressmen are allowed to perform, and which specify that all plate must be reset by members of the union, even when it is furnished in usable form.

"The unions reply that each of these rules, if carefully considered, will be found to be reasonable and to be necessary for the protection of the rights of the employes. That the rules which are most frequently cited as being of an unreasonable character are those which were originally suggested by the employers for their own interest.

"Criticism 15. The acceptance of union conditions yields the control of many elements of a business to union officials who are not connected with the industry and who have no direct interest in its progress and life.

"The union representatives state that, on the contrary, the control of these elements of a business in which the union interests itself is in the hands of the employer and of the organization as a whole which has the most direct interest in the welfare and prosperity of the industry.

"Criticism 16. The unions, while asserting their right to control certain elements of the employers' business, are unable to prevent jurisdictional disputes among themselves, and as a result cause enormous loss to the industry and to the public.

"The reply of the labor representatives is that jurisdictional disputes arise inevitably from the rapidly-changing character of American industry; that they are more genuinely deplored by the unions than by any one else and that every effort is being made either to prevent their occurrence or to settle them as soon as possible.

"Criticism 17. The unions use the 'sympathetic strike,' ruthlessly, illegally, and to the certain injury of innocent parties who have no interest in the dispute.

"The unions reply that the sympathetic strike is used only after mature consideration for the protection of their fellow employes. That the sympathetic strike is entirely legal and the so-called innocent parties are subject to injury not by the will of the union, but because of the peculiar economic position which they happen to occupy.

"Criticism 18. The unions, by using the so-called 'secondary boycott,' are guilty of an illegal act of conspiracy to injure innocent parties who are neither responsible for nor have any interest in the dispute at issue.

"The unions reply that it is certainly legal for an individual or indeed a corporation to withhold its patronage for any reason whatsoever and that it must therefore be equally legal for an association of workers acting as an entity to do the same thing."

## WHAT IS BUILDING ART?

(By Warfield Webb.)

IF it be true that a man's home is his castle, then it should be built with that idea in view, be it a palace or an humble cot. It is not always, however, that the stately mansion inspires feelings of admiration and effuses a fragrance that betokens peace and contentment, and the man who builds should ever keep before him the idea that there is wisdom in making the most of the means at hand to bring about a realization at once artistic and effective.

The same can be applied to the place of business, at least, in a measure, and the question of artistic treatment there should be accorded the same consideration. What is it that makes a city or a town attractive? Aside from the streets, which of themselves very rarely make possible any charm, the buildings that front thereon must bring about this desirable end. Even then it is not demanded that there be mansions flanking the broad way. A mansion can lack in beauty of design and in curves and angles, and in materials as well, to make possible anything that pertains to this effect.

We build for art, or at least we should do so; and we build for durability, or should do so; and we build for strength, or at least it would seem so, and this combination demands the earnest consideration of those who are supposed to achieve such a result. It is useless to erect a structure without due consideration being given these vital factors. They are intertwined to such a degree that there is small possibility of realizing our plans of permanent art without each being given equal share in the planning of our buildings.

What do we mean by art in this sense? There is a wide variance as to the correct definition when applied to a large number of structures. There must be a distinctiveness, not alone embodying this feature, however, which will command the admiration of those who are enabled to say that there is merit in the design and in its execution. Design alone cannot make art. There must be the addition of materials and a certain distinctive treatment of these if we are to realize the ideal. Symmetry, contour, environment, all lend their aid in a realization of the end in view. Many of our buildings are lacking in these essentials and so cannot rightfully claim admission to this class.

Again, there is the word durability. Many of our structures are durable simply because they are not put to the supreme test that will determine the extent of this assertion. Fortunately such disastrous tests do not often happen. If they did the records would show a much larger percentage of losses by fire and flood and quake. The reasons for this are plain to the thinking man: builders leave too much to chance and trust too much to good fortune for a providential escape from impending ruin.

Why build structures possessing true art unless we build them to insure permanency? What we build today we do not desire destroyed tomorrow, and still there is a certain element of gambling in the whole transaction that leaves the possibilities for loss far beyond the wildest dream of damage should the occasion arise to make possible the test.

Real strength, artistic and otherwise, lies in two elements in every structure of every description. These lie in its beauty and its material. The first is of value as an aesthetic possibility to every section; the second in the continued realization of this factor. These can be made more than fancied dreams, and they should be treated in this manner. Why is it possible to build without these considerations being first brought up for an inspection and a careful analysis? Why

are we merely content to go ahead, eager to surpass? The efforts of others who are leading us in the race for an advantage in time?

We in America are not content to give the matter due thought. There is in our every movement a nervousness that saps the best of our ideas for either art, durability or strength. There is too great a tendency toward eagerness and a lack of the saner judgment that is demanded of the man who hopes to see a realization of his dreams for lasting work. We build vast structures and we give them only the thought and attention that we would to any other lesser labor that demands our time and a portion of our thought.

Is not the labor worthy of the best that is in us? But how is that possible when there is in every movement a hurrying and scurrying to outdo the other man? We have the materials, the brains, the mechanics. We have the fundamentals that make possible monuments that should stand as our noblest records in this field of labor. We must give more to the questions of saneness in the construction of our buildings. We have been too hurried to consider that out of this vast labor there will, or, at least, there should, arise the admiration of other worlds and of other generations.

Do our structures—we take them as a class—give us the return that the cost and labor and endeavor put into them have demanded of us? Will they stand the test demanded of the monuments that comprise the best that the world has produced? There is but one way to realize the ideals that we should strive to attain. The best that is in us is not sufficient. To make our labor superior to the things that have been, we must strive to realize in every possible feature the essentials that will bring this about. Unknown possibilities here lie dormant. Slowly we are approaching toward avenues where the way to great possibilities are clear before us. They are not sought, however, in a maddening hurry, but are only reached after slow and careful effort and with a regard for the errors that have been stumbling blocks in the past generations.

## LABOR'S FORWARD MARCH

THE gradual evolution that is taking place in the world of labor through the pressure of those healthy influences which have their source in the abounding vitality of trade unionism was ably outlined in the speech made by the Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor, to the delegates to the Philadelphia convention of the A. F. of L. In his address he replied to the criticisms of some employers and newspapers who charged that he as a cabinet officer was unduly partial to the trade union movement by stating that after forty-three years' experience as a trade unionist he never understood that the trade union movement stood for anything else than justice to the wage workers. It had never desired to impose injustice upon anybody else; and if the securing of justice to those who earn their bread in the sweat of their face constituted partisanship, they might then count him as a partisan of labor. Continuing, he said:

"The new Department of Labor, when instituted, was directed to utilize its energy for the promotion of the welfare of wage workers and their opportunities for profitable employment. In carrying out the purposes of the department one of the first steps that we took was to communicate with the other departments of the government, asking them to make arrangements by which the Department of Labor would be notified of every contract let by them, in order that we might have available for the use of the public, trade unionists and non-unionists in-

cluded, the information concerning the contracts that were let, and whether or not the eight-hour workday was applied.

"We have concluded those arrangements, and we are now receiving from the various departments of the government statements relative to the contracts that are being let, and the conditions and terms under which they are let, and the sub-contractors working under them. In carrying through the eight-hour law, while it was pending in Congress, both in its consideration before the committee and its consideration upon the floor, we met with some obstacles, some difficulties that had to be overcome before an eight-hour bill could be enacted.

"One of the first difficulties we met in dealing with the eight-hour workday from a general standpoint, as applying to all contracts for supplies for the government, was the question as to whether it was intended by the eight-hour law to require the eight-hour workday to follow back all of the supplies purchased by the government to the original point of producing the raw material. For instance, in purchasing supplies of foodstuffs for the army and navy, the question was asked whether it was the intention of the bill to apply the eight-hour workday to the men on the farm, many of them owning their own places, who raised the foodstuffs that were to be purchased. It was thoroughly understood by those who were handling the bill on the floor of the House and in committees, that any bill which carried the eight-hour workday back to the farm and the farmer could not be enacted into law. And in that situation the proviso was inserted excluding from the operations of the eight-hour law those things which could be usually bought in the open market.

"In interpreting that clause of the amended bill the position by those in charge of it was that the question of whether or not an article could be usually purchased in the open market was not a legal question; it was not a question of law; it was a question of fact, and the department letting the contract was the department authorized to pass upon the question of facts and not the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice passes upon questions of law; the other departments pass upon questions of fact. And I may say to you here that in the debate upon that question it was clearly stated that dressed stone was an article that, in the judgment of those in charge of the bill, could not be usually bought in the open market, and consequently came within the operations of the eight-hour law.

A statement has been made with reference to the Lincoln Memorial. Unfortunately for us and unfortunately for the labor movement, the decision upon the Lincoln Memorial question was a decision involving a point of law and not a point of fact. And that decision grew out of this situation—that the bill authorizing the appropriation of two million dollars for the building of the Lincoln Memorial and the actual appropriation of fifty thousand dollars of that amount to begin the work, was made seventeen months before the new eight-hour bill went into effect, and consequently comes under the provisions of the old eight-hour bill. That is the situation so far as it applies to the Lincoln Memorial, and it is an unfortunate situation for us.

"In further carrying out the work of the department we have inaugurated a system of mediation in trade disputes. Section 8 of the organic law of the department provides that the secretary of the department may act as a mediator or he may appoint conciliators in trade disputes. During the year and a half, or a little more, that the department has been in existence, we have handled scores of trade disputes, and out of those scores there have been but three or four in which we have failed of success; there has been the Pere Marquette shopmen's strike, the Calumet miners' strike and the Colorado miners' strike. In those three we have not succeeded in bringing about a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty. In all of the others, some of them involving many more than were involved in either of these three strikes, we have succeeded in bringing about an adjust-

ment that was satisfactory to all parties concerned, thereby promoting industrial peace, and at the same time promoting the welfare of the wage workers.

"We have taken the ground, and we think justly, that employers and employes have a mutual interest in securing the largest possible production with a given amount of labor; the larger the amount that is produced, the larger the amount that is available for distribution; that their interests only diverge when it comes to a determination of the share that should go to each and the methods under which the material should be produced. As their interests only diverge at those points, it is the proper thing for employers and employes alike to sit down around the council table and work out the problems they have to deal with on as nearly a correct mathematical basis as possible.

"Working from that theory of the mutual interest that each has in production, we have proceeded to the consideration of these problems. And again, Mr. President, we have been criticised as being partisans, upon the theory that the Department of Labor in acting as a mediator performs judicial functions. Now, the Department of Labor, in acting as a mediator, does not perform any judicial functions; what it performs are diplomatic functions, and **there is no more reason that the Department of Labor should be debarred from handling trade disputes upon a diplomatic basis, because it is interested in the welfare of the workers, than that the Department of State should be debarred from handling international disputes because of the fact that it is a part of the federal government and interested in the welfare of the United States.**

"What we need, in handling trade disputes, and what we have attempted to select in handling trade disputes, is men who have had experience and who are level-headed and understand the technicalities of the subject-matter they are to deal with. You cannot take a man who has had no experience, you cannot take a man who knows nothing about a trade, no matter how big he is, and inject him into the negotiations for the settlement of a trade dispute and expect to get beneficial results from his injection into it. You must take men who have had practical experience.

"And so, in carrying out the work of the department, we have invariably selected one man who had a technical knowledge of the affairs, as seen from the standpoint of the worker; and we selected one who had a technical experience and a knowledge of the standpoint of the employers, and we have sent those two men into the trade dispute conditions with instructions to endeavor to bring about a settlement of the difficulty upon a basis that would be just to all parties concerned; because, after all, while we desire industrial peace, while we want industrial peace, and we want it permanently, we realize that there can be no permanent industrial peace that is not based upon industrial justice.

"And so we have gone on with this line of work, and, as I have said, in nearly every instance we have been successful. And those instances where we have been unsuccessful have been principally due to that class of employers, extremists, a class becoming smaller and smaller as years go by, who look upon their employes as simply a part of the machinery of their establishments, to be treated in exactly the same way as they would treat other machines, with this difference: that the inanimate machine in their shop is so constructed and so standardized that they can calculate with almost mathematical accuracy what the working strain and what the breaking strain of the machine is; and they know that if they crowd the machine up to the breaking strain, and it does break, it will cost them something to replace the machine. Not so with the human being that is employed by them, and that they look upon as a machine. He is not standardized, he is not uniform in his physical and mental equipment; there has been no method determined by which you can calculate the breaking strain or the working strain of a human being. Even the worker

himself does not know what his own breaking strain is, and if you crowd that human machine up to the breaking strain, and it does break, then it costs the employer nothing to replace it.

"We have held throughout that the human being is an entirely different thing from the machine, and should be treated entirely different from the manner in which you treat the machine. The human being who is employed in the plant is a living, moving, sentient being like themselves, with all the hopes and all the aspirations that God has implanted in the human breast, and is entitled to the same consideration as you would give to any other human being who is not engaged as a wage worker.

"During the year we have made at least one great step forward in the passage of the Clayton anti-trust bill, which is also an anti-injunction bill. To my mind it is the greatest step that has been taken by labor and for labor within the past two generations.

"We have all along recognized that the employers own the land, that they own the plants, that they own the machines; but we have positively denied, continuously denied, that they own the men, and for the first time in the history of this or any other country we have that idea embodied in legislation—that labor is no longer a commodity or article of commerce, and cannot be any longer considered as such.

"So we are making progress, step by step, slowly, it is true, because large bodies move slowly. It has been a gradual evolution. The change from the feudal system to the present system, and the removal of those ideas, the removal of those lines of thought that grew out of the feudal system itself, has been a slow process that has only been brought about as a result of the militant organizations of labor.

"It is said that the Department of Labor has to deal with others than organized labor; that it represents other workers than organized workers, and that is true. The Department of Labor represents and looks after the interests of all the wage workers of our country whether organized or unorganized. The same may be said of every trade union in our country. There isn't a trade union in existence in any trade or industry that has made progress that has not, in making that progress, also benefited every man working in the industry who is not a trade unionist. So far as the Department of Labor is concerned, it will utilize every force that it finds available to its hands for the purpose of promoting the welfare of those who toil. It will use most those agencies which are most effective; and, in my experience, those agencies which have been most effective in improving the conditions of the wage workers have been the trade unions of this country."

## THEORY AND PRACTICE

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

EVOLUTION is a progressive fact and works wondrous changes. Witness, for example, the education of the trades. But yesterday theory and the scientific methods and their necessity were the watchwords of acquisition. Today common, ordinary manual training and the becoming skilled in the use of tools or the gaining of a smattering knowledge of a trade are deemed more essential than the former. Strange, is it not, that the so-called higher education should be obliged to give way or stoop to manual training in order to profitably exercise the mind?

Artisans deal with very tangible things, cold sordid materials and tools, which return no sympathy except that which the ardor, enthusiasm and skilled labor of the mechanic puts into his work other than the return of the emoluments (which should, if one might dare say it

in these prosaic days, never enter the mind of the true and sincere worker; at least when engaged in the exercise of his calling, the continuous practice and success of which should be his daily and chief concern). Surely there are no other walks of life in which many are called but few are chosen, than in the trades where but few indeed attain to eminence.

So it is that we find today the introduction and promotion of vocational and other schools to teach boys how to commence at the bottom and by a series of gradations, once inculcated by the apprenticeship system, rise step by step to high skill and its intelligent practice.

The success of the newer methods is problematical, as they are comparatively in their infancy and in a sense experimental, yet good in their way sometimes, provided the individual pupil develops a taste for a trade and continues and perseveres in its manual exercise.

It is to be regretted, however, that most of the youths of this epoch cultivate the easy methods, hoping that life will give them soft jobs with little labor or bodily suffering, not knowing, nor perhaps being taught to remember, that success is only obtained by labor, close application and self-abnegation.

It is alluring to read in the advertisements: "Rise to better things!" "Don't be a drudge or workingman all your life," "Be a foreman, superintendent or master," "Cultivate efficiency," etc., etc., and great is the glamor of this to the ambitious tyro who mentally sees himself in early manhood directing many men, doing great work and a prominent figure in the mechanical and engineering world.

Sad is the disillusion which usually follows, and a good lesson generally in actual life. Chuckful of theory and lacking in practice, this individual finds himself groping for the direct application of his theoretical knowledge and ultimately realizes that he must perforce acquire practice as he goes along; ever in dread of accident, error, mistake or miscalculation, he is devoid of that self-confidence which always accompanies the experience engendered by patient practice.

To speak plainly, teaching the scientific or theoretical part of a trade or profession solely is simply "putting the cart before the horse."

Yet we must, if we do not start right, start all over again; retreat, as it were, in order to advance once more, perhaps to victory, perhaps to defeat; and this applies to trade book and paper knowledge which is so widely being cultivated and disseminated all over the world, tending to the production of semi-educated, discontented mechanics who, lacking high manual skill, lack steady employment.

The saying that "there is plenty of room at the top" is nowadays a fallacy. The fact truly is, that there are too many there, from an educative viewpoint, all looking for large wages, something not yet generally obtainable.

Let us not be captious in this criticism which is made by reason of the fact that there are so many schools of theory and so few schools of practice, except in the actual work at the trade; and this in modern building construction is of a specialized character; indeed, we might truly state that the workman of this age is a detail specialist in almost every occupation.

That the conveying of knowledge, either by mail, writing or printing in any form is a fine thing no intelligent man will deny and it is not sufficiently appreciated, yet it can never take the place of nor inculcate manual training or technical skill, so that the establishing, endowment, promotion of some classes, schools or universities of and for trades is, in the dearth of apprenticeships, an imperative and urgent necessity. That our locals are awakening to this is a pleasant feature of the up-to-date progress of this brotherhood, and it should be the aim and object of every member to encourage its furtherance.

## WAR VS. LABOR

(By Gabriel Edmonston.)

WHILE the bells are ringing in the new year I am thinking of the awful calamity that has overtaken the nations over the sea and wonder what new miseries they will have to face before the present year has passed. Will Italy, Greece, Holland, Norway and Sweden be drawn into the war vortex and central Europe be laid waste by marching armies, trampling out even the vegetation that might succor the survivors? Will the many thousands of innocent sufferers who now overcrowd their temporary shelters be multiplied indefinitely? Clothing that now only partially warms the poor refugees will soon probably be reduced to rags, and even our best efforts to succor them will have to take chances in seas sown with deadly mines. Food for the innocent sufferers, if allowed to land, will have to run the gauntlet of a hungry soldiery, whose commissary may be disorganized by battle.

Few appreciate the possible outcome of such a gigantic struggle if it should last as long as some have predicted. When human miseries have reached the limit, even non-combatants become desperate and court death as a happy release. A mob crying for bread or for blood is formidable in proportion to its numbers, but when it assumes such tremendous proportions as to successfully defy law and order it becomes irresistible and the right of property loses its meaning. "Grape and cannister" might subdue a certain number, but it has its limits. Greedy for death and oblivion in preference to the horrors of human slaughter and the slower process of cold and starvation even the righteous might be forgiven by the All-wise Judge for their untimely end.

It was within the power of six men to avoid this awful calamity. With hunger riots howling through the cities and towns of Europe, the power-mad ruling classes will realize their crime even if they escape immediate punishment. The accumulated wealth of the world, created by labor, belongs to civilization as opposed to anarchy. The mutualism of that fund is confined to no language, religion or mode of living. It is, or should be, considered a trust fund to secure the health, happiness and comfort of those whose toil and self-sacrifice created it, and to their heirs forever. The rulers are merely the fiduciary agents holding power by consent of the people. If they use that fund in the march of progress, all honor and glory be theirs, living or dead, but if it be wasted in a backward step to barbarism, inevitable punishment awaits their memory. The greatest soldiers of the world have never measured up to the intellectual standard of Doctor Edward Jenner, John Wolfgang Goethe, Baron de Montesquieu or our own Thomas A. Edison.

Workmen of the world, unite! It is only by this means we can ever hope to lay aside our national prejudices and put the soldier out of business by establishing an international police to secure the peaceful enjoyment of our pursuits.

A word or two more to my fellow-workmen: How will an indefinite continuance of the European war affect American labor? That depends on the stupidity of the ruling classes, and how much of the world's wealth will have gone up in the smoke of battle. If their purchasing power be destroyed, what inducements will there be for us to trade with an impecunious people? Our factories now busy with furnishing war materials will have to reduce their output and curtail their force. Foreign immigration will tremendously increase our own army of unemployed and we will have to make room for them or lose what

we have already gained. The decline of imports will probably necessitate some changes in our system of taxation for the support of our government. An increase of direct taxation to offset the decline in indirect taxation seems to be inevitable and will be harder to bear. One item alone will be sufficient to illustrate. If each box of matches bear a one cent revenue stamp we will have to pay that additional cost and so on through many other items that may, by law, become taxable.

This is a billion-dollar country, and it is worth all it costs, and more to those who must labor and rest in peace. Our rulers are our servants, and when they think otherwise we can put them out of their job. To my way of thinking the brightest prospect for the future toilers lies in agriculture. Back to the farm should be the slogan of the unemployed.

## WAGE EARNERS AND LEGAL RESTRICTIONS

Referring to the federal industrial relations commission, appointed by President Wilson, to investigate the causes of the prevailing bitter feeling between employers and employes and to recommend measures for its abatement, Professor Henry R. Seager of Columbia University recently said:

"A certain amount of antagonism between employers and employes is, of course, no new thing. Their interests, when it comes to the division of the fruits of their common thought and toil, are necessarily opposed. So long as the share of the employes depends on their ability to make favorable bargains with their employers—that is, so long as the wage system itself endures—some antagonism must continue.

"There is, however, a new element in the situation, and this, in my judgment, is a widespread sense of the injustice of the conditions under which the wage contract must now be made. By this I do not mean that any very large proportion of wage earners has come to accept the doctrine that the whole product of industry is due to labor and ought of right to go to the workers. The revolt, as I interpret it, is not against the wage system itself, but, rather, against the legal restrictions which in practice hamper wage earners at every turn in their efforts to improve their condition without putting any corresponding restraint on their employers.

"A few illustrations will make my meaning clearer. The injunction process has been found a highly efficient means of breaking a strike. It can be used by employers against their employes because they can nearly always persuade a court that damage suits against these employes after they have committed unlawful acts which are destructive of property, will prove ineffective. It can rarely, if ever, be turned against employers, because it can usually be urged that they will be able to respond in damages and that, therefore, there is no need for this extraordinary means of compelling them to respect the property rights of others. A legal remedy which may be used by one side in an industrial dispute and not by the other naturally seems to the other unfair.

"Again, wage earners know that to succeed in strikes for higher wages or shorter hours they must control a sufficient proportion of the available workers in the trade to bring it home to the employer that they are necessary partners in his business. From their point of view, therefore, efforts to strengthen their unions through strikes to prevent the employment of non-unionists are as necessary and proper as efforts to secure higher wages or shorter hours directly. When the courts tell them that they may strike for better conditions, but if they strike to strengthen the union they are guilty of conspiracy, they feel that the law is illogical, arbitrary and designed, while seeming to concede to them the right to united action, really to

prevent their united efforts from being effective.

"Finally, the application of the federal anti-trust act to labor combinations strengthens wage earners in their belief that for whatever purpose a law may be framed the courts will be certain to turn it against them rather than against their employers. Under that statute the United Hatters are liable to pay damages to the amount of $240,000 for acts which their consciences fully approve, while the Standard Oil Company, the trust most frequently referred to when the act was under consideration in Congress, has escaped with an order to dissolve, obedience to which has served only, so the wage earner argues, to enhance greatly the value of its constituent properties.

"It is these anomalies in our law as it applies to wage earners which are, in my opinion, chiefly responsible for the bitterness which American workingmen feel toward their employers. Nothing is so fatal to a law-abiding disposition as a conviction that the law itself is unjust or that its administration is unfair.

"Another distinction the law draws, which seems to them unfair, is that between strikes and boycotts. One way in which the obdurate employer may be made to respect the right of his men to organize is by inducing his customers to withdraw their patronage unless he treats his employes in a manner that seems to these customers fair. Trade unionists see no reason why, feeling as they do in regard to the right of wage earners to organize, they should not refuse to patronize an employer who denies them this right. To make such refusal effective they think that they should be allowed to publish the names of 'unfair' or 'we don't patronize' employers in their union journals. The view that this constitutes a conspiracy seems to them to involve a denial of their liberty to patronize whom they choose. When this view of the boycott crystallizes in an injunction, for the alleged violation of which such a widely revered labor leader as John Mitchell is threatened with fine and imprisonment, it becomes, to their minds, an intolerable instrument of tyranny."

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**Putting It Straight to Welborn**

I wish that men like Mr. J. F. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, could be made to see how ridiculous and untrue is their statement that they are upholding "the right of every man to work where, for whom and upon such terms as he sees fit."

See here, Mr. Welborn; if what you say is true and could be put into practical effect, this is what might happen: John Doe might walk into your office some morning and say: "If you please, Mr. Welborn"—Oh, no; I forgot. He need not even say "if you please." He can walk into your office and say: "I will come here to work for you tomorrow morning. My terms will be five hours a day at a dollar an hour. Please be ready for me."

Now, Mr. Welborn, I appeal to you as a logical and practical man. Is not that exactly what your words, taken in their ordinary sense, would mean?

But perhaps you will say "That is absurd, impossible." It certainly is, and that is why I insist that you do not mean what you say when you declare for a man's "right to work where and for whom and upon such terms as he sees fit."

And now, since you do not mean what you say and what you want to have people think you mean, will you please tell us what you really do mean?

Awaiting your answer, I will hazard a guess: You mean that you want every man free to take any job you offer him, on such terms as you see fit, without any dictation from a labor union. Honestly, now, isn't that what you mean when you talk about a man's right to work, etc.?

And between you and me, Mr. Welborn, I think you have the right of it just so long as the men composing the labor unions vote to let you and a few others own the earth.—Celia Baldwin Whitehead in The Public.

# Editorial


## THE CARPENTER

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### Calling a Spade, a Spade

The torrent of testimony which he has been obliged to listen to from men of widely varying views on industrial questions does not seem to leave Chairman Frank P. Walsh, of the Industrial Relations Commission, any the less sure in the conviction which he has long held that autocratic control of industry must give way to more just and liberal industrial standards.

At a mass-meeting recently in New York he spoke very strongly on the subject. "We cannot," he said, "go on with autocracy in business. The fact that the majority of the employing power in America is lodged in Manhattan Island is a menace to the perpetuity of our institutions, for it is but a step from the autocratic control of industry to autocratic control in government.

"But even without changes in our laws we can do much toward solving the problem of unemployment and kindred problems.

"We can, for instance, take back for the people the vast fortunes that have been embezzled from the people. I mean the fortunes taken from coal lands illegally filed upon in the West. A thief never gets a true title."

Mr. Walsh in the last year has perhaps had a better opportunity than any other public man to realize the evil influence exerted through the growing power of the very few in the industrial world at the expense of the many. He has also obtained first hand knowledge of the manner in which many of our modern colossal fortunes have been piled up and at what cost to the public. The history of the exploitation of the western coal lands and public domains is very much bound up with the growth and rise of our modern industrial autocracy. Both are similar developments or phases of that greed and uncurbed desire for wealth and power at the expense of all moral considerations which have characterized many of the nation's wealthiest citizens.

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### Industrial Rule by Gunmen

The cold-blooded murder of striking workmen by armed guards supplied by private "detective agencies" at Roosevelt, N. J., on January 19, adds another chapter to the rapidly swelling list of crimes perpetrated by hired mercenaries brought by employers into industrial communities for the purpose of "settling labor disturbances." These have been occurring with alarming frequency of late, but this latest instance for deliberate criminal callousness seems to be about the limit.

The occurrence resulted from a strike of the nine hundred employes of the Liebeg & Co. and the Williams & Clark Fertilizer plants along the New Jersey Central Railroad, between Elizabeth and Perth Amboy, which began January 2, both factories employing a guard of deputy sheriffs hired from a Newark detective agency. No violence marked the activities of the strikers, who behaved throughout with great restraint, confining their activities merely to watching for strikebreakers. On January 19 a number of them were watching the arrival of the New York train at a station a short distance from the Williams & Clark plant for the purpose of peaceably interviewing any would-be strike-breakers who might be on it and putting the local situation before them from the strikers' point of view. A vivid account of what transpired on the occasion is given by John Dowling, a member of the Roosevelt, N. J., police force, who was on duty at the station. Speaking to a New York World reporter, he said:

"I saw the strikers gather at the station and I am positive that not a man carried a revolver or any other sort of weapon unless it was a pocket knife. The men seemed most peaceful and I knew they were not bent on making trouble. Several of them told me that they simply were going to do picket duty, as they expected strikebreakers to come from New York and were going to try to persuade them to return to their homes or join the strikers.

"The men assembled on public property and were peaceful. I had no authority to interfere with them. When the train drew in there certainly were no ties on the rails, nor did anyone wave a red sweater in front of the locomotive.

"I saw several men board the train and they did it without the least disorder. Then I saw these men get off the rear platform of the last train and make a report to the other strikers. There still wasn't the slightest sign of disorder.

"About this time the big gates of the Williams & Clark mill were thrown open, and out rushed the deputies. The shooting began at once. If those deputies say they fired in the air and that the strikers fired at them first, they lie. The strikers did not fire. They had nothing with which to fire. They simply were butchered. It's impossible to describe how those unarmed, defenseless men were shot down. Some ran and escaped injury. Those who were unable to get to high ground made for the swamps, and it was those men who were shot, beaten, and then shot again.

"I got into the thick of the trouble, but one man in that frantic mob and desperate crowd of gunmen was nothing. The deputies shot until their leader gave the signal. At that time men were all about, wounded and screaming for help. The deputies made not the slightest effort to aid the men they had shot. They simply marched back into the plant and locked themselves in."

As a result of this unjustifiable and wanton crime two of the striking workmen were killed, and a large proportion of the twenty or thirty others hit by bullets badly injured. Thus was the progressive State of New Jersey given a sample of the conditions which have disgraced Colorado, Michigan and West Virginia, and its citizens given a first-hand exhibition of defenseless strikers—known to be unarmed—being shot down in cold blood by deputies hired from so-called "detective agencies."

Feeling in favor of the strikers has run high and since the arrest of the twenty-two deputies, who have been held to the Middlesex Grand Jury on charges of manslaughter, the wholesome sentiment has been expressed that New Jersey must not allow itself to be classed with Colorado in its treatment of the hireling mercenaries of capitalists who rely upon detective agencies to stamp out industrial unrest. But the punishment, if any, to be meted out to the New Jersey "deputies" is a matter of small consequence compared with the question as to whether the American people are going to tolerate very much longer the private employment of hired gunmen to interfere in labor troubles and overawe, terrorize and

even slay defenseless workingmen. The toleration of such a state of things is merely to put a premium upon anarchy. As a result of it we are fostering a vicious, degenerate and criminal class, incapable of normal, steady employment, which has come to depend upon private detective agencies for a livelihood as gunmen and "deputies" in time of industrial unrest.

The A. F. of L. at its recent Philadelphia convention took a stand looking toward State and Federal legislation which will eliminate this evil. Any step in this direction cannot fail to have beneficial results. In the meantime we trust organized labor in New Jersey will take advantage of the feeling engendered by the recent tragedy and endeavor to have a law enacted by the Legislature which will put an end to the activities of so-called detective agencies and their private armies of gunmen in times of labor troubles in so far as that State is concerned.

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**Cincinnati Architects and Metal Trim**

The attitude of the Cincinnati architects on the metal trim question was very clearly and definitely set forth recently at a meeting of the Cincinnati chapter of the American Institute of Architects held on January 19, when they refused to meet the wishes of the master sheet metal contractors of that city, who claimed that the architects could settle the local trouble in relation to metal trim by specifying that the work should be done by sheet metal workers. They refused the request on the ground that sheet metal workers were incompetent to do the work.

Their action is all the more noteworthy as the question of metal trim has been a particularly acute one in Cincinnati and was one of the causes which brought about the big strike there last year. Practically all the architects present, we learn from the Cincinnati Enquirer, expressed themselves as decidedly unfavorable to the claims of the sheet metal workers. One speaker related that he had brought supposedly expert metal workers from Chicago for the purpose of hanging metal clad doors only to find that they were not competent to do the work. It was also pointed out that they are not accustomed to handling tools suitable only for a carpenter, thus bearing out in every respect the stand taken by the U. B. on this question.

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**So Many Men, So Many Minds**

The recent sessions of the Industrial Relations Commission for the purpose of investigating the Rockefeller, Carnegie and Sage Foundations and other philanthropic undertakings brought out the views of a number of prominent people on the subject of the industrial unrest which now affects this country.

Roger Babson, the statistician and financial writer, placed the blame on Wall Street, including the great banking houses of Morgan and Kuhn-Loeb. Samuel Untermeyer, who was counsel for the Pujo investigation committee, agreed with him.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell, who has been investigating and writing about industrial conditions for many years, and an acknowledged authority on Standard Oil history, refused to give the labor organizations the whole credit for the betterment that had come to the workingmen and gave her endorsement to scientific management. Miss Tarbell, however, mildly praised the labor unions and said she believed them a great potential factor for improving industrial conditions.

Jacob H. Schiff testified that he believes that the only effective agency for dealing with the problem of the unemployed is a Federal agency, and that only by a national commission can the unemployed be brought to the place where there is work.

August Belmont gave it as his opinion that the desirability of a union depends on what kind of a union it is. When strikes occur, he believes mediation by a common friend often is better than arbitration.

During the course of the testimony of Henry Ford he said that the experiment known as the "Ford plan" was based on plain justice to his employes. Since the plan had been in progress there had been a striking increase in efficiency and the moral results had also been very remarkable. Mr. Ford said that his idea was to help men to help themselves. Nearly all are willing to work for adequate reward. He also stated he would guarantee to take every prisoner out of Sing Sing and make a man of him.

George W. Perkins, of the United States Steel Corporation, attacked the present tariff.

President Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L., ably defended trade unionism and disproved many of the statements made against it. He attacked the Rockefeller Foundation as inimical to democratic ideals in education and dwelt at length on immigration.

Louis D. Brandeis gave it as his belief that the great present-day corporations tend to degenerate the type of labor.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., declared he was in favor of labor unions with certain restrictions and answered questions regarding the responsibilities of directors, the rights of labor organizations and his views on what he regarded as social service. He also spoke at length on his connection with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

John Mitchell's testimony sparkled with epigrams. Speaking of compensation for workmen, he said it was effective in more ways than one. "When," said he, "it costs more to kill a man than it does to save him, the employers will save their workers."

Mr. Mitchell said that where men are unorganized the death rate is higher and the wage rate lower.

Rockefeller's plan for settling labor troubles in Colorado he termed "simply absurd." The working people do not want benefactions of charity. They want independence and the right to bargain collectively, he added.

**Industrial Despotism in Texas**

The fact cannot be disguised that a feudalism as absolute, as despotic and as arbitrary as anything which existed in supposedly less enlightened ages of the world's history flourishes today in a surprisingly large number of industrial communities throughout the country. Only recently The Carpenter referred to the situation in Lead, S. D., but, with equal justice, it might have instanced the mining regions of Colorado, Michigan or West Virginia as industrial strongholds where the status of the workers closely resembles that of the serfs of feudal times. In such communities we get a glimpse of the strange spectacle of modern industrialism which at one time was supposed to lead to greater individual liberty and opportunity turning around in a vicious circle and leading the masses back to a condition of abject servility and a state of feudal oppression almost unbelievable.

Up to this, we have associated such deplorable conditions for the most part with the mining industry, but it remained for the investigators of the Industrial Relations Commission to show that the sawmill of today is as much of a baron's stronghold as a coal or copper mine and that the lumber communities of Texas are as far removed from freedom and democracy as though time had rolled back to the days of Ivanhoe. To bring this point before the public Harper's Weekly recently published an article by George Creel based upon the facts collected by the Commission's investigators and furnishing a glaring example of the length to which uncurbed and unrestricted industrialism will go in its crushing oppression of the workers it is able to hold firmly within its grasp.

To those accustomed to hearing of men herded in company towns, packed in company houses, forced to trade at company stores, paid in company money and denied all lawful rights, the conditions existing in Texas lumber communities will not seem altogether strange. In the town of Kirbyville, for instance, with its 2,000 citizens, mostly lumber mill workers, the

American dollar plays a very infinitesimal part, for it seldom comes into the hands of the lumber workers. The controlling power there is the lumber company from which it gets its name and the source of its autocracy is an ingenious institution termed "the merchandise check." Disks, cut out of pasteboard and stamped with the name of the company, are made to serve in Kirbyville as a substitute for real money. Pay days are few and far between in the community, but in the meantime the men may secure these checks up to the amount of their wages. Over ninety per cent of wages are paid in this way and the company reaps the benefit through the company store. When, however, the checks get outside the prescribed channels, merchants and professional men are compelled to demand a percentage of from ten to twenty per cent on them because they are only negotiable at the higher-priced company store for supplies or at the sawmill for lumber.

The one other medium of payment is the "time certificate," which is only issued in cases of emergency. This certificate merely shows that its bearer has worked so many days and has so much money coming to him which will be paid by the company on a certain future date. Time certificates, unlike the merchandise check, can be turned into money. The local banks will cash them, but for the favor the worker must pay a straight discount running from ten to twenty per cent. The effect of these various discounts upon wages is shown when it is seen that for a ten-hour day two-fifths of the employers of the lumber company get $1.50, about two-fifths, between $1.50 and $2, and one-fifth, $2 or more. There are also deductions from wages besides merchandise checks and usurious discounts and board, room and rental rates are high. Heads of families pay hospital fees, for instance, although compensation laws are presumed to do away with them.

Similar conditions flourish in practically all of the Texas lumber communities, the workers being imposed upon through this system of merchandise check payment which is in open defiance of a state law. Hand in hand with such practices on the part of the lumber interests goes a relentless policy of stamping out any tendencies on the part of the employes to organize in an effort to improve their condition. At one time the workers did organize, and formed a union which after a feeble effort to force the companies to redress existing grievances was unfortunately crushed and the leaders in the fight banished.

For the purpose of preventing organization, and as a means of keeping the lumber workers in subjection, the Southern Lumber Operators' Association has proved a very efficient instrument. This association uses the blacklist openly and without the slightest effort to disguise that fact. Association members which comprise the various lumber companies are required to keep a list of their employes at the central office, supplementing it with periodical reports of men discharged and new men employed. A principal query on each report is, "Have you any reason to believe that he is in sympathy with or is a member of the order of 'Timber Workers of the World?'" Thus the lumber companies are enabled to weed out workers suspected of trade union affiliations or leaning.

"In order to get employment," says Mr. Creel, "a timber worker must sign away his right to organize, his right to sue under the law for defamation of character, and his right to sue under the law for injuries received in the course of his work. Not only is he asked to become a serf, but it is also demanded of him that he rivet the brass collar about his own neck."

While such a glaring state of things exists and flouishes in industrial communities throughout the country is it any wonder that we should have industrial unrest and plenty of it?

**Rockefeller's Responsibility**

In his testimony before the Industrial Relations Commission John D. Rockefeller, Jr., referring to the charge that he

had enforced an industrial absolutism in Colorado, replied that "an attitude toward industry and toward labor such as is here implied is so abhorrent to me personally and so contrary to the spirit of my whole purpose and training that I can not allow these allegations to pass unnoticed. . . While it has been said that I have exercised an absolute authority in dictating to the management of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, it has always been said that I have been too indifferent, and that as a director I should have exercised more authority. Clearly, both can not be true."

It is easy for an immensely wealthy man like Mr. Rockefeller to defend himself in this fashion, but he is not likely to convince thinking people. On the face of it, the facts that he has been accused as an industrial "dictator" and has, in the same breath, been blamed for being "too indifferent" as a director, appear conflicting, yet they are, nevertheless, true. Writing of his impressions of Mr. Rockefeller's testimony, Walter Lippman explains the matter in this way:

"It seemed to me," he says, "as I listened to him that both could be true, and that in fact it was just such a dilemma which was the truth. For while the reality of the Rockefeller power could hardly be questioned, the use of that power appeared to have been second-hand and inadequate. For ten years Mr. Rockefeller had not seen his property; his relation to it was by letter and by conference with the officials. What he knew of it must have come to him from them, and, as he has confessed, he trusted their word. Now when we speak of the despotism of the Czar of Russia, we do not mean that he in person acts despotically in every province of his empire. We mean that a despotic hierarchy exists owing allegiance to him as its titled head. We know that if the Czar wished to liberalize his government he would find himself hampered by his subordinate officials. But he has to bear the responsibility for the things that are done in his name, and because he has potential power he is blamed not only for what he does but for what he doesn't do.

"This seemed to be the predicament of Mr. Rockefeller. I should not believe that he personally hired thugs or wanted them hired; I should not believe that the inhumanity of Colorado is something he had conceived. It seems far more true to say that his impersonal and half-understood power has delegated itself into unsocial forms, that it has assumed a life of its own which he is almost powerless to control. If first impressions count for anything, I should describe Mr. Rockefeller as a weak despot governed by a private bureaucracy which he is unable to lead. He has been thrust by the accident of birth into a position where he reigns but does not rule; he has assumed a title to sovereignty over a dominion which he rarely visits, about which his only source of information is the reports of men far more sophisticated and far less sensitive than he himself."

It seems to us that this is an adequate presentation of Rockefeller's position in regard to his responsibility for the Colorado situation.

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### The Lives They Lead!

Here in America life is extraordinarily cheap. There is almost no task so dull, so degrading or so useless but you can find plenty of human beings to do it. You can hire a man to walk up and down the avenue carrying a sign which advertises a quack dentist. You can hire rows of men for the back line of the chorus, just standing them there to fill up space. You can hire a man to sit next to the chauffeur; he is called a footman and his purpose is to make the owner of the car a bit more comfortable and a great deal more magnificent. There are women known as ladies' maids whose business it is to dress up other women. There are flunkeys whose mission it is to powder their hair, put on white stockings and gold-trimmed knee-breeches and flank the threshold of great houses. It is possible to hire any number of caretakers

(Continued on Page 38.)

# Official Information

## GENERAL OFFICERS OF *The* UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 109 N. Market St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

## -:- Our Principles -:-

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

### Union-Made Goods

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

### Labor Legislation

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

### Immigration

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

### Faithful Work

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

### Shorter Hours of Labor

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

### Miscellaneous

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

**Report of General President Kirby for Quarter Ending December 31, 1914**

To the Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

Reporting on the work of this office since the last meeting of your body will say: As delegate to the A. F. of L., I attended the convention at Philadelphia. The session lasted two weeks and a full report of same was submitted to the membership in the report of the delegates printed in the December issue of The Carpenter.

The matter of dispute between the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers and the Brotherhood of Carpenters relative to the erection of metal trim, and which was referred, as will be seen in the report of the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention (Page 26, December Carpenter) to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, President Williams of the Building Trades Department, President Hynes of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers and myself. To carry out the above recommendation President Gompers called a meeting of the committee, which was held in New York City on the 6th of January. This meeting was held for the purpose of arranging a plan to take up and investigate the disputed work and, if possible, to arrange an amicable adjustment. This committee will begin its work in Chicago on February 3 and continue sessions in several cities in an effort to adjust this matter.

The last three months of 1914 were perhaps the dullest months that have been experienced in the building industry for several years. Just at the time when every indication pointed to a resumption of business the affairs of the entire country were disarranged owing to the breaking out of the war in Europe. This affected the building trades, and a great many large projects which were contemplated, and some for which contracts had already been let, were cancelled with the result that members of our organization were thrown out of work. I have urged our Local Unions to use every legal means to retain their membership and to assist those who were in need. I expect our organization will lose a great many members owing to their inability to meet their obligations. At the same time it is pleasing to note that at the opening of the new year prospects are very good for the building trades men. Many contracts have been let since January 1 and business in general is assuming a much firmer tone.

The long and bitter struggle that the members of our organization were involved in at Stockton, Cal., finally terminated in an agreement being signed between the M., M. & E. Association and the trade unions of that city. While the agreement in itself is of no great weight, it paves the way, however, for a more successful termination of the struggle, and I feel that it will be only a short time until the members of our organization, as well as the other building trades men will be enjoying the fruits of their hard-fought struggle.

Our jurisdictional differences with other organizations has principally been with the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers. I feel that our organization has maintained its position in this struggle. In many localities the local membership are to be congratulated upon the firm stand they have taken; yet, nevertheless, I do not hesitate to express the hope that this trouble may soon be adjusted.

Owing to the depression of the trade I have discontinued the services of nearly one-half of the organizers during the winter months. This is something I regretted very much to do. It is very easy to say yes to a man seeking employment, but discontinuing his services when there is absolutely no fault to be found with his work is altogether another proposition. Every man laid off gave a good account of himself during his term of service for this organization, but I could not see my way clear to continue the large force when there was absolutely nothing that could be done in the way of organizing members of our trade.

It will be recalled that sometime ago the Wood Carvers of America submitted

to its membership a proposition to affiliate with the United Brotherhood. I am sorry to say that this proposition was lost by a small vote. I express the belief now, however, that in a short time their action will be reversed and they will affiliate with the United Brotherhood.

Sometime ago I reported to the Board regarding negotiations pending with the United Order of Box Makers and Sawyers of America looking toward their affiliation with the United Brotherhood. Representatives of their organization were presented with a proposition and they agreed to submit the same to their membership. To this date, however, I have absolutely no word or communication from them, and I do not know whether their promises were fulfilled or otherwise.

For many years friction has existed between two of our District Councils, namely: Providence, R. I., District Council and Pawtucket District Council. The territories of these two councils were immediately adjacent, and members working back and forth frequently became involved in each others' trade rules. After carefully investigating the situation, and looking over our past records relative to the relations between the two councils, I arrived at the conclusion that the only solution possible to bring about a permanent adjustment of these matters was the consolidation of the two councils. Instructions were given to Organizer Millette to arrange a meeting to carry out this consolidation; each local was notified, and I am pleased to say that the consolidation was effected. I am certain this will be the means of bringing the membership in that district into closer relations and do away with the unpleasant conditions that have existed heretofore.

I have in the past three months, as I have previously, endeavored to prevent our Local Unions striking indiscriminately and involving themselves continually in trouble with their employers. I do not want it to be understood that it is my desire not to aid any other organization, but I do feel that when another organization desires assistance from the carpenters that application for same should be made to the general office. By doing this we are in a position to protect our membership as well as to take steps to bring to those asking support some practical method of adjusting the differences, and many times this has been done without the stoppage of work. I shall continue in the future, as in the past, to assist all organizations who in turn will reciprocate.

This meeting of the G. E. B. will have before it many calls for financial aid, and I caution the Board at this time to use great discretion in making appropriations to the various districts. It is absolutely impossible to organize any district unless there is work in evidence, and during the present month and the month of February very little can be done in the way of organizing work.

Trusting my work during the past quarter meets with your approval, I remain, Fraternally,

JAMES KIRBY, General President.

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**Report of First General Vice-President Hutcheson for the Quarter Ending December 31, 1914**

Mr. James Kirby, General President
U. B. of C. and J. of A.—Greeting:

The following is my report for the period ending December 31, 1914:

Since making my last report 188 local unions and district councils have submitted by-laws, working rules, amendments, etc., for consideration and approval. There has been 43 labels granted to new firms, and also several have been recalled, complete list of which will be found in the "Directory of Shops Using the Label of Our Brotherhood," which was issued from this office January 1, and has been distributed to all local unions and district councils.

Aside from the work in the General Office I have made several trips in the interest of our Brotherhood. In October I went to Denver, Colo., where I was able to settle a long-standing lawsuit between our organization and a former

branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters in that city, a full and detailed report of which I have previously made to you. I also attended a meeting of the State Council of Michigan, held in Grand Rapids during the month of October, wherein many matters pertaining to the welfare of our organization were considered and acted upon.

During the month of November I attended a meeting at Alexandria, La., in which the formation of the State Council was completed. Much enthusiasm was shown at this meeting and delegates were present from nearly every local union in the State.

In conformity with the action of the last General Convention of our Brotherhood I have endeavored to promote the use of our label by having lead pencils made with the label thereon. These I am endeavoring to get all local unions to purchase for distribution among their members and in this manner give our label more publicity, not only amongst the members of our organization, but the general public as well, as I am of the opinion that if we can get our general membership interested in promoting the use of our label it will materially increase the demand for products bearing same.

Extending to yourself and the membership of the United Brotherhood my very best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
First General Vice-President.

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**Report of Second Vice-President Arthur A. Quinn for Quarter Ending December 31, 1914**

Philadelphia, Pa., January, 1915.

Mr. James Kirby, Gen. Pres. of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I herewith submit to you my report for the quarter ending December 30, 1914.

At the beginning of the quarter (October 1) I was in Indianapolis attending the convention of the United Brotherhood. At the close of the convention I visited Cincinnati to investigate the conditions in that city relative to the strike that had prevailed in the district for some time. The result of my investigation I reported to you under date of October 4. After leaving Cincinnati I returned to New Jersey, in which State I was engaged until November 16, when I proceeded to Philadelphia to audit the books of one of the locals in that city, and on which work I am now engaged. In addition to working on the audit I desire to report that I have, on different occasions, visited Newark and Hudson county, New Jersey, in the interest of the U. B. in those districts. I made several visits to Newark to assist our business agents in their efforts to control work being done on the foundations of two large jobs in that city by members of an independent organization known as the New York Dock Builders. We were handicapped in our efforts in this direction principally on account of lack of support of other trades, notwithstanding the fact that the dock builders in question are an independent body and are not affiliated in any maner with the A. F. of L. It is of vital importance that our organization in Newark should control this work, for the reason that the city has started to develop several miles of water front along Newark Bay and to improve the meadow lands adjoining, which means the construction of numerous piers and buildings in that section within the next few years.

I also made several visits to Hudson county to advise with the D. C. relative to the enforcement of the eight-hour law on municipal, county and state work. The law was being violated on several jobs, both in the city and county, which have been forced through the activity of the D. C. to comply with the law.

Both in Philadelphia and New Jersey I found work very scarce, but the prospects for a revival of business are now brighter than they have been for some time, and our members are hopefully

awaiting a speedy return of the building industry to normal conditions.

Wishing the U. B. a prosperous new year, I am,

Fraternally yours,

ARTHUR A. QUINN,

Second Gen. V.-P. U. B. C. and J. of A.

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**Report on the Conferences Held With Brewery Workers and Railroad Car Workers Relative to Jurisdictional Differences.**

The convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Philadelphia, Pa., acting on resolutions introduced by the delegates from the Brotherhood of Carpenters relative to the differences existing between the Brewery Workers and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Carmen and the Brotherhood of Carpenters, instructed the two international organizations to hold a conference in accordance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

This conference was held at the Sterling Hotel, Washington, D. C., January 10 and 11. The committee appointed by G. P. Kirby to represent the United Brotherhood were: Vice-President Quinn, George R. Murray and L. H. Proske.

After quite a lengthy conference in both instances no agreement was reached and the following is the reports of the committee on the two conferences:

Washington, D. C., January 13, 1915.

Mr. James Kirby, General President U. B. of C. and J. of A., Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—In compliance with your instructions we, the undersigned committee, beg leave to submit the following report in reference to conference held between your committee and the Brewery Workers on January 11, at the Sterling Hotel, Washington, D. C. We met the following delegates in conference representing the Brewery Workers: Joseph Proebstle, National Secretary; Joseph Fessner, member of the Executive Board from St. Louis; John Sullivan, member of the General Executive Board, New York.

From the beginning of the conference we realized that nothing could be done to come to an amicable adjustment of the question at issue on account of the uncompromising position assumed by Mr. Proebstle, who was the spokesman of the Brewery Workers' delegation.

After discussing the question in its various phases we, your committee, suggested that if the amount of work involved in any brewery in the repair of beer boxes would keep one or more men steadily employed, this man or men should be members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. This proposition was rejected by Mr. Proebstle, he claiming that the men who cleaned the boxes repaired them. We then suggested that if such were the case that a committee of one from each organization should go through the brewery and ascertain the conditions. This proposition he also refused to consider, claiming he would not consider making any changes in the existing conditions, and if the Carpenters persisted in their demand to claim this work that he would advise the brewery owners to purchase metal boxes.

We reported the result of the conference to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in whose hands it now lies.

ARTHUR A. QUINN,
GEO. R. MURRAY,
L. H. PROSKE,
Committee.

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Washington, D. C., January 13, 1915.

Mr. James Kirby, General President U. B. of C. and J. of A., Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—In compliance with your instructions we, the undersigned committee, beg leave to submit the following report in reference to conference held between your committee and the Car Workers. We met with President M. F. Ryan of the Car Workers and A. O. Wharton, President of the Railroad Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor, at the office of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

The contention of the Carpenters that the Car Workers were infringing upon our jurisdiction inasmuch as they laid claim to millwrights, cabinetmakers and joiners, bench and machine hands, was not denied by the Car Workers, but they claim that they have done this work and controlled it since the formation of their organization, over twenty-five years ago, and that the life of their organization depends upon their controlling all branches of the car repairing industry, and that the jurisdiction claimed by the Car Workers was understood by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at the time of their admission into the American Federation of Labor.

They refused to recede from the position taken, and seeing that nothing could be done by the further discussion of the question, we adjourned the conference and reported to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor that we could not agree.

ARTHUR A. QUINN,
GEO. R. MURRAY,
L. H. PROSKE,
Committee.

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**Report of Delegates to the Eighth Annual Convention of the American Association for Labor Legislation**

Mr. James Kirby, General President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother—In compliance with your instructions we, the undersigned, beg leave to report that we attended the Eighth Annual Convention of the American Association for Labor Legislation, held at the Hotel Walton, Philadelphia, Pa., as the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, December 28 to 30.

The convention opened at noon Monday, preceded by a luncheon, presided over by Professor Henry R. Seager of Columbia University, who, after explaining the objects of the association, read a letter of regret from Dr. Martin Brumbaugh, governor-elect of Pennsylvania, in which he declared himself in hearty accord with the principles of workmen's compensation.

Congressman Daniel J. McGillicuddy, author of the proposed new Federal Compensation Law, was the first speaker, who gave an interesting and instructive speech on what is sought to be attained by the enactment of the new law. He was followed by John Mitchell, ex-president of the United Mine Workers—a member of the New York Compensation Commission—who spoke upon the operation of the New York law. During the course of his remarks he stated that the American Association for Labor Legislation has adopted certain standard features for compensation for injured workmen caused by industrial accidents that they were desirous of having incorporated into law in every State in the Union. He reminded the citizens of Pennsylvania that their State was surrounded by sister States whose workingmen and women were enjoying the benefits of compensation laws and urged them to use their best efforts to have an adequate law enacted by the 1915 legislature.

Other speakers in favor of compensation laws were Francis Feehan, member of the commission to frame a proposed compensation law for Pennsylvania, and Wallace D. Yaple, chairman of the industrial commission of Ohio, who explained in detail the operation of the law in his State and the advantages of the commission form of administering the law over that of the courts. James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, spoke upon the necessity of the enactment of a just and adequate law for the protection of the workers of Pennsylvania, and emphasized the necessity of the law being so administered that the compensation would be received in full by those whom the law sought to protect. Several other speakers followed, after which the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening, at which time they convened to discuss the problem of unemployment and the means of preventing its periodical recurrence.

Very interesting talks were made on this question by Robert G. Valentine, industrial counselor, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of Association of Unemployment, and by John F. Tobin, general president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, who had for his subject, "The Workers." He gave an interesting and instructive talk on the advance work being done by trade unions to relieve distress and to prevent unemployment.

He was followed by Norris L. Cooke, director of public works of Philadelphia; John Price Jackson, commissioner of labor and industry of Pennsylvania, and Meyer London, congressman-elect of New York City. Each of these gentlemen spoke upon the city, State and nation in the order mentioned, giving their views as to the steps to be taken by the city, State and nation to solve the problem of unemployment and to make employment more reliable and permanent in the seasonal trades.

Tuesday's session was taken up with discussing the problems of Unemployment, Industrial Hygiene, Woman's Work, Enforcement of Labor Laws, One-Day-Rest in Seven and Social Insurance. These different questions were discussed by John B. Andrews, secretary of the association; Irene O. Andrews, assistant secretary; Juliet S. Poyntz and Frank O'Hara of the Catholic University.

Many other speakers discussed these questions with the result that the association decided to start a national educational campaign, designed to procure legislative action providing compulsory sickness insurance, which will protect

wage-workers earning less than $100 a month when unable to follow their trade or calling on account of sickness.

This new departure was strenuously opposed by the representatives of the insurance companies, who see in it the adoption by the different States of State insurance, which will eventually mean the elimination of the casualty insurance companies.

The following is the tentative plan of sickness insurance as submitted to the convention by Secretary Andrews. It was adopted without change:

—Sickness Insurance Principles—

The nine provisional principles for compulsory sickness insurance for wage workers, as adopted yesterday by the association, are as follows:

1. To be effective, sickness insurance should be compulsory, on the basis of joint contributions of employer and employe and the public.

2. The compulsory insurance should include all wage workers earning less than a given annual sum, where employed with sufficient regularity to make it practicable to compute and collect assessments. Casual and home workers should, as far as practicable, be included within the plan and scope of the compulsory system.

3. There should be a voluntary supplementary system for groups of persons (wage workers or others) who for practical reasons are kept out of the compulsory system.

4. Sickness insurance should provide for a specified period only, provisionally set at twenty-six weeks (one-half a year), but a system of invalidity insurance should be combined with sickness insurance, so that all disability due to disease will be taken care of in one law, although the funds should be separate.

5. Sickness insurance on the compulsory plan should be carried by mutual local funds, jointly managed by employers and employes, under public supervision. In large cities such locals may be organized by trades, with a federated bureau for the medical relief. Establishment funds and existing mutual sick funds may be permitted to carry the insurance, where their existence does not injure the local funds, but they must be under strict government supervision.

6. Invalidity insurance should be carried by funds covering a larger geographical area, comprising the districts of a number of local sickness insurance funds. The administration of the invalidity fund should be intimately associated with that of the local sickness funds and on a representative basis.

7. Both sickness and invalidity insurance should include medical service, supplies, necessary nursing and hospital care. Such provision should be thoroughly adequate, but its organization may be left to the local societies, under strict governmental control.

8. Cash benefits should be provided for both invalidity and sickness insurance for the insured or his dependents during such disability.

9. It is highly desirable that prevention may be emphasized, so that the introduction of a compulsory sickness and invalidity insurance system shall lead to a campaign of health conservation similar to the safety movement resulting from workmen's compensation.

Hoping that our report is satisfactory, we remain,

Fraternally yours,
ARTHUR A. QUINN,
DANIEL A. POST.

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## Localities to Be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ann Arbor, Mich.
Akron, O.
Albany, N. Y.
Alton, Ill.
Arcadia, Fla.
Asheville, N. C.
Ashland, Ky.
Athens, Tex.
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Augusta, Ga.
Aurora, Ill.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Barre, Vt.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Bay City, Tex.
Beacon, N. Y.
Binghamton, N. Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bisbee, Ariz.
Blackwell, Okla.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boise, Idaho.
Boone, Ia.
Boston, Mass.
Brainerd, Minn.
Brenham, Tex.
Brownwood, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Calgary, Can.
Canton, O.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Central City, Ky.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Clarksville, Tenn.
Cleveland, O.
Clinton, Ia.
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, O.
Concordia, Kan.
Conway, Ark.
Commerce, Tex.
Corpus Christi, Tex
Corsicana, Tex.
Cullman, Ala.
Danville, Ill.
Dayton, O.
Decatur, Ill.
Denison, Tex.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Dixon, Ill.
Dubuque, Ia.
Duluth, Minn.
Edmonton, Can.
El Centro, Cal.
Electra, Tex.
Elmira, N. Y.
E. St. Louis, Ill.
El Paso, Tex.
Escanaba, Mich.
Evansville, Ind.
Fargo, N. D.
Fond du Lac, Wis.
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Framingham, Mass.
Fremont, Neb.
French Lick, Ind.
Fresno, Cal.
Fulton, N. Y.
Galveston, Tex.
Gardner, Mass.
Gary, Ind.
Grand Forks, N. D.

Granite City, Ill.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greeley, Colo.
Halifax, N. S.
Hamilton, O.
Hammond, Ind.
Hazleton, Pa.
Hillsboro, Tex.
Holyoke, Mass.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jacksonville, Tex.
Jamestown, N. Y.
Jasonville, Ind.
Joliet, Ill.
Joplin, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kincaid, Ill.
Kissimmee, Fla.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Lewiston, Mont.
Lakeland, Fla.
Leadville, Colo.
Lexington, Ky.
Little Rock, Ark.
London, Ont., Can.
Long Beach, Cal.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Macon, Ga.
Marietta, O.
Marinette, Wis.
Marshalltown, Ia.
Maryville, Tenn.
Mason City, Ia
Medicine Hat, Can.
Medina, N. Y.
Memphis, Tenn
Miami, Ariz.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Minot, N. D.
Mobile, Ala.
Montreal, Can.
Morris, Ill.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
Mount Carmel, Ill.
Mowbridge, S. D.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
New Bedford, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Castle, Pa.
New Canaan, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
Newport News, Va.
Newport, R. I.
New York City.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
Northampton, Mass.
North Bend, Ore.
Norwood, O.
Oakland, Cal.
O'Fallon, Ill.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Neb.
Ossining, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Palestine, Tex.
Parsons, Kan.
Passiac, N. J.
Paterson, N. J.
Peekskill, N. Y.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Palm Beach, Fla.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Portland, Me.
Portland, Ore.
Pottsville, Pa.
Pueblo, Colo.
Racine, Wis.
Reno, Nev.
Red Banks, N. J.
Regina, Can.
Richmond, Cal.
Richmond, Va.
Robstown, Tex.
Rochdale, Tex.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rockford, Ill.
Rock Springs, Wyo.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Francisco, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Shreveport, La.
Sioux City, Ia.
St. Augustine, Fla.
St. Catherines, Ont.
St. Cloud, Minn.
St. Joseph, Mo
St. Paul, Minn.
St. Petersburg, Fla.
St. Louis, Mo.
Seattle, Wash.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Savannah, Ga.
Scranton, Pa.
Sioux City, Ia.
Smithtown, L. I.
South Omaha, Neb
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass
Springfield, O.
Stamford, Conn
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tacoma, Wash
Tampa, Fla.
Teague, Tex.
Temple, Tex.
Terre Haute, Ind.
Titusville, Fla.
Toronto, Can.
Trenton, N. J.
Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.: Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.
Tulsa, Okla.
Urbana-Champaign, Ill
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, Tex.
Waco, Tex.
Waterbury, Conn.
Watertown, N. Y.
Watertown, S. D.
Washington, D. C.
Welland Canal Zone.
West Frankfort, Ill
West Palm Beach, Fla
White Plains, N. Y.
Whitney, Tex.
Wichita Falls, Tex.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Del.
Winnipeg, Can.
Worcester, Mass
Yonkers, N. Y

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### List of Local Unions Chartered

Panama, Ill.
Bridgeville, Pa.
Mt. Pleasant, Pa.
Rock Island, Ill. (cabinet makers and millmen).
Hurst, Ill.
Drumright, Okla.
Canyon, Tex.
Total, 7 local unions.

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### The Lives They Lead!

(Continued from Page 30.)

for empty houses, bell-hops to fetch for you, even mourners to mourn for you.

Every city is full of women whose lives are gray with emptiness, who sit for hours looking out of the window, who rock their chairs and gossip, and long for the excitement which never comes. Unloved and unloving, and tragically unused, the world seems to have passed them by. Our cities are full of those caricatured homes, the close, curtained boarding houses to which people come from the day's drudgery to the evening's depression, the thousands of hall bedrooms in which hope dies and lives the ghost of itself in baseball scores and in movies, in the funny page and in Beatrice Fairfax, in purchased romance and in stunted reflections of the music-hall.—The New Republic.

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### What Dooley Thinks of Secretary Daniels' Order

"They must ate their hardtack an' salt horse with nawthin' to dilute it sthronger thin th' hateful ilimint that floats their ship. Be hivins' askin' a sailor man to dhrink wather is like askin' a railroad injineer to ate th' right iv way."

# General Vote for Officers

OF THE

# United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TABULATING THE VOTE FOR GENERAL OFFICERS

Indianapolis, Ind., January 23, 1915.

Mr. James Kirby, General President
United Brotherhood of C. and J. of A.,
General Office:

Dear Sir and Brother—The Tabulating Committee elected at the Eighteenth General Convention to compile the vote for the general officers met at the National Headquarters on the morning of December 15, 1914, and organized. Thos. Gilmore was elected president and E. H. Neal secretary. In compliance with Section 24 of the General Constitution we respectfully submit our finding.

The official returns were given into our charge by General Secretary Duffy with the envelopes unopened. Some of these envelopes contained checks, bank drafts and financial reports which were turned over to General Secretary Duffy. In this connection we respectfully suggest that the financial officers of the Local Unions conduct their official business through other channels than in the official election return envelopes, which the General Secretary is not permitted to open.

The following named candidates were elected:

James Kirby .....General President
Wm. L. Hutcheson...1st Gen. Vice-Pres.
Arthur Quinn.....2d Gen. Vice-Pres.
Frank Duffy.....General Secretary
Thomas Neale.....General Treasurer
T. M. Guerin.....G. E. B., District 1
D. A. Post.....G. E. B., District 2
John H. Potts.....G. E. B., District 3
James P. Ogletree....G. E. B., District 4
Harry Blackmore.....G. E. B., District 5
W. A. Cole.....G. E. B., District 6
Arthur Martel.....G. E. B., District 7

After due consideration the committee decided not to allow the vote of Local Union 231 to stand, as the returns gave a uniform vote of 55 to each general officer, while the ballots gave 85, thereby defeating "the intent of the voter," whose interest is protected by Section 24 of the General Constitution. The recording secretary stated under date of January 5 and over the seal of the Local Union, "that two members had crossed all the rest of the candidates that were not voted for."

By mutual consent the ballots of Local Union 676 were disallowed for the same reason as stated above. An explanation was asked and the reply received stated that "the tellers had found four ballots that were left in the hat after it was over."

The returns of Local Union 373 displayed a cross mark after the names of the first five candidates, while the ballots showed eleven votes cast. As these returns did not voice "the intent of the voter," they were marked defective.

The vote of Local Union 755 was set aside, as but one vote had been recorded for each candidate. "Fifty-seven members voted aye to this proposition and none against," according to a written statement upon the official return sheet.

Local Union 1687 cast 28 votes jointly for the two candidates for the General Executive Board from the First District and 36 for the two candidates from the Seventh District. This Local Union had but twenty members in good standing in November.

The following returns were blank:

Local Union 845, Local Union 1477, Local Union 1711, Local Union 2547, Local Union 2549, Local Union 2634.

By order of the committee note is made that Local Union 575 was notified of the error in their official returns, but request for a reply was ignored.

A large number of locals did not specify the date of election. Blank affidavits were sent in each case, many of which were returned without being properly attested by a notary. All of these locals are specified below.

—The Vote—

For General President.

James Kirby .....38,759

For First General Vice-President.

William L. Hutcheson .....38,144

For Second General Vice-President.

Arthur A. Quinn.....37,837

For General Secretary.

Frank Duffy .....38,340

For General Treasurer.

Thomas Neale .....37,656

—For Members of the G. E. B.—

First District.

T. M. Guerin.....28,981
Walter S. McPherson.....11,952

Second District.

D. A. Post.....36,445

Third District.

John H. Potts.....36,662

Fourth District.

James P. Ogletree.....36,815

Fifth District.

Harry Blackmore .....36,553

Sixth District.

W. A. Cole.....36,234

Seventh District.

Arthur Martel .....31,675
R. Lynch ..... 8,672

Respectfully submitted,

THE TABULATING COMMITTEE,

THOS. GILMORE, President;
JULIUS SCHARNEK,
W. E. HEMSELL,
FRANK DAVISSON,
E. H. NEAL, Secretary.

## RESULT OF VOTE FOR GENERAL OFFICERS.

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | General Executive Board | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | | | | | | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 1 | 739 | 739 | 739 | 739 | 739 | 385 | 250 | 739 | 739 | 739 | 739 | 739 | 423 | 189 |
| 2 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 195 | 90 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 209 | 73 |
| 3 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 21 | 28 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 24 | 25 | 21 | 21 | 11 | 10 |
| 4 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 20 | 15 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 17 | 17 |
| 5 | 148 | 146 | 147 | 146 | 146 | 117 | 34 | 143 | 145 | 142 | 143 | 142 | 130 | 19 |
| 6 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 2 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 10 | 11 |
| 7 | 484 | 470 | 460 | 471 | 457 | 287 | 161 | 420 | 422 | 417 | 427 | 410 | 338 | 110 |
| 8 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 27 | 28 | 44 | 2 | 38 | 20 | 34 | 22 | 22 | 45 | 1 |
| 9 | 44 | 46 | 45 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 3 | 46 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 2 |
| 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 141 | 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 151 | 53 |
| 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 | 19 |
| 12 | ... | ... | 112 | 96 | 99 | 76 | 20 | 89 | 84 | 87 | 86 | 84 | 85 | 18 |
| 13 | 102 | 91 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 107 | 26 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 105 | 27 |
| 14 | 135 | 135 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 4 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 28 | 29 | 2 |
| 15 | 30 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 29 | 6 | 31 | 32 | 34 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 2 |
| 16 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 27 | 21 | 10 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 23 | 8 |
| 17 | 33 | 31 | 30 | 32 | 27 | 21 | 10 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 23 | 8 |
| 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 10 | 6 |
| 18 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | .. |
| 19 | 70 | 69 | 66 | 69 | 66 | 58 | 23 | 66 | 65 | 66 | 63 | 66 | 71 | 13 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 20 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 12 | 10 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 3 |
| 21 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | ... |
| 22 | 122 | 120 | 121 | 110 | 121 | 130 | 21 | 120 | 120 | 122 | 120 | 123 | 118 | 30 |
| 23 | 38 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 39 | 4 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 11 |
| 24 | 70 | 70 | 68 | 66 | 68 | 53 | 11 | 66 | 67 | 65 | 64 | 64 | 50 | 14 |
| 25 | 83 | 83 | 80 | 78 | 76 | 62 | 19 | 80 | 79 | 80 | 80 | 79 | 78 | 5 |
| 26 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 55 | 53 | 65 | 2 | 51 | 48 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 55 | 5 |
| 27 | 19 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 11 | 23 | 9 |
| 29 | 40 | 40 | 35 | 39 | 37 | 30 | 13 | 39 | 35 | 37 | 34 | 33 | 28 | 15 |
| 31 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 24 | 18 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 31 | 11 |
| 32 | 138 | 136 | 131 | 138 | 138 | 175 | 30 | 127 | 129 | 126 | 124 | 121 | 172 | 26 |
| 33 | 49 | 45 | 49 | 50 | 49 | 26 | 30 | 46 | 51 | 49 | 44 | 45 | 38 | 19 |
| 34 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 105 | 18 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 80 | 23 |
| 35 | 9 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 7 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 18 | ... |
| 36 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 45 | 45 | 22 | 22 | 44 | 42 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 38 | 10 |
| 37 | 24 | 19 | 18 | 23 | 20 | 21 | 8 | 21 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 6 |
| 38 | 43 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 37 | 6 | 41 | 42 | 40 | 42 | 40 | 42 | 3 |
| 39 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 13 | 3 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 14 | 3 |
| 41 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 2 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 2 |
| 43 | 90 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 87 | 80 | 8 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 86 | 86 | 73 | 13 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | |
| 45 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 37 | 11 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 44 | 37 | 8 |
| 46 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 3 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 2 |
| 47 | 66 | 67 | 65 | 66 | 65 | 63 | 19 | 65 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 47 | 22 |
| 48 | 146 | 146 | 147 | 144 | 142 | 127 | 58 | 138 | 132 | 135 | 130 | 128 | 75 | 90 |
| 49 | 23 | 24 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 4 | 29 | 24 | 24 | 24 | ... | 20 | 18 | 17 |
| 50 | 80 | 81 | 80 | 82 | 79 | 52 | 26 | 77 | 79 | 78 | 77 | 81 | 64 | 15 |
| 52 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 98 | 55 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 86 | 67 |
| 53 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 18 | 4 |
| 54 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| 55 | 55 | 54 | 54 | 53 | 55 | 50 | 7 | 54 | 52 | 52 | 53 | 51 | 51 | 8 |
| 56 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 47 | 35 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 54 | 30 |
| 58 | 340 | 327 | 327 | 310 | 342 | 400 | 62 | 210 | 328 | 417 | 295 | 376 | 402 | 49 |
| 59 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | ... | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | ... |
| 60 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 3 |
| 61 | 89 | 83 | 84 | 83 | 78 | 56 | 29 | 83 | 84 | 81 | 83 | 83 | 56 | 29 |
| 62 | 306 | 293 | 284 | 291 | 272 | 245 | 65 | 201 | 271 | 281 | 268 | 271 | 236 | 27 |
| 63 | 59 | 59 | 58 | 56 | 56 | 38 | 22 | 55 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 49 | 8 |
| 64 | 60 | 61 | 59 | 59 | 57 | 30 | 31 | 56 | 57 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 43 | 15 |
| 65 | 164 | 165 | 164 | 163 | 163 | 161 | 4 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 165 | 163 | 166 | 1 |
| 66 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 37 | 37 | 39 | ... | 38 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 38 | 3 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | | |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH | |
| 67 | 61 | 58 | 55 | 57 | 53 | 69 | 5 | 53 | 52 | 51 | 50 | 49 | 72 | 1 | |
| 68 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 5 | |
| 69 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 39 | 8 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 36 | 11 | |
| 70 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 33 | 40 | 3 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 43 | 1 | |
| 71 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 34 | 5 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 35 | 4 | |
| 72 | 114 | 112 | 109 | 109 | 105 | 65 | 57 | 107 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 99 | 91 | 19 | |
| 73 | 179 | 150 | 146 | 153 | 147 | 118 | 48 | 143 | 145 | 148 | 174 | 147 | 100 | 64 | |
| 74 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 13 | ... | 12 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 | ... | |
| 75 | 57 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 57 | 49 | 8 | 56 | 55 | 56 | 55 | 54 | 43 | 13 | |
| 77 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | ... | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 11 | 6 | |
| 78 | 156 | 156 | 155 | 154 | 155 | 166 | 1 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 155 | 7 | |
| 79 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | ... | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 70 | 1 | |
| 80 | 125 | 110 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 165 | 36 | 106 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 102 | 163 | 28 | |
| 82 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 12 | 17 | 19 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 29 | 1 | |
| 84 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 16 | 7 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 16 | 4 | |
| 85 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 4 | |
| 86 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 4 | 13 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 12 | 5 | |
| 87 | 121 | 111 | 115 | 110 | 109 | 81 | 31 | 95 | 94 | 94 | 97 | 92 | 91 | 15 | |
| 88 | 71 | 68 | 69 | 73 | 65 | 35 | 43 | 61 | 60 | 59 | 62 | 59 | 47 | 26 | |
| 89 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 20 | 8 | 28 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 4 | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | | |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 90 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 36 | 24 | 9 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 32 | 4 |
| 91 | 72 | 68 | 67 | 70 | 70 | 44 | 24 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 71 | 71 | 45 | 18 |
| 94 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 5 | 9 |
| 95 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | ... | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 37 | 2 |
| 96 | 102 | 109 | 92 | 105 | 102 | 152 | ... | 105 | 86 | 96 | 98 | 92 | 152 | ... |
| 97 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 15 | 3 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 10 | 8 |
| 99 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 47 | 47 | 1 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 49 | 45 | 3 |
| 100 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 15 | 4 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 1 |
| 103 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 9 | 16 | 22 | 22 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 14 | 9 |
| 104 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 63 | 62 | 41 | 25 | 61 | 64 | 63 | 60 | 60 | 44 | 20 |
| 105 | 135 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 122 | 117 | 24 | 33 | 35 | 27 | 23 | 24 | 113 | 25 |
| 106 | 80 | 81 | 80 | 81 | 73 | 59 | 25 | 75 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 73 | 44 | 38 |
| 108 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | ... | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | ... |
| 109 | 98 | 92 | 95 | 89 | 94 | 111 | 25 | 90 | 90 | 88 | 88 | 84 | 62 | 62 |
| 110 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... |
| 111 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 10 | 17 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 17 | 8 |
| 112 | 47 | 47 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 20 | 23 | 39 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 45 | 33 | 6 |
| 113 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 6 |
| 115 | 45 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 36 | 11 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 42 | 5 |
| 116 | 23 | 26 | 24 | 26 | 23 | 20 | 4 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 20 | 4 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 117 | 531 | 531 | 531 | 531 | 531 | 531 | ... | 531 | 531 | 531 | 531 | 531 | 531 | ... |
| 118 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | ... | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | ... |
| 119 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 27 | 5 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | ... |
| 121 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 8 | ... |
| 122 | 90 | 90 | 89 | 89 | 88 | 86 | 6 | 86 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 84 | 90 | 2 |
| 124 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 2 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 1 |
| 125 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 91 | 4 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 81 | 14 |
| 126 | 157 | 156 | 159 | 160 | 154 | 155 | 12 | 156 | 156 | 157 | 155 | 156 | 151 | 17 |
| 127 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 20 | 14 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 24 | 6 |
| 129 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 19 | 5 | 20 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 21 | 3 |
| 130 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| 131 | 102 | 99 | 99 | 95 | 97 | 77 | 33 | 95 | 97 | 95 | 93 | 93 | 73 | 34 |
| 132 | 89 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 89 | 63 | 34 | 90 | 88 | 85 | 80 | 83 | 66 | 24 |
| 133 | 70 | 69 | 68 | 68 | 70 | 55 | 12 | 63 | 68 | 66 | 65 | 66 | 66 | 2 |
| 134 | 112 | 107 | 107 | 110 | 105 | 192 | 5 | 97 | 97 | 101 | 98 | 98 | 197 | 12 |
| 135 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | ... | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 33 | 1 |
| 136 | 45 | 46 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 17 | 30 | 43 | 41 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 28 | 15 |
| 137 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 1 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 6 |
| 138 | 201 | 190 | 191 | 186 | 184 | 125 | 49 | 171 | 186 | 177 | 173 | 169 | 121 | 51 |
| 139 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 3 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 2 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 140 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| 141 | 75 | 73 | 72 | 73 | 71 | 58 | 22 | 68 | 70 | 69 | 70 | 66 | 58 | 20 |
| 142 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 26 | 22 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 33 | 32 | 25 | 18 |
| 143 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 10 | 23 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 34 | 24 | 9 |
| 144 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 9 |
| 145 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 9 | ... |
| 146 | 136 | 135 | 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 | 1 | 137 | 138 | 138 | 138 | 138 | 137 | ... |
| 147 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 45 | 41 | 165 | 28 | 50 | 36 | 40 | 35 | 34 | 158 | 37 |
| 148 | 56 | 56 | 55 | 56 | 53 | 50 | 4 | 52 | 52 | 54 | 50 | 50 | 44 | 8 |
| 149 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| 151 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| 152 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ... |
| 153 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 12 | 19 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 24 | 6 |
| 154 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 3 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | ... |
| 155 | 54 | 52 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 51 | 3 | 54 | 53 | 54 | 54 | 52 | 50 | 4 |
| 156 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 2 |
| 157 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ... | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ... |
| 158 | 74 | 74 | 72 | 73 | 69 | 43 | 35 | 72 | 71 | 73 | 71 | 63 | 49 | 29 |
| 160 | 75 | 72 | 75 | 70 | 65 | 57 | 19 | 74 | 73 | 76 | 74 | 76 | 62 | 17 |
| 161 | 37 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 29 | 28 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 25 | 11 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General President | General Executive Board | | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES F. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 184 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 1 | 35 | 35 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 27 | 9 |
| 186 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 29 | 13 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 3 |
| 187 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 27 | 9 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 27 | 9 |
| 188 | 55 | 53 | 57 | 55 | 55 | 26 | 35 | 53 | 53 | 56 | 53 | 53 | 30 | 27 |
| 189 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 37 | 15 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 36 | 16 |
| 191 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 16 | 3 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 1 |
| 192 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 2 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 1 |
| 193 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 1 |
| 195 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 2 |
| 196 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 52 | 12 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 45 | 19 |
| 197 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | ... | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 26 | 2 |
| 198 | 60 | 60 | 59 | 59 | 60 | 55 | 5 | 60 | 60 | 59 | 59 | 58 | 54 | 6 |
| 199 | 57 | 49 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 39 | 20 | 50 | 51 | 50 | 50 | 46 | 41 | 16 |
| 200 | 53 | 54 | 54 | 55 | 54 | 44 | 13 | 54 | 52 | 53 | 51 | 52 | 44 | 10 |
| 201 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 23 | 4 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 3 |
| 202 | 53 | 55 | 54 | 54 | 53 | 42 | 19 | 51 | 53 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 40 | 21 |
| 203 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 14 | 16 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 14 | 16 |
| 206 | 23 | 22 | 18 | 20 | 18 | 12 | 9 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 22 | 10 | 10 |
| 207 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | ... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | ... |
| 208 | 76 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 67 | 9 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 76 | 72 | 5 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 238 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 12 | 8 | 17 | 21 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 2 |
| 241 | 32 | 31 | 33 | 31 | 31 | 23 | 6 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 32 | 20 | 9 |
| 242 | 51 | 49 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 71 | 8 | 46 | 45 | 43 | 42 | 46 | 67 | 11 |
| 243 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 3 |
| 245 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 5 |
| 246 | 19 | 19 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 4 |
| 247 | 205 | 197 | 190 | 203 | 187 | 184 | 53 | 164 | 171 | 158 | 162 | 158 | 195 | 34 |
| 250 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 2 |
| 251 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 16 | ... | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 2 |
| 252 | 29 | 25 | 24 | 29 | 24 | 27 | 1 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 22 | 26 | 2 |
| 253 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 4 |
| 254 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 1 |
| 255 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 9 |
| 256 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | ... | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | ... |
| 258 | 57 | 55 | 53 | 53 | 52 | 43 | 20 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 52 | 53 | 30 | 31 |
| 259 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 22 | 8 | 16 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 3 |
| 260 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 23 | 3 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 16 | 10 |
| 261 | 48 | 49 | 47 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 4 | 50 | 45 | 45 | 47 | 43 | 47 | 4 |
| 262 | 109 | 112 | 108 | 114 | 109 | 88 | 31 | 110 | 109 | 107 | 110 | 105 | 91 | 33 |
| 265 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 29 | 18 | 13 | 26 | 31 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 5 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 266 | 82 | 79 | 76 | 79 | 77 | 56 | 20 | 78 | 77 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 59 | 20 |
| 268 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 13 | ... |
| 269 | 60 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 58 | 43 | 13 | 50 | 58 | 58 | 59 | 56 | 42 | 13 |
| 271 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 19 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 20 | 2 |
| 272 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 14 | 3 |
| 273 | 88 | 85 | 88 | 83 | 84 | 68 | 18 | 80 | 83 | 78 | 79 | 78 | 61 | 17 |
| 274 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 17 | 13 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 24 | 9 |
| 275 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 9 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 6 |
| 276 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 24 | 10 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 22 | 9 |
| 277 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 2 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 3 |
| 278 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 4 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 5 |
| 279 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 5 | 9 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 8 |
| 280 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| 281 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 45 | 35 | 9 | 44 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 35 | 8 |
| 282 | 44 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 35 | 10 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 42 | 35 | 11 |
| 284 | 28 | 28 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 29 | ... | 31 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 26 | 3 |
| 286 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 6 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 6 |
| 287 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 6 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 2 |
| 288 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 17 | 5 | 19 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 18 | 16 | 6 |
| 289 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 40 | 30 | 13 | 45 | 45 | 40 | 44 | 43 | 38 | 10 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | | |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH | |
| 291 | 239 | 227 | 232 | 222 | 222 | 99 | 124 | 208 | 209 | 211 | 205 | 202 | 190 | 39 | |
| 295 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 24 | ... | ... | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 18 | 5 | |
| 297 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | ... | |
| 298 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 59 | 12 | ... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ... | 11 | |
| 299 | 60 | 58 | 60 | 60 | 59 | 52 | 6 | 58 | 56 | 55 | 56 | 56 | 51 | 10 | |
| 300 | 68 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 43 | 26 | ... | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 53 | 16 | |
| 301 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ... | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ... | |
| 302 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 20 | 8 | 16 | 29 | 29 | 26 | 26 | 17 | 12 | |
| 303 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 8 | 33 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 23 | 18 | |
| 304 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 29 | 1 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 21 | 31 | 25 | 4 | |
| 305 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | ... | |
| 306 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 35 | 34 | 30 | 5 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 33 | 29 | 4 | |
| 307 | 26 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 24 | 19 | 4 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 6 | |
| 308 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 64 | 2 | 66 | 67 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 65 | 3 | |
| 309 | 690 | 685 | 675 | 683 | 666 | 617 | 30 | 696 | 690 | 690 | 677 | 667 | 616 | 29 | |
| 310 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 2 | |
| 311 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 15 | 3 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 2 | |
| 314 | 39 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 32 | 3 | 31 | 32 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 3 | |
| 315 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | ... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ... | |
| 316 | 34 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 28 | 4 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 30 | 5 | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 320 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ... |
| 321 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 17 | 7 | 10 |
| 322 | 59 | 58 | 59 | 59 | 55 | 54 | 5 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 53 | 54 | 29 | 26 |
| 323 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 13 | 14 |
| 325 | 60 | 60 | 59 | 60 | 60 | 41 | 21 | 60 | 62 | 59 | 62 | 59 | 54 | 7 |
| 326 | 81 | 80 | 78 | 81 | 74 | 57 | 50 | 79 | 77 | 75 | 76 | 70 | 45 | 55 |
| 327 | 66 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 64 | 63 | 20 | 62 | 19 | 62 | 63 | 60 | 75 | 6 |
| 328 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 6 |
| 329 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 35 | 26 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 39 | 22 |
| 330 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | ... | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | ... |
| 332 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 9 | 16 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 21 | 3 |
| 333 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 3 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 7 | 5 |
| 334 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 2 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 28 | 3 |
| 335 | 35 | 35 | 32 | 34 | 33 | 29 | 8 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 28 | 9 |
| 336 | 40 | 42 | 40 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 2 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 38 | 31 | 9 |
| 337 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 3 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 2 |
| 340 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| 341 | 85 | 81 | 79 | 78 | 72 | 46 | 35 | 76 | 71 | 73 | 67 | 65 | 50 | 24 |
| 342 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 22 | 4 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | ... |
| 343 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 9 | 31 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 36 | 4 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH | |
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | | |
| 371 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 19 | 4 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 19 | 4 | |
| 374 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 25 | 3 | 27 | 24 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 26 | 1 | |
| 375 | 61 | 59 | 60 | 60 | 54 | 67 | 12 | 54 | 55 | 53 | 59 | 53 | 58 | 10 | |
| 377 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 27 | 5 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 2 | |
| 378 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 22 | 5 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 24 | 6 | |
| 379 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 1 | 8 | |
| 380 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 28 | 5 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 23 | 9 | |
| 381 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 48 | 45 | 51 | 2 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 51 | 2 | |
| 382 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | | |
| 383 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 1 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 2 | |
| 384 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 61 | 38 | 99 | 98 | 100 | 98 | 99 | 57 | 46 | |
| 386 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 37 | 32 | 10 | 33 | 31 | 35 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 32 | 7 | |
| 387 | 131 | 131 | 132 | 127 | 122 | 98 | 31 | 126 | 123 | 126 | 119 | 115 | 84 | 40 | |
| 388 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | | |
| 389 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 5 | |
| 391 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 43 | 9 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 42 | 11 | |
| 392 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 6 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 14 | 7 | |
| 393 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | |
| 394 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 7 | |
| 395 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 16 | 3 | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 396 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 5 | 11 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 1 |
| 397 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 13 | 13 | 5 |
| 398 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 4 |
| 399 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ... |
| 401 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 2 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 12 | 5 |
| 402 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 27 | 9 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 30 | 6 |
| 403 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | ... | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | ... |
| 406 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 3 |
| 407 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 22 | 22 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 39 | 4 |
| 408 | 61 | 60 | 60 | 61 | 58 | 65 | ... | 60 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 58 | 65 | ... |
| 409 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 25 | 5 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 23 | 6 |
| 411 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 12 | 15 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 20 | 7 |
| 412 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 2 |
| 413 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 4 |
| 416 | 75 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 44 | 36 | 69 | 71 | 68 | 69 | 68 | 64 | 17 |
| 417 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| 419 | 35 | 37 | 36 | 37 | 34 | 28 | 42 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 34 | 27 | 40 |
| 420 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 5 |
| 422 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ... |
| 423 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 451 | 71 | 70 | 70 | 72 | 68 | 39 | 28 | 64 | 64 | 66 | 65 | 64 | 57 | 12 |
| 453 | 36 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 34 | 27 | 3 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 25 | 2 |
| 454 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | ... |
| 457 | 156 | 157 | 155 | 155 | 150 | 103 | 65 | 147 | 136 | 139 | 139 | 136 | 121 | 40 |
| 459 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 4 |
| 463 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 9 | 11 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 13 |
| 464 | 122 | 123 | 123 | 122 | 125 | 106 | 30 | 120 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 116 | 85 | 40 |
| 465 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 34 | 32 | 25 | 6 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 23 | 6 |
| 468 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... |
| 469 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| 470 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 23 | 7 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 23 | 7 |
| 471 | 42 | 41 | 39 | 42 | 42 | 16 | 29 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 37 | 33 | 15 | 29 |
| 472 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 7 |
| 473 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 1 |
| 474 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | ... |
| 475 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 1 |
| 476 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 117 | 16 | 168 | 170 | 170 | 168 | 170 | 131 | 14 |
| 477 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 17 | ... | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 1 |
| 478 | 38 | 37 | 31 | 46 | 33 | 81 | 20 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 22 | 79 |
| 479 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 3 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 3 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 481 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 20 | 20 | 3 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 16 | 4 |
| 482 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 70 | 6 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 70 | 6 |
| 483 | 81 | 81 | 83 | 84 | 82 | 48 | 42 | 80 | 81 | 79 | 78 | 76 | 61 | 25 |
| 486 | 70 | 70 | 68 | 70 | 69 | 70 | 2 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 69 | 3 |
| 487 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| 489 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | ... | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | ... | 23 |
| 490 | 117 | 117 | 118 | 120 | 117 | 95 | 41 | 119 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 116 | 99 | 34 |
| 491 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | ... | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 12 | ... |
| 492 | 66 | 64 | 64 | 65 | 63 | 62 | 3 | 64 | 63 | 63 | 61 | 60 | 63 | 4 |
| 493 | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 | 119 | 26 | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 | 58 | 82 |
| 494 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 13 | 10 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 16 | 6 |
| 495 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 9 | 5 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 3 |
| 496 | 50 | 51 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 43 | 8 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 46 | 6 |
| 497 | 92 | 11 | 10 | 81 | 63 | 49 | 26 | 74 | 55 | 60 | 61 | 60 | 42 | 29 |
| 499 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 5 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 4 |
| 500 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 7 |
| 501 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 3 |
| 503 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| 507 | 36 | 34 | 35 | 37 | 33 | 40 | 8 | 30 | 36 | 32 | 32 | 28 | 28 | 12 |
| 508 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 8 | 9 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 8 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 511 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 9 | 5 |
| 512 | 18 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 6 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 14 | 3 |
| 513 | 85 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 80 | 67 | 12 | 83 | 81 | 81 | 83 | 80 | 54 | 17 |
| 514 | 37 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 34 | 36 | 5 | 38 | 36 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 4 |
| 515 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 7 | 23 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 25 | 6 |
| 516 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 1 | ... | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ... |
| 517 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 22 | 20 | 5 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 2 |
| 518 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 6 | 15 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 2 |
| 519 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 2 |
| 521 | 47 | 45 | 45 | 48 | 43 | 40 | 19 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 41 | 40 | 42 | 13 |
| 522 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 18 | 33 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 37 | 16 |
| 523 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 12 | 6 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 15 | 6 | 6 |
| 524 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 6 |
| 525 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 38 | 7 | 46 | ... | 46 | 46 | 45 | 26 | 17 |
| 530 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 13 | ... |
| 531 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 29 | 3 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 29 | 3 |
| 532 | 40 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 32 | 4 | 37 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 33 | 29 | 6 |
| 534 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 16 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 18 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 537 | 30 | 28 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 2 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 23 | 5 |
| 540 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 1 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | ... |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | | |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH | |
| 541 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 3 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 2 | |
| 542 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 12 | ... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | ... | |
| 543 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | ... | |
| 548 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 9 | ... | 2 |
| 549 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 1 | |
| 550 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 35 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 33 | |
| 553 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 19 | 1 | |
| 555 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 7 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 2 | |
| 556 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | ... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 1 | |
| 557 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 1 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | ... | |
| 559 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 18 | 7 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 5 | |
| 560 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | |
| 561 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 13 | 7 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 17 | 5 | |
| 562 | 18 | 19 | 15 | 17 | ... | 13 | 6 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 5 | |
| 563 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 4 | |
| 564 | 52 | 51 | 49 | 51 | 51 | 15 | 41 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 30 | 25 | |
| 566 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | ... | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 17 | ... | |
| 567 | 75 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 75 | 75 | 4 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 72 | 17 | 59 | |
| 568 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 6 | |
| 569 | 51 | 52 | 51 | 54 | 51 | 24 | 34 | 51 | 50 | 50 | 52 | 51 | 27 | 29 | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | | |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH | |
| 570 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | ... | |
| 571 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 7 | 6 | |
| 572 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 2 | |
| 573 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 9 | 3 | |
| 574 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | ... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 1 | |
| 575 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 53 | 12 | 65 | 55 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 29 | 36 | |
| 576 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ... | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ... | |
| 577 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | ... | |
| 578 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 44 | 35 | 12 | 45 | 43 | 45 | 41 | 45 | 46 | 1 | |
| 579 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 33 | ... | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 38 | 2 | |
| 580 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 5 | |
| 583 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 7 | |
| 586 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 30 | 5 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 35 | 28 | 5 | |
| 587 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1 | |
| 590 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 5 | |
| 591 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 6 | 7 | |
| 592 | 38 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 24 | 12 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 38 | 36 | 29 | 8 | |
| 593 | 49 | 47 | 50 | 53 | 53 | 44 | 13 | 50 | 49 | 52 | 49 | 52 | 38 | 18 | |
| 594 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 4 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 17 | 3 | |
| 595 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 1 | 39 | 32 | 39 | 38 | 39 | 39 | ... | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH | |
| 597 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 7 | 6 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 9 | 3 | |
| 598 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 1 | |
| 599 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 10 | 23 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 27 | 7 | |
| 600 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | ... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 12 | ... | |
| 601 | 32 | 29 | 31 | 28 | 30 | 49 | ... | 30 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 20 | 10 | |
| 602 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 | ... | 13 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | ... | |
| 603 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 12 | 6 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 13 | 5 | |
| 604 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 40 | 41 | 23 | 19 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 36 | 24 | 15 | |
| 605 | 11 | 11 | ... | 11 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 6 | |
| 606 | 66 | 74 | 73 | 72 | 70 | 68 | 4 | 72 | 68 | 70 | 69 | 65 | 5 | 69 | |
| 610 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 41 | 38 | 36 | 6 | 42 | 42 | 40 | 41 | 33 | 33 | 8 | |
| 611 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 36 | 38 | 27 | 8 | |
| 612 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 33 | 7 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 32 | 8 | |
| 613 | 74 | 70 | 73 | 70 | 62 | 71 | 9 | 61 | 67 | 63 | 66 | 65 | 61 | 18 | |
| 614 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 15 | ... | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 2 | |
| 615 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 13 | 7 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 13 | 4 | |
| 616 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 10 | 12 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 7 | |
| 617 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 4 | |
| 619 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ... | |
| 620 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 3 | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | General Executive Board | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | | | | | | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 622 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 33 | 19 | 15 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 22 | 10 |
| 624 | 57 | 54 | 56 | 57 | 53 | 43 | 7 | 54 | 55 | 54 | 55 | 51 | 52 | 4 |
| 625 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 2 |
| 626 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | ... | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | ... |
| 627 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 4 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 3 |
| 628 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 37 | 36 | 25 | 11 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 31 | 5 |
| 629 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 13 | 3 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 16 | ... |
| 633 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 17 | 6 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 19 | 4 |
| 635 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 19 | 1 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 17 | 3 |
| 636 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 4 |
| 637 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 32 | 30 | 2 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 32 | ... |
| 638 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 19 | ... | 18 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 15 | 4 |
| 639 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 103 | 106 | 54 | 64 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 96 | 61 | 38 |
| 640 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 2 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 23 | 7 |
| 641 | 41 | 37 | 34 | 40 | 35 | 33 | 13 | 40 | 37 | 36 | 38 | 36 | 41 | 5 |
| 642 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 6 | 16 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 19 | 8 | 12 |
| 643 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 23 | 10 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 19 | 13 |
| 644 | 32 | 31 | 28 | 30 | 27 | 13 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 24 | 10 |
| 646 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 14 | 6 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 12 | 17 | 12 | 7 |
| 647 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 2 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 648 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 3 |
| 649 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| 651 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 5 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 1 |
| 653 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| 656 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 27 | 25 | 9 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 8 |
| 657 | 57 | 57 | 53 | 58 | 54 | 43 | 11 | 56 | 57 | 55 | 54 | 53 | 41 | 14 |
| 659 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 6 |
| 660 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 13 | 11 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 3 |
| 661 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 13 | 12 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 16 | 9 |
| 663 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | . . |
| 664 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 14 | 9 |
| 667 | 111 | 109 | 109 | 111 | 109 | 70 | 37 | 97 | 102 | 99 | 101 | 97 | 66 | 37 |
| 668 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 17 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| 669 | 23 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 13 | 10 |
| 674 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 13 | 18 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 19 | 8 |
| 675 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| 678 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 28 | 22 | 8 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 24 | 4 |
| 679 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 14 | 9 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 2 |
| 680 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 31 | 9 | 24 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 26 | 5 |
| 682 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 9 | 9 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 9 | 9 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 683 | 41 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 34 | 37 | 5 | 36 | 31 | 34 | **34** | 31 | 42 | **1** |
| 685 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 28 | 4 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | ..: **3** |
| 688 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | ..: | 15 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 13 | **1** |
| 690 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 6 | 3 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 | **2** |
| 691 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 25 | ..: | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | **5** |
| 692 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 19 | 10 | 26 | 21 | 27 | 25 | 23 | 22 | **1** |
| 693 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | ..: | 13 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | **7** |
| 696 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 15 | 8 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 18 | **15** |
| 698 | 25 | 27 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 22 | 10 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 16 | **6** |
| 699 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 3 | |
| 700 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ..: | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ..: |
| 701 | 43 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 41 | 18 | 35 | 42 | 42 | 41 | **42** | 40 | 21 | **31** |
| 703 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 23 | 6 | 16 | 17 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 19 | 18 | **2** |
| 705 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 14 | 12 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 25 | **1** |
| 706 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 9 | ..: |
| 707 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 69 | 4 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 66 | **7** |
| 708 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 29 | ..: | 27 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 24 | **5** |
| 709 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | **1** |
| 710 | 25 | 24 | 26 | 23 | 24 | 13 | 14 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 20 | 13 | **13** |
| 711 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | **3** |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH | |
| 712 | 49 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 7 | 46 | 45 | 46 | 45 | 42 | 45 | 4 | |
| 713 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 5 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 4 | |
| 714 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 67 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 | 14 | |
| 716 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 13 | 18 | 32 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 24 | 7 | |
| 719 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 2 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 3 | |
| 723 | 79 | 78 | 80 | 82 | 78 | 71 | 8 | 78 | 77 | 78 | 77 | 73 | 67 | 4 | |
| 724 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 5 | 10 | |
| 726 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 10 | 6 | |
| 729 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1 | |
| 730 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | ... | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | ... | |
| 731 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 23 | 10 | 32 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 31 | 20 | 13 | |
| 732 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | ... | |
| 734 | 30 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 15 | 13 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 21 | 8 | |
| 736 | 99 | 100 | 103 | 98 | 102 | 102 | 1 | 93 | 100 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 1 | |
| 738 | 60 | 63 | 61 | 62 | 53 | 44 | 24 | 53 | 51 | 56 | 52 | 55 | 49 | 20 | |
| 740 | 68 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 68 | ... | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 68 | 68 | 66 | 3 | |
| 741 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 8 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 4 | 7 | |
| 742 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 17 | 12 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 22 | 16 | 12 | |
| 743 | 22 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 7 | 15 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 20 | 4 | |
| 744 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 2 | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | | |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. FOTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 819 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 45 | 2 | 47 | 47 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 46 | 1 |
| 821 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 12 | ... | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 | ... |
| 822 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 5 | ... | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 3 |
| 824 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 17 | 6 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 2 |
| 825 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 23 | 19 | 13 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 12 |
| 829 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 22 | 12 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 25 | 11 |
| 830 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | ... |
| 833 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... |
| 834 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 7 | ... |
| 835 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | ... | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| 836 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 4 |
| 839 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ... |
| 840 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 8 |
| 842 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 2 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 3 |
| 844 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| 846 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 2 |
| 848 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ... |
| 849 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 8 | 19 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 21 | 6 |
| 852 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 3 |
| 853 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | ... | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 1 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 855 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| 856 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 4 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 2 |
| 859 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 56 | 1 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 55 | |
| 860 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 2 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 2 |
| 864 | 23 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 21 | 2 |
| 866 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 12 | | 15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 2 |
| 868 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 4 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 4 |
| 871 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 872 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 36 | 34 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 41 | 29 |
| 874 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 2 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 6 | 10 |
| 876 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| 877 | 88 | 86 | 86 | 88 | 86 | 83 | 6 | 86 | 87 | 87 | 88 | 86 | 84 | 2 |
| 878 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 23 | 20 | 9 | 27 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 15 |
| 879 | 39 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 40 | ... | 40 | 40 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 27 | 9 |
| 883 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 22 | 6 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 25 | 2 |
| 884 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 9 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 11 | 15 |
| 885 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | ... | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| 887 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 4 |
| 888 | 31 | 29 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 16 | 15 | 32 | 29 | 28 | 37 | 27 | 29 | 2 |
| 890 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 1 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES F. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 891 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 13 | 10 |
| 894 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | ... | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | ... |
| 897 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 2 |
| 898 | 13 | 13 | ... | 13 | 13 | 13 | ... | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ... |
| 899 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 31 | 8 | 22 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 25 | 5 |
| 900 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 3 | ... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... |
| 901 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 13 |
| 902 | 6 | 6 | ... | 6 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 1 |
| 903 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| 905 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 11 | ... |
| 908 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ... |
| 911 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 1 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 3 |
| 912 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 2 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 1 |
| 915 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... |
| 916 | 48 | 47 | 48 | 47 | 48 | 33 | 18 | • 44 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 42 | 8 |
| 917 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 16 | 17 | 2 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 10 | 7 |
| 920 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 36 | ... | 30 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 26 | 8 |
| 921 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 5 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 5 |
| 922 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| 925 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 1 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | | | | |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH | | | |
| 926 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 2 | | | |
| 929 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | ... | | | |
| 931 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 2 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 9 | 11 | | | |
| 932 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 6 | 14 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 13 | 7 | | | |
| 933 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | ... | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | ... | | | |
| 934 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 3 | | | |
| 935 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 5 | | | |
| 938 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 13 | 5 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 1 | | | |
| 940 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 3 | | | |
| 941 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 31 | ... | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 3 | | | |
| 943 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 27 | 30 | 5 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 3 | | | |
| 944 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 7 | | | |
| 946 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 1 | | | |
| 947 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 2 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 18 | 4 | | | |
| 948 | 106 | 103 | 103 | 105 | 105 | 71 | 39 | 101 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 100 | 59 | 43 | | | |
| 949 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ... | | | |
| 952 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 3 | | | |
| 953 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 31 | 4 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 1 | | | |
| 954 | 133 | 135 | 134 | 134 | 135 | 84 | 52 | 132 | 127 | 125 | 126 | 126 | 83 | 37 | | | |
| 955 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 22 | 19 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | | | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH | |
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | | |
| 1005 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ... | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ... | |
| 1008 | 328 | 323 | 328 | 328 | 318 | 273 | 99 | 310 | 321 | 318 | 313 | 310 | 198 | 110 | |
| 1010 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 15 | 23 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 33 | 33 | 3 | |
| 1011 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 21 | |
| 1012 | 20 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 16 | 6 | 23 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 18 | 3 | |
| 1013 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 | ... | 4 |
| 1014 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 20 | 6 | 26 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 4 | 5 |
| 1015 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 19 | 3 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 17 | 5 | |
| 1016 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 35 | 32 | 6 | 36 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 25 | 9 | |
| 1018 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | ... | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | ... | |
| 1021 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 22 | ... | 24 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 1 | |
| 1022 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 9 | ... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 2 | |
| 1023 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 13 | 8 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 12 | 9 | |
| 1024 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ... | |
| 1027 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 1 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 1 | |
| 1028 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 20 | 18 | 4 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 17 | 4 | |
| 1030 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 6 | |
| 1032 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 5 | |
| 1034 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 9 | 10 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 19 | 16 | 4 | |
| 1035 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 13 | ... | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 14 | ... | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | | |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 1038 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| 1039 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | ... |
| 1040 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 8 | 10 |
| 1041 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 1042 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 22 | 3 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | ... |
| 1043 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 3 |
| 1044 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 2 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 4 |
| 1045 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9 | ... | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 |
| 1046 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| 1047 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... |
| 1048 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 2 |
| 1049 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| 1051 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 43 | 4 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 41 | 6 |
| 1053 | 119 | 122 | 121 | 122 | 113 | 93 | 31 | 112 | 121 | 114 | 114 | 109 | 108 | 18 |
| 1054 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... |
| 1055 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 3 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 26 | 4 |
| 1056 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| 1058 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 15 | ... | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | ... |
| 1059 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 1 |
| 1062 | 26 | 21 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 16 | 10 | 22 | 23 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 14 | 10 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General President | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JAMES KIRBY | 1st District | | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | | | | |
| | | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH | | | | |
| 1093 | 39 | 25 | 9 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 27 | **9** | | | | |
| 1094 | 31 | 24 | 10 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 29 | 21 | **9** | | | | |
| 1095 | 13 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 9 | **4** | | | | |
| 1096 | 52 | 18 | 31 | 38 | 44 | 37 | 35 | 41 | 45 | **6** | | | | |
| 1100 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | **1** | | | | |
| 1103 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 5 | **8** | | | | |
| 1105 | 34 | 20 | 15 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 32 | **8** | | | | |
| 1106 | 16 | 14 | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | . . | | | | |
| 1107 | 30 | 30 | . . | 29 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 23 | **5** | | | | |
| 1108 | 43 | 30 | 9 | 42 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 41 | 34 | **7** | | | | |
| 1110 | 50 | 15 | 33 | 48 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 35 | **14** | | | | |
| 1111 | 25 | 17 | 8 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 15 | **9** | | | | |
| 1112 | 18 | 8 | 9 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 15 | **3** | | | | |
| 1113 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | . . | | | | |
| 1114 | 40 | 13 | 30 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 37 | 36 | 40 | **4** | | | | |
| 1115 | 17 | 15 | 2 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 15 | **2** | | | | |
| 1116 | 3 | . . | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . . | **7** | | | | |
| 1119 | 1 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 16 | **4** | | | | |
| 1120 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | **1** | | | | |
| 1122 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 10 | **6** | | | | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st Vice-Pres. | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 1124 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | ... | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | ... |
| 1125 | 58 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 60 | 61 | ... | 49 | 60 | 59 | 60 | 59 | 61 | ... |
| 1126 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ... |
| 1127 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | ... |
| 1128 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 9 |
| 1130 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 |
| 1131 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ... | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ... |
| 1132 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 2 |
| 1133 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 5 |
| 1135 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... |
| 1140 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 14 | 5 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 1 |
| 1141 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... |
| 1143 | 36 | 34 | 36 | 33 | 34 | 21 | 18 | 33 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 8 |
| 1145 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ... | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ... |
| 1146 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 6 | 11 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 19 | 13 | 7 |
| 1147 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ... | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 1 |
| 1149 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 14 | ... | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 3 |
| 1151 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 12 | 7 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 3 |
| 1156 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | ... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 3 |
| 1157 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 59 | 60 | 12 | 52 | 59 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 41 | 22 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES F. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. CCLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 1158 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 19 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 1 |
| 1160 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ... |
| 1162 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| 1163 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 3 |
| 1168 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 1 |
| 1171 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 2 |
| 1172 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 11 | 4 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 20 | 3 |
| 1173 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 6 | 17 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 18 | 5 |
| 1174 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| 1176 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 21 | 12 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 29 | 4 |
| 1178 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 10 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 15 | 12 |
| 1179 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 2 |
| 1180 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 6 |
| 1183 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| 1184 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 1 |
| 1185 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ... |
| 1186 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 11 | 5 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 3 |
| 1187 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 14 | 8 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 17 | 18 | 5 |
| 1188 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 2 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 14 | 9 |
| 1191 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 61 | 11 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 61 | 8 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES F. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH | |
| 1192 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 2 | |
| 1193 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 18 | 23 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 13 | 10 | |
| 1194 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... | 7 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... | |
| 1195 | 19 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 19 | 16 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 18 | 1 | |
| 1196 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 | ... | 14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 1 | |
| 1197 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | ... | 15 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 12 | ... | |
| 1198 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 13 | ... | 7 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 4 | |
| 1207 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 31 | 20 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 48 | 34 | 17 | |
| 1208 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 20 | 11 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 26 | 5 | |
| 1211 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | ... | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | ... | |
| 1212 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 27 | 28 | 9 | 18 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 | ... | |
| 1214 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 9 | 13 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 8 | 14 | |
| 1216 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ... | |
| 1217 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 1 | |
| 1218 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 1 | |
| 1219 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... | |
| 1227 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 2 | |
| 1232 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 2 | |
| 1233 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 20 | 13 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 29 | 4 | |
| 1236 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 45 | 4 | 49 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 47 | 39 | 9 | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 1239 | 25 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 28 | ... | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 30 | ... |
| 1241 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| 1243 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 1 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 7 | 7 |
| 1244 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 42 |
| 1247 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | ... | 19 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 19 | ... |
| 1248 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 8 | 9 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 10 | 7 |
| 1249 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... |
| 1252 | 43 | 41 | 40 | 42 | 38 | 30 | 12 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 41 | 41 | 34 | 10 |
| 1256 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... |
| 1258 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 8 |
| 1260 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 5 | 15 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 14 | 7 |
| 1261 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| 1264 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ... | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ... |
| 1265 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 12 | ... |
| 1267 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| 1268 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 32 | 30 | 24 | 5 | 29 | 28 | 30 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 2 |
| 1271 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 2 |
| 1272 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 2 |
| 1274 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 8 |
| 1276 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 2 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 1317 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 20 | 12 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 31 | 14 | 17 |
| 1319 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 12 | 17 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 30 | 19 | 9 |
| 1320 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 7 | ... |
| 1325 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 19 | 3 |
| 1326 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... |
| 1327 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 27 | 28 | 1 | ... | 28 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 1 |
| 1328 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| 1329 | 33 | 35 | 35 | 33 | 34 | 21 | 16 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 32 | 31 | 26 | 11 |
| 1330 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 9 | ... | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | ... |
| 1335 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 1 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 7 | 7 |
| 1338 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | ... | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | ... |
| 1339 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 3 |
| 1341 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| 1345 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 1 |
| 1347 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 23 | 57 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 36 | 45 |
| 1350 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 24 | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 24 | 1 |
| 1351 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 1 |
| 1352 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 38 | 34 | 28 | 3 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 36 | 38 | 40 | 1 |
| 1354 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 16 | 4 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 16 | 4 |
| 1355 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 9 | 10 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General President | General Executive Board | | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 1403 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 1 |
| 1410 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 3 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 25 | 3 |
| 1414 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 4 |
| 1415 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| 1417 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 3 |
| 1419 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 8 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 4 |
| 1420 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 6 |
| 1421 | 20 | 18 | 21 | 22 | 18 | 15 | ... | 10 | 9 | 9 | 19 | 18 | 22 | ... |
| 1423 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 17 | 4 |
| 1425 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 17 | 3 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 16 | 5 |
| 1428 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | ... | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | ... |
| 1430 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 24 | 20 | 19 | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 14 | 5 |
| 1434 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 1 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 16 | 7 |
| 1438 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... |
| 1439 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| 1442 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | ... | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | ... |
| 1443 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 16 | 5 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 15 | 6 |
| 1444 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| 1447 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 13 | 23 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 28 | 8 |
| 1449 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 7 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 1450 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | ... | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 16 | 10 |
| 1451 | 19 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 11 | 7 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 5 |
| 1452 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| 1453 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| 1455 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... |
| 1463 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 2 |
| 1464 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... |
| 1465 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 4 |
| 1466 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| 1468 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 19 | 14 | 2 | 21 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 3 |
| 1472 | 15 | 15 | ... | 15 | 15 | 3 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 9 | 4 |
| 1473 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 21 | 14 | 7 |
| 1475 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 4 |
| 1483 | ... | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 4 |
| 1484 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 13 | 5 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 8 | 9 |
| 1485 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ... |
| 1486 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 2 |
| 1487 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | ... | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | ... |
| 1491 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 14 | ... |
| 1495 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 8 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 1539 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ... |
| 1541 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 6 | 17 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 15 | 8 |
| 1544 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ... |
| 1545 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ... |
| 1546 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1547 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | ... | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | ... |
| 1548 | 54 | 53 | 55 | 53 | 54 | 44 | 16 | 51 | 49 | 48 | 43 | 41 | 28 | 28 |
| 1553 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... |
| 1554 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 5 |
| 1555 | 23 | 6 | 6 | 23 | 22 | 22 | ... | 14 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 21 | 5 |
| 1558 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | ... |
| 1563 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 35 | 19 | 15 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 18 | 17 |
| 1565 | 37 | 36 | 31 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 11 | 37 | 37 | 41 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 9 |
| 1568 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 19 | 34 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 31 | 31 | 51 | 5 |
| 1571 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| 1573 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ... | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| 1575 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | ... |
| 1576 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | ... | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... |
| 1580 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | ... |
| 1582 | 61 | 61 | 59 | 60 | 57 | 36 | 30 | 59 | 14 | 62 | 57 | 53 | 49 | 17 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 1583 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 |
| 1584 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | ... | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | ... |
| 1585 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| 1586 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 18 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 15 |
| 1588 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 3 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | ... |
| 1589 | 50 | 46 | 44 | 50 | 48 | 50 | ... | 49 | 47 | 48 | 45 | 46 | 50 | ... |
| 1591 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 13 | 8 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 2 |
| 1592 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ... |
| 1593 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| 1597 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 5 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 3 |
| 1598 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 14 | 7 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 4 |
| 1602 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 15 |
| 1605 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 2 |
| 1609 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ... |
| 1610 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ... |
| 1611 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| 1613 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | ... | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | ... |
| 1615 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 16 | 14 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 19 |
| 1616 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | ... | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | ... |
| 1618 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 4 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 23 | ... |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 1661 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 5 | 9 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 9 | 7 |
| 1665 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 27 | 6 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 30 | 3 |
| 1666 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 6 | 17 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 5 |
| 1667 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 5 | 16 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 19 | 18 | 4 |
| 1668 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 22 | 2 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 19 | 6 |
| 1669 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| 1670 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 13 | 4 |
| 1671 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 10 | 26 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 2 |
| 1674 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | ... | 19 | 11 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| 1675 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ... |
| 1682 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 12 | ... |
| 1684 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | ... | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | ... | 50 | ... |
| 1689 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 5 | 21 | 26 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 7 | 19 |
| 1692 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| 1697 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 3 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 5 |
| 1699 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 34 | ... | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 1 |
| 1702 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | ... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| 1709 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | ... |
| 1710 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 2 |
| 1712 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | | |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH | |
| 1715 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 2 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 12 | 9 | |
| 1716 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 4 | |
| 1717 | 51 | 47 | 45 | 47 | 43 | 51 | 16 | 42 | 38 | 41 | 37 | 38 | 42 | 17 | |
| 1719 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ... | |
| 1720 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 1 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 1 | |
| 1722 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 11 | 5 | |
| 1723 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... | |
| 1725 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 15 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 9 | |
| 1730 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 4 | |
| 1731 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 12 | 6 | |
| 1732 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 2 | |
| 1733 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ... | |
| 1736 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | ... | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | ... | |
| 1742 | 10 | 9 | ... | 15 | 5 | 9 | ... | 9 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 7 | |
| 1744 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | ... | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | ... | |
| 1746 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 3 | |
| 1747 | 45 | 41 | 42 | 44 | 40 | 18 | 162 | 38 | 36 | 38 | 36 | 37 | 10 | 175 | |
| 1748 | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 46 | 53 | 6 | 48 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 47 | 49 | 8 | |
| 1749 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 3 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 17 | ... | |
| 1750 | 234 | 234 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 132 | 69 | 201 | 234 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 140 | 61 | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 1753 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 3 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 1 |
| 1754 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 2 |
| 1755 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | ... | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | ... |
| 1757 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 24 | 8 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 13 | 19 |
| 1762 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 1 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 1 |
| 1764 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ... | 10 |
| 1766 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 1 |
| 1767 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 3 |
| 1768 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 15 | 9 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 20 | 4 |
| 1769 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 12 | 7 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 5 | 14 |
| 1774 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| 1775 | 18 | 13 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | ... | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | ... |
| 1776 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| 1779 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | ... |
| 1780 | ... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... |
| 1781 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 9 | ... | 9 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 1 |
| 1783 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 23 | 23 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 17 | 4 |
| 1784 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 17 | 4 |
| 1785 | 88 | 84 | 86 | 90 | 90 | 68 | 31 | 102 | 101 | 102 | 94 | 97 | 82 | 14 |
| 1786 | 17 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 7 | 9 |
| | 208 | 193 | 197 | 204 | 189 | 157 | 89 | 171 | 181 | 169 | 179 | 156 | 125 | 108 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | General Executive Board | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| | | | | | | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | |
| 1790 | 119 | 118 | 119 | 123 | 116 | 83 | 17 | 119 | 120 | 117 | 116 | 116 | 78 | 28 |
| 1791 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 17 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 2 |
| 1794 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | ... |
| 1797 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| 1799 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 2 |
| 1804 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 3 |
| 1805 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 8 | 6 |
| 1807 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 20 | 12 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 24 | 8 |
| 1811 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 20 | 4 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 1 |
| 1813 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | ... |
| 1817 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 2 | 13 |
| 1820 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... |
| 1821 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ... | ... | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ... |
| 1824 | 62 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 62 | 35 | 30 | 61 | 60 | 60 | 61 | 60 | 50 | 12 |
| 1829 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| 1830 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| 1831 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | ... |
| 1832 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 3 |
| 1833 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 5 |
| 1835 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 31 | 11 | 24 | 31 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 23 | 12 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | | |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH | |
| 1891 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | ... | |
| 1892 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 1 | |
| 1895 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 3 | |
| 1896 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | ... | |
| 1910 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ... | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ... | |
| 1914 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | ... | |
| 1915 | 10 | ... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ... | |
| 1917 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | ... | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | |
| 1920 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... | |
| 1922 | 31 | 25 | 22 | 26 | 28 | 31 | 17 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 25 | 22 | 41 | 7 | |
| 1924 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | ... | |
| 1925 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1930 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 6 | |
| 1931 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 2 | |
| 1933 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 13 | 5 | |
| 1937 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 14 | 17 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 13 | 18 | |
| 1938 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 10 | 17 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 17 | 8 | |
| 1940 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 19 | 16 | 23 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 27 | 10 | |
| 1942 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | |
| 2500 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ... | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | ... | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | | |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH | |
| 2627 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 2 | |
| 2640 | | | | | | 16 | 11 | | | | | | 23 | 5 | |
| 2651 | | | | | | 20 | 8 | | | | | | 4 | 25 | |
| 2654 | | | | | | 20 | | | | | | | 20 | | |
| 2657 | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | 6 | | |

VOTES OF LOCAL UNIONS NOT COUNTED, ELECTION NOT HELD IN TIME SPECIFIED BY SECTION 21.

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | General Executive Board | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 83 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 8 | 11 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 15 | 4 |
| 292 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 4 |
| 312 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| 443 | 17 | 15 | 11 | 16 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| 621 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| 673 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 4 |
| 752 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | ... | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | ... | 19 |
| 756 | 29 | 29 | 27 | 29 | 27 | 6 | 21 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 2 |
| 862 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 8 | 15 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 3 |
| 1134 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 16 | 3 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 4 |
| 1202 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 3 |
| 1224 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 2 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 2 |
| 1941 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | ... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 3 | ... |
| | 210 | 209 | 200 | 209 | 203 | 107 | 87 | 199 | 202 | 197 | 193 | 193 | 138 | 53 |

VOTES OF LOCAL UNIONS NOT COUNTED, RETURNS UNOFFICIAL AND NOT SIGNED BY TELLERS.

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | |

SIGNATURE OF PRESIDENT MISSING.

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 166 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 9 |
| 753 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 24 | 4 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 25 | 3 |
| | 39 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 39 | 37 | 6 | 40 | 39 | 41 | 39 | 38 | 32 | 12 |

SIGNATURE OF RECORDING SECRETARY MISSING.

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| 1246..... | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL |
| | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | R. LYNCH |

UNSIGNED BY TELLERS.

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | | | |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH | | |
| 1073 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 23 | | |
| 1460 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | | |
| 1882 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 13 | ... | | |
| 2528 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 22 | 9 | 32 | 30 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 28 | 5 | | |
| | 54 | 53 | 52 | 52 | 53 | 65 | 61 | 53 | 51 | 53 | 52 | 52 | 90 | 39 | | |

THE FOLLOWING DID NOT BEAR THE SEAL AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 24 OF THE CONSTITUTION.

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | General Executive Board | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 390 | 56 | 55 | 54 | 56 | 55 | 57 | 1 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 59 | ... |
| 551 | 43 | 41 | 41 | 44 | 41 | 41 | 3 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 42 | 40 | 50 | 1 |
| 575 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 53 | 12 | 6 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 29 | 36 |
| 585 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 689 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| 695 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 1 |
| 847 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 15 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 14 | 14 | 2 |
| 945 | 51 | 49 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 30 | 24 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 46 | 31 | 24 |
| 981 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 17 | 9 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 17 | 10 |
| 1077 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 3 |
| 1204 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ... | 5 | 7 |
| 1251 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 35 | ... | 33 | 7 | 33 | 34 | 30 | 32 | 13 |
| 1360 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... |
| 1543 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 1 |
| 1562 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 3 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 3 |
| 1604 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 7 |
| 1648 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 6 | ... | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| 1657 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ... |
| 1658 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 8 | ... | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 2 |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | General Executive Board | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District |
| | | | | | | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| 1693 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 16 | 31 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 48 | 46 | 35 | 14 |
| 1861 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 6 |
| 1946 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 3 |
| | 476 | 470 | 473 | 478 | 473 | 385 | 137 | 398 | 428 | 453 | 458 | 436 | 395 | 136 |

RECEIVED LATE.

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | | |

RULED OUT AS DEFECTIVE AS PER REPORT TO GENERAL PRESIDENT.

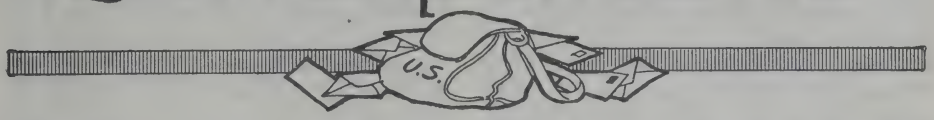
| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | |

THE FOLLOWING RETURNS DID NOT BEAR DATE OF ELECTION, BLANK AFFIDAVIT FORMS WERE SENT, SOME OF WHICH WERE RETURNED WITHOUT NOTARY'S SEAL OR SIGNATURE.

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | |
| 30 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ... |
| 223 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 3 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 6 |
| 229 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 2 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 2 |
| 244 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| 249 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 52 | 1 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 52 | 1 |
| 331 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 25 | 9 |
| 345 | 50 | 49 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 29 | 18 | 49 | 49 | 42 | 49 | 48 | 29 | 14 |
| 506 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| 546 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 3 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 12 | 6 |
| 565 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 815 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 854 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 6 |
| 998 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| 1033 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 5 | 12 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 14 | 4 |
| 1144 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| 1213 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| 1245 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | ... |
| 1303 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 13 | 15 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | ... |

| LOCAL UNION NUMBER | General Executive Board | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JAMES KIRBY | WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON | ARTHUR A. QUINN | FRANK DUFFY | THOMAS NEALE | T. M. GUERIN | WALTER S. McPHERSON | D. A. POST | JOHN H. POTTS | JAMES P. OGLETREE | HARRY BLACKMORE | WILLIAM A. COLE | ARTHUR MARTEL | R. LYNCH |
| | General President | 1st General Vice-Pres. | 2nd General Vice-Pres. | General Secretary | General Treasurer | 1st District | | 2nd District | 3rd District | 4th District | 5th District | 6th District | 7th District | |
| 1395 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| 1459 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | ... | 8 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 2 |
| 1579 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| 1620 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 4 |
| 1718 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... |
| 1728 | 15 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 4 |
| 1793 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ... | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ... |
| 1850 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ... |
| 1870 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | ... |
| 1949 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 16 | 7 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 12 | 9 |
| 2558 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 12 | 14 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 18 | 7 |
| 2565 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 28 |
| | 487 | 477 | 473 | 482 | 470 | 300 | 224 | 468 | 443 | 449 | 461 | 461 | 378 | 132 |

# Correspondence




**Washington and Lincoln and the Evils of Our Day**

Editor The Carpenter:

It would be well for the American people, during the month of February, in which they celebrate the birthdays of the two greatest men of our country, Washington and Lincoln, to consider the great issues they represented and to what extent the evils against which Washington fought and Lincoln died to rid the nation of, still obtain in the land for which they did so much to dedicate to the self-evident truths, "All men are created equal and are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

"No taxation without representation" was the slogan that united the thirteen colonies and enabled them to withstand the military and naval forces Great Britain sent against them. Generations have grown up in these United States under the delusion that they are living in a free country, who from the time they are born until they die have never drawn a breath without paying some pirate or parasite who has monopolized the land for the right to live upon the soil of their birth and breathe the air of their native land. Here in New York City the landlords and speculators last year, over and above all taxes, assessments and other expenses, taxed the business and working men for the right to live, to work and be of benefit to the community, and got away with over $310,000,000. An English landlord, born in this city, receives millions every year from his tenants, and what he does in return except to graciously permit them to breathe no one has yet been able to find out.

The land speculators, by holding millions of acres of land out of use, are responsible for the unemployment, poverty and degradation that now seems to be the lot of the American people. King George, in his wildest dreams, would never have dared to tax the people at the rate they are now being taxed and robbed by the land system and the beneficiaries of the same. Lincoln owed his prominence to the fact that he was opposed to chattel slavery. At an enormous cost of life and treasure he rid the nation of that great evil. Today we are confronted with the forces making for industrial slavery. In Lincoln's time they sought to destroy the Union of States, now they are endeavoring to destroy the union of labor in order to keep the masses in industrial slavery. The closing remarks of Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg address should receive the earnest attention of the American people who still believe in the principles the men of the revolution and the civil war fought, bled and died to maintain.

"It is rather for us, the living, to be dedicated to the great task yet remaining before us. That from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion, and that we here highly resolve the dead shall not have died in vain."

Should the American people become indifferent to the cause for which they died, the honored dead on all the battlefields from Bunker Hill to Appomattox will have died in vain. When the slaveholders went the limit they said only a black man had no rights they were bound to respect. The beneficiaries of the present land slave-owning system serve notice on all men, black and white: You have no rights to life, liberty or the soil of your birth that we are bound to respect. That a combination of the two great evils—taxation without representation and industrial slavery—now confront the American people, and

in the memory of the immortal Washington and the great representative of the common people, Lincoln, they should resolve, "The nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth." ALEXANDER LAW,

L. U. 326, U. B. of C. and J. of A.
New York, N. Y.

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**BUY AMERICAN-MADE GOODS**

Editor The Carpenter:

It has often been quoted that necessity is the mother of invention, and the war in Europe has caused the foregoing to be exemplified more than once. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." While the writer does not desire to make capital out of the poor unfortunates in Europe who are being slaughtered like cattle, nevertheless I think the people in this country should learn to use American-made goods. There is hardly a commodity that we use that does not bear the mark, "made in Germany." It is not sufficient to say that these are abnormal conditions, the result of a temporary industrial depression. The world does not owe a living to an able-bodied man, but society does owe its workmen an opportunity to earn a living under fair and reasonable conditions. The first duty of a community is to give its own members the opportunity of being employed at decent wages; then, and not until then, its arms should be held wide open to receive commodities from every nation and every clime. The American wage-earner, be he native or immigrant, entertains no prejudice against his fellow from other lands; but, as self-preservation is the first law of nature, our workmen believe and contend that their labor should be protected.

This motto should be pasted on every American-made article: "Buy goods made in America, keep American workmen busy, keep the money at home." At the present time public meetings are being held and money collected to alleviate the suffering of those in the war zone, yet the unemployed American workman is not even considered at these public meetings, and if the writer is any prophet, there will be as much suffering for the necessaries of life this winter among the wage-earners of America as there will be in the war zone of Europe. Why not start a nation-wide agitation for American-made goods and discourage the imported articles? Everybody likes to boast of American achievement and American manufactures and inventors and American intellect. Stop this mad rush for imported goods. There are just as good dressmakers here as there are in Paris, also tailors and milliners.

A few years ago our rich men's daughters going to Paris to get their dresses made was a thing unknown. Home talent was then considered good enough. Who was it but the wage-earner that made it possible for the rich men to send their daughters to Paris to buy their new frocks, at the same time home talent walking the streets with nothing to eat and no work? Yet we decry the foreign wage-earner who comes here and stays a few years, saves his money, then goes back to his native heath and lives the balance of his life in luxury. How much better are our rich men's daughters who are educated than the poor, ignorant foreign immigrant who earned the money he saved by the sweat of his brow and can look the world square in the face?

Let everybody discourage the purchase of foreign-made goods and spend American money where it rightfully belongs. The result will be, jobs will be seeking the men instead of men looking for work where none is now to be had.

Fraternally,
R. A. HOOKER,
L. U. 192, Syracuse, N. Y.

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**A Pleasant Zephyr from the Golden West**

Editor The Carpenter:

This is a letter of appreciation for the splendid January, 1915, edition of our trade journal, The Carpenter. In all the years I have read it I believe this is the best number of all. The first article, "About Resolution 49," had a similar

effect as the "Reveille" in camp during the Spanish-American imbroglio. Then "As Others See Us," though similar to looking through borrowed spectacles, furnished a clean-cut and graphic description of the general convention. Your editorials are inspiring and furnish much food for independent thinking. There are gems of thought in the "Casual Comment."

From cover to cover I peruse everything. But I am always much interested in reports from conventions. To one so far away as I am, and who likes to keep in touch with the heart of our movement, these letters and articles to the Journal are a feast to the hungry soul. So many changes in the economic life and the revolution of thought caused thereby, during the last five years, are indications of a more wonderful future. Much of the individual thinking among the masses is still crude, but the light is breaking for them, and soon, I hope, "he who runs may read and see."

With many good wishes to you and all the General Officers and with cordial support to the cause, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. FRANK HAYES,

Member L. U. No. 1062 and Delegate to Building Trades Council.

Santa Barbara, Cal.

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**The Immigration Question**

Editor The Carpenter:

Can you give space in the next issue of The Carpenter to a subject which has concerned the American people for many years and which, we believe, will cause much trouble in the future if it is not remedied. It is the question of immigration. When this country first declared its independence from England it was thought that by having a practically unrestricted system of immigration the country would be quickly settled and a powerful nation built up. This has been partly true as we all know, but hardly any Americans today will dispute the fact that our present immigration system seriously threatens our future welfare. No class of people has had more opportunity to realize this fact than the mechanics who have to depend on their trades for a living. Lawyers, doctors and other professional men have not been brought face to face with this problem for the reason that most immigrants who come here do not compete with them.

The carpenters, however, have certainly felt their share of the strain, for it is no secret that most contractors, as long as they can employ ignorant foreigners at small wages, will not hire white Americans and pay mechanics' wages. This is not a political question, for every political party that has ever been in power has treated it exactly alike, or rather they have not treated it at all, but have allowed it to continue in the same old way because they were afraid of incurring the displeasure of the steamship companies who profit by bringing the immigrants to this country and the trusts and corporations who profit by hiring them after they arrive.

We do not believe that immigration should be abolished. People who come here intending to become law-abiding citizens of our country and assist in advancing our great commonwealth should be welcomed at all times. But we believe that our immigration laws should be revised so as to bring this class here and to restrict the undesirables and criminals. The great majority of those we get of late are of a class that the United States or any other country would be better off without.

Three hundred years ago a few aristocrats conceived the idea of importing negroes to America and then proceeded to put their plan into effect. We all know what the result was. The negroes were the cause of one of the bloodiest wars the world has ever known and today are a problem becoming more complicated every year.

Are we today, as free-born American citizens, going to sit idle and allow a few aristocratic corporation heads and steamship owners to flood this country with cheap, ignorant labor so that they may enrich themselves at our expense? Are we, who today are facing a problem of

dealing with the negroes, going to hand down a legacy to our children such as our ancestors have handed down to us?

The time has come for the American people to let their law makers understand that this condition of affairs will no longer be tolerated.

A bill has recently been passed by both houses of Congress which was designed to restrict our immigration, and which will, we believe, meet with the approval of the American people to a certain extent at least. But at this writing it looks as if our chief executive intended to veto this bill. If he does, powerful pressure should be brought to bear upon our congressmen and senators to secure its passage over his veto. A law which will allow a limited number of immigrants to enter this country and keeps out the undesirable classes which we are now getting would answer the purpose.

The carpenters should not hesitate to voice their sentiments, for they are affected more than any other class by the system which is now in force.

Respectfully submitted by
LOCAL UNION 253,
Per RALPH KUHN, Rec. Sec.
Atlanta, Ga.

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### Ten Commandments for U. B. Members

Jan. 15.

Editor The Carpenter:

As trade conditions are coming our way pretty slowly just now, it has occurred to me that I might interest myself and possibly others by dropping a few remarks to you and to our membership through the medium of our Journal, The Carpenter.

As my district is a large one, covering something like 412 square miles, and not being possessed of an automobile, I am known as a "walking delegate" (business agent). In the district to which I am assigned there are a great many people (wise and otherwise), and quite naturally a great many union carpenters and a few who ought to be union carpenters, but have not yet seen the light. The labor market, glutted as it is, at the present time, and our trade almost at a standstill, we find time to say "Hello," when we meet around the various jobs. Yes, and sometimes we find time to kick once in a while. "What have we to kick about?" Oh, any number of things! Sometimes the weather. We can kick about anything when trade is dull, and, strange to say, when we are busy you cannot find a kick anywhere. Some of us blame this lull in our trade on the money question; some on the tariff; some on the war; some on the Kaiser; more on King George, etc., but the saddest specimen of union man that I come into contact with is the man who will blame everything on his union.

Ever meet one of these fellows? He starts off in this manner: "Well, what are you fellows doing about so and so?" "Things are getting worse all the time in the union." "What did the union ever do for me?" "I have a good mind to tear up my card and throw it away," etc. "That clique up there won't do anything for anyone," etc. This class of men will never raise a finger to help remedy anything pertaining to unionism; you can not drag them to a meeting; if they do show up they will not get up and try to help out, but will sit in a corner and knock everybody's efforts. Meet them downstairs after the meeting, buy them a drink and you will hear it, "If I were in that chair," etc.

As a matter of fact trade unionism has gone steadily ahead until it has become a great factor, even in the government of our country, as witness some of the recent laws passed. We sometimes forget that organized labor was responsible for such laws as workmen's compensation acts, child labor laws, factory and tenement house laws, eight-hour laws, the Clayton bill, laws regulating hours of labor for women, compulsory education laws, and many others too numerous to mention here. As to our own organization laws, they are good laws if we only try to live up to them as union men should do, and I would go a step further in my humble way and do hereby sug-

gest the following as ten commandments for union carpenters:

First. Thou shalt be a union carpenter, a member of the U. B., first, last and all the time, spreading its teachings, advancing its interests and preaching its doctrines, making converts at all times and places.

Second. Thou shalt not belong to any other organization of carpenters, for the U. B. is the one and only one, keeping in mind our old friend Abe Lincoln, when he said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand." He having been a rail-splitter, I rate him as a carpenter who should get the floor and be heard.

Third. Thou shalt keep whole the Saturday half-holiday and all holidays and not ease your conscience by telling thyself, "Who'll be the wiser?" "The business agent?" "Why, he never comes around. He is only a bluff anyway," etc.

Fourth. Honor and respect thy officers. Remember they were made officers because they showed some qualifications, and that they are human beings and as such may make a mistake once in a while.

Fifth. Thou shalt not become "boisterous" in the meetings of thy local unions and want to lick anyone who may disagree with thy opinions; remember that thou agreed to abide by the will of the majority.

Sixth. Thou shalt not commit offenses against the laws of the U. B. and ease thy conscience by saying, "The clique that made such a law don't know the first principles of unionism," etc. "If I were on that by-laws committee," etc.

Seventh. Thou shalt not steal time from the boss, but keep in thy mind the principle of unionism, "A fair day's work for a fair day's wages." Show him it pays to employ U. B. members.

Eighth. Thou shalt be charitable toward fellow members. Thou shalt not try to gain favor with the foreman by pointing out their shortcomings, nor shalt thou use their edged tools to cut old, gritty lumber with while thine own saw or chisel lies close by, and avoid all acts of a similar nature. Thou shalt not be a "boss's stool-pigeon," for in his heart he shall despise thee.

Ninth. Thou shalt not be envious at thy fellow member if he should happen to be working while thou art on the sidewalk. He may need the money as much as thyself. Thou must not talk thuswise, "This boss don't pay the wages." "How is it I can't get a job from him?" Remember that all men are not dishonest.

Tenth. Thou shalt not covet thy fellow member's good fortune, and if he should happen to own his little home, thou must not go around and say to the boss, "Why, so and so don't have to work. Why, if I had his money I would not talk to you." He may have scraped all his life for the few dollars he has in that home, and will keep on scratching the remainder of his days paying the interest on the mortgage.

Finally, let us remember that the U. B. is a "fraternal organization" where we should, as the famous poet Burns said, "Brothers be for a' that," in fact as well as in name.

Further information, along these and similar lines, may be had by attending a meeting of Local Union 714, Flushing, N. Y., on Tuesday nights, and if these suggestions have the effect that the writer hopes they will, then I shall consider myself amply paid.

With best wishes for a bright and prosperous new year to every member of the U. B., including you, brother, I am,

Fraternally,

JOHN QUINN,
B. A. Local 714.

Flushing, Queens, N. Y.

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### A Word From Akron, O.

Editor The Carpenter:

When reading The Carpenter and looking over the list of places to be avoided I fail to see Akron mentioned. There are here in Akron some 1,500 carpenters, and I will say that they are not all union men. We have a hard proposition here. Akron is the home of the rubber industries, and the rubber shops advertise the United

States over for help, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. They advertise for help in all daily papers: "Wanted, men to work in the rubber shops; good pay and steady work." We have men coming here from every State in the Union and the gates of the rubber shops are lined with job hunters and no work here for them.

Some of these pick up hammer and hatchet and start out as carpenters, and that, of course, is just what the bosses want to keep down the price of labor. Now, we have no way to tell the public the truth, except through The Carpenter. As it is read by thousands it might stop some brothers from a bitter experience.

There are plenty of carpenters here to do any available work. We have two Locals, 84 and 2500, and we are trying to unionize the city. It would be a great advantage if we could keep the floaters out. Many union men come here and work without depositing their cards, as we are not strong enough to control the town. Union men should not do this. Why not ask your Local Union if there is a Local Union of Carpenters in Akron, Ohio, and they will inform you that there is. Help one another is a union motto.

Fraternally yours,
RICHARD HAASE, F. S. L. U. 84.

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### Conditions in Western Canada

Editor The Carpenter:

Just a line to show you what western Canada's baby local is doing. Banff, a small pleasure resort situated in the Rocky Mountains, has a population of approximately 1,000. The nearest neighboring local is Calgary, about eighty miles east, and we are out of its jurisdiction. Prior to 1912 there were very few resident carpenters in Banff, and when any development work was under way by the Canadian Pacific Railway or the Dominion government, who own the townsite and are practically the only employers of labor, men were shipped from Vancouver and Calgary employment agencies, and, as you are aware, most agencies make a specialty of supplying non-union men as far as possible.

Notwithstanding this fact, however, several union carpenters came here to work, and made two unsuccessful attempts to organize. Since then the Calgary Locals have sent their business agents to try and secure members for their locals and succeeded in getting a few. This, however, did not seem to fill the bill, as Calgary was too far away to be of much assistance, and the impression with the boys was that if any good was to come from organization that organization must be in Banff and not eighty miles distant. Early in the year tenders were called for a new government bath house at the Hot Sulphur Spring, and immediately the union carpenters in town got together and notified Ottawa that the standard rate of wages for carpenters was 50 cents per hour and the hours nine hours per day. This was embodied in the specifications. Last April the bath house contract was let to a Winnipeg firm for the sum of $110,000. Several local carpenters were started, among them four union men. On the first pay day they were all paid at the rate of 45 cents per hour. The union men formed themselves into a committee and wired the officials at Ottawa. They were informed that contractors must pay 50 cents per hour and the union men were promised 50 cents by the contractors.

On the next pay day they were again paid 45 cents, with the exception of two. We then got the men together, called a strike and demanded 50 cents per hour for all, with all back time compensation for one of the boys who had been injured and for all men to be taken back without discrimination. After a futile attempt to ship in strikebreakers, which was frustrated with the assistance of Local 1779, Calgary, they were forced to accede to our demands and we went back to work, winning on all points. The outcome was that we decided to organize a Local in Banff and wired to Organizer J. A. Kenney for assistance. Brother Kenney promptly appeared on the scene, and on

August 20, through Brother Kenney's activity, Local 1920 was instituted with sixteen members with prospects of about twenty more. About that time the European war started and put a check on us, most of our members being thrown out of employment. At the present time only one is working, but we intend to hold things up. We have a good set of officers and our members are all paying their dues regularly.

One of the customs of this town is an annual Christmas tree, with presents for all the children in Banff on Christmas Eve, supported by voluntary subscription. At our meeting on December 7 a motion was passed, asking the union men to devote a portion of their spare time to making toys for the Christmas tree. The result was that thirty toys were made and handed to the Christmas tree committee for distribution. We hoped by this action to wear down some of the prejudice which exists in this community against trade unionism, and apparently we have succeeded, as several carpenters have signified their intention of joining us as soon as they get work and we have been brought before the public in a favorable light. Altogether we feel satisfied that we have benefited by being organized, even though we are not working, and we expect to do a great deal better during 1915, as there is some work in sight.

Fraternally yours,

W. PAGE, F. S. L. U. 1920.

Banff, Canada.

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### From L. U. 2563

The following resolutions have been received from L. U. 2563, together with a request for their publication:

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. 2563, U. B. of C. and J. of A., in meeting assembled, this 5th day of January, 1915, most earnestly protest against and view with disfavor the action of one of our Representatives in Congress in having attached a rider to an appropriation bill (H. R. 19422), which rider abolishes the effect of the organic act of 1878. Be it further

Resolved, That we consider any attempt to violate the compact of 1878 as an injustice to the taxpayers of the District of Columbia and as contrary to the wishes of the thinking people of the entire United States. Be it further

Resolved, That we request the co-operation of the international and national labor unions, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and all civic organizations, as well as of all public-spirited citizens, in voicing a protest against any effort to abrogate the half-and-half plan for the maintenance of the District of Columbia. Be it further

Resolved, That copies of the above be spread upon our minutes, copies forwarded to the chairmen of House and Senate committees on the District of Columbia and to the press of this city.

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### Trafficking in Jobs

We often speak sarcastically of a man for whom we hold contempt by saying "he would steal the pennies off a dead man's eyes."

This isn't so great an offense as it may seem, since the dead man would hardly be able to rise to the occasion and object.

When men, however, under the name of "employment agents" deliberately send men to "jobs" where there are no jobs to be had, they have reached about the lowest point in life.

Hardly a week goes by but some evidence is brought to light of the contemptibleness of some of these institutions. A very slight improvement has been noticeable in Wisconsin, where efforts have been made to regulate employment agencies. As in most other matters of "regulation," it is proving a farce. It is high time that private employment agents were forced out of business and the state bureaus allowed to grow to a maximum of efficiency.—Duluth Labor World.

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**Don't be a back number. Get your local in line and be the first to help advertise our label.**

### Potency of the Union Label

The union label upon your garments, says the Switchmen's Journal, is the best expression of devotedness to good union principles you can give to those who are engaged in making label goods. The same is true about anything else used that carries with it a union workman's label. We should all cultivate the union label habit, for it is the best expression of the safety first habit we know of. Not only should this subject receive earnest attention at every lodge meeting of every labor organization, but in all federated and open meetings conducted under the auspices of labor organizations as well. In addition to this, it should be a prominent subject of discussion at home; also when we meet our friends who are not affiliated with labor unions. There is less excuse all the while for not purchasing label articles of wear, since most of them can be found in equally as good quality and style, and at as reasonable prices as those not bearing such badges of honor. The average union man, or woman, has but little conception of the potent effects the purchasing of union-made goods has toward obtaining union work conditions. All workers are anxious to enjoy the good conditions obtained in union shops and factories. The only means the workers have to insure the retention of such conditions where they now exist, or to extend their scope until they include every workshop and factory, is to always insist that the label appear on their purchases. It matters not about the degree of enmity the maker of goods may cherish toward union labor, he will soon realize the advisability of conceding to the proposition of unionizing his plant, whenever he finds no market for his non-union goods. The union purchasers spend enough union-earned money each year to keep union factories and shops working full blast all the while, as they would be, if they all made proper use of that most effective prerogative they possess—insistency to see the union label upon their goods.

### A Friend of Crime

"Do you see that tall, philanthropical-looking individual over there, with the silk hat and the patriarchal side whiskers?" asked the guide.

"I do," replied the man from Mars. "He looks very prosperous."

"He is very prosperous, indeed, and he has reached his present highly honorable position in the community entirely through being a friend of crime."

"I must misunderstand," declared the man from Mars. "It seems impossible in such a civilization as yours that a man should be honored because he is a friend of crime. Possibly you mean a friend of criminals."

"Oh, no. Nobody is a friend of criminals. I mean a friend of crime. He is a prison contractor."

"A prison contractor?"

"Yes. You see, the State authorities go to a great deal of trouble and expense to build penal institutions and incarcerate criminals therein. Then they turn over these prisoners to the prison contractors for as little as 6 to 10 cents a day, and the contractor employs them at hard labor in the manufacture of various articles of common consumption."

"Aren't they worth more than that?" inquired the man from Mars.

"Of course they are worth more. Otherwise the prison contractor would not be able to make so much more profit than his competitors. The more crime and the more criminals there are, therefore, the more wealth the contractor accumulates and the more the community respects him. If it weren't for crime, he would be penniless and unknown."

"I guess you were right, and I hope you will pardon my incredulity. He is truly a friend of crime," admitted the man from Mars, with a sigh.

"And it isn't easy to decide whose crime is the worst," added the guide. "whether that of the convicts, that of the State authorities in making such a bad bargain, or that of the contractor in accepting it."—E. O. J., in Life.

# Casual Comment

Help make the year 1915 a banner organizing year!

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Every little trade movement has a meaning all its own—it means that prospects are looking good in that locality for a busy season.

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How about a little movement for a reduction in the number of cities and towns listed among "localities to be avoided" in this issue?

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Educate, that ye may be free, was an ancient maxim; organize, that you may be independent, is a modern one.

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The membership of the United Brotherhood can be doubled, aye, trebled, by a united organizing effort on the part of all. Start it now!

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Lest we forget, Brothers T. M. Guerin and Arthur Martel are still with us as members of the G. E. B. Both were returned to office by substantial majorities.

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"Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today" is as applicable to the labor movement as to anything else. Spread the light of trade unionism here and now. You will never have a better chance.

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A little capital is a wonderful thing if you can use it judiciously. Henry Ford says that on a capitalization of two million dollars his company made a profit of twenty-five millions last year in the automobile industry.

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The amount paid to Ford employes under the much advertised "Ford plan" appears trifling when this large profit is taken into consideration. Also there are only eight members of the Ford Company, but the employes number some 18,000.

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Only twenty-two per cent of the employes in mills and mines are required to work twelve hours a day, according to George W. Perkins. To our thinking twenty-two per cent is just that much too much. The twelve-hour day is a relic of barbarism.

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The proposal for an annual observance of "Child Labor Day" by the churches, schools, colleges and welfare associations is no doubt a well-meaning one, but we hope it does not imply that very many years will have to elapse before we root out once and for all the deadly industrial cancer of child labor.

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A number of important questions touching the present status of our organization is dealt with by General President Kirby in his report of the last three months' work of his office, which is published in this issue. The reports of the General Officers should be carefully perused by the membership and the information they contain given proper attention.

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The labor unions are doing more than any other agency in these United States today to propagate and perpetuate the principles for which Washington and Lincoln labored during their illustrious lives. Let us remember that when we pay tribute to their memories this month.

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In his message vetoing the immigration measure, on the grounds of his opposition to the literacy test, President

Wilson made no reference to the prospect of increased immigration at the close of the European war. Is it not time, however, that the administration gave some consideration to this important eventuality and outlined some definite plan to cope with it?

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John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the role of witness before the Industrial Relations Commission, revealed some traits of character which rather incline one to revise preconceived opinions of him. It was something new to hear of him hobnobbing with "Mother" Jones and inviting the U. M. W. A. officials to confer with him at that well-known Standard Oil stronghold, No. 46 Broadway. If John D., Jr., had shown such an apparently reasonable attitude several months ago he might have spared himself a great deal of caustic criticism.

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Of course, the mere fact of his being solicitous at this late day for an exchange of views with the miners' leaders does not necessarily mean that John D., Jr., is any the less "a chip of the old block." Like many other capitalists of our day, who desire to give an impression of liberality of mind, he professes to believe in the value of trade unions for the workers "with certain restrictions." We will, however, await more genuine proofs of his sincerity and friendliness than merely a conciliatory attitude, before we grow enthusiastic about his change of heart.

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The numerous trade movement notifications in this issue tend to confirm the opinion that the coming season will be a very busy one. One must at least give "the boys" credit for being far-sighted. They have been in training, watching for signs of prosperity so long that some of the old hands can see its approach at a distance from which others could not detect it with a telescope.

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Attention was called by the Philadelphia convention to the question of organizing that vast body of American workers who make their living as school teachers, bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks and office assistants. A successful organizing campaign along this line would be a great step forward. No class of workers need the benefits to be derived from trade unionism more than they do.

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Of social students, social investigators and students of economics, there would seem to be no end; and yet, despite their painstaking efforts, industrial evils such as "sweated" labor, unemployment, child labor and the occupational diseases that kill so many in our leading industries continue to flourish with great vigor. It is extremely hard to bring the public to realize the extent of these evils and the misery they cause.

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We do not in the least intend to deprecate or minimize the services which sociologists and welfare workers have rendered humanity. They have done a world of good as a result of their researches and trained observation. What they seem to lack is the ability to sting the public mind to action. Tables of statistics do not always bring home to the average unimaginative person the havoc wrought by industrial evils. To do so effectively requires something of a dramatic faculty which will fire the public imagination.

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To illustrate this point we may take, for instance, a play like "The Third Degree," dealing with the abuse of police power in dragging confessions of guilt from prisoners. Such a play brings the evils it portrays much more vividly before the public than any number of detailed speeches and learned discussions could. It might be a good thing if some of our sociologically minded friends would turn more to the theater as a medium for the expression of the convictions they hold on industrial evils.

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The activities of private detective

agencies that assist employers to destroy union organizations and serve as mercenaries in industrial disputes badly need to be brought under public scrutiny. No doubt the Industrial Relations Commission will soon take the matter up. The recent wanton murder of two strikers at Chrome, N. J., may perhaps prove an incentive for the commission to start this line of investigation at once.

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Organizers are not supermen or mortals gifted with extraordinary capabilities, but merely brother members who have applied themselves consistently to the task of interesting non-unionists in the advantages of the labor movement. We should not leave all the work of building up the organization upon their shoulders. Every one of us can find plenty of opportunities to do work of a similar character, but as a rule we do not avail ourselves of the opportunities presented.

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The proposal of the Philadelphia A. F. of L. convention looking toward the introduction in Congress, and State legislatures generally, of bills to prohibit the granting of Federal and State licenses to detective agencies which furnish men to aid in any effort to disrupt labor organizations or to serve as strikebreakers is a very good idea. So-called detective agencies of such a character are a standing menace to the industrial welfare of the nation. They exert a very evil influence and their insidious growing power should be broken.

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Things have quieted down considerably at Headquarters since the irrepressible Tom Gilmore returned to his native Albany two weeks ago. With Tom presiding over the deliberations of the tabulation committee on the vote for General Officers the proceedings sounded like a stormy session of the legislature in Tom's home town during the days of the Sulzer impeachment fight.

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Every commission and board that has ever gone into the question of women's wages has proved conclusively that for the one woman or girl who works of her own choice, thirty, or probably forty, are impelled to work because of stern necessity. The great tragedy of the woman wage earner is that the great majority of them are forced to exist on wages computed on the basis of what might be acceptable to the very negligible number who have parents that can supplement their meager wages.

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"Mother" Jones, the heroine of a hundred miners' battles, finds it easy to be facetious at times, and no wonder, for she hails from a spot within a stone's throw of the famous blarney stone. Nevertheless, we trust she was sincere when she told the scion of the House of Rockefeller that he had the makings of the greatest man in America in him. A man of his type, possessed of an unbiased, open mind on the labor question, might be able to do a world of good in paving the way for a clearer understanding between capital and labor.

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"Meet the cry of incompetency, on the part of the manufacturer, by training the mechanic to do the work just a little better than it is done by the carpenter," says the Sheet Metal Workers' Journal, referring to the metal trim controversy. But it can't be done, Brother Bray! No amount of post-graduate training of sheet metal workers in the art of carpentry will achieve such a result. Anyway, life is too short for the average worker to thoroughly master two different trades, except in very exceptional cases.

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Each and every member should procure a copy of the revised directory of shops using the label of our Brotherhood which was issued by First General Vice-President Hutcheson on January 1. The work of popularizing the U. B. label is a most important one and is deserving of all the support we can give it. The value of the Brotherhood label as a factor in

the growth and spread of our organization is becoming more evident each year.

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You can oftentimes gauge the caliber of a man by the argument he puts up. Employers who oppose minimum wage laws on the ground that many girls work in order to obtain pin money and not from necessity merely admit that while they profit by the labor of working girls they expect the cost of that labor to be borne by the girls' families and not by them. Thus we have one phase of the exploitation of the wage earners.

✣ ✣ ✣

As a "record of progress" the initial report of the Industrial Relations Commission is of value, but it does not go further than to embody briefly a resume of the views of capital and labor on industrial problems. It offers no solution or gives no hint as to how it proposes to simplify the complexities of industrial unrest.

✣ ✣ ✣

We are glad to note that at last the spotlight of publicity has been turned upon the richly endowed Rockefeller Foundation. Such a great institution deserves the closest scrutiny, for there are in such an undertaking large possibilities for evil as well as good. It is likely to exercise a vast influence upon the educational affairs of the nation and it lies with the public to see that that influence is of the right kind.

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In our opinion even the very reasonable restrictive literary test embodied in the Burnett measure would not be half drastic enough to meet the unusual immigration situation which will confront us when the war is over, when countless thousands will turn to the United States in preference to remaining in battle-scarred Europe. To leave the bars down in the face of a great inrush of that kind must surely affect labor conditions seriously for years to come.

✣ ✣ ✣

The verdict in the Danbury Hatters' case falls heavily upon as plucky a band of trade unionists as there are in the country. After an historic and spirited struggle for their rights as trade unionists it is lamentable to see them have to relinquish their modest earnings, the fruit of a lifetime's toil, to satisfy the crushing judgment awarded against them in the famous Loewe case. The one ray of consolation for organized labor with regard to the Danbury hatters is that a similar case is never again likely to come up for trial as a result of the labor provisions of the recently enacted Clayton anti-trust bill.

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### Kindliness of Heart

Kindliness of heart is not the greatest of human qualities—and its general effect on the progress of the world is not entirely beneficent—but it is the greatest of human qualities in friendship. It is the least dispensable quality. We come back to it with relief from more brilliant qualities. And it has the great advantage of always going with a broad mind. —Arnold Bennett.

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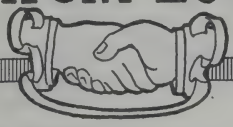
### What Have I Done?

Will every member read this:

1. What have I done during the past six months that has been of any benefit to the local?
2. What would become of the local if every member had done exactly as I have done?
3. How many times have I been absent when I could have been present if I had made an effort to do so?
4. If I have been negligent is it because I am at fault, or because the rest of the brothers don't do their duty?
5. Am I going to continue in the same old way, or am I going to start something?
6. Am I in partnership with the rest of the members in running the business of the local?
7. Is it right for some one else to do all the work and me to expect an equal share of the benefits?—Mine Workers' Journal.

# News Notes from Local Unions



Commerce, Tex., L. U. 298.—Traveling brothers are asked to avoid coming to Commerce as trade conditions are very dull in our town. A great many tradesmen are idle and there is very little work in sight.—L. A. Wolfe.

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Whitney, Tex., L. U. 393.—There is very little doing at present in the building trade at Whitney and all traveling brothers are advised to stay away. Prospects for the coming season do not look altogether favorable at this time. —J. H. Roberson, R. S.

❖ ❖ ❖

Alton, Ill., L. U. 377.—For the first time in the history of this local we have been forced to advise traveling brothers to stay away. Work at the trade is extremely scarce here and future prospects do not look encouraging.—R. Adams, R. S.

❖ ❖ ❖

Pawhuska, Okla., L. U. 1178.—We are glad to report that this Local is now in good shape. Working conditions in all the building trades are fairly good and prospects for the coming season seem favorable.—Orten Taylor, R. S.

❖ ❖ ❖

Bismarck, N. D., L. U. 663.—All traveling brothers should avoid the vicinity of Bismarck at the present time, as trade conditions here are at a very low ebb. Outsiders coming here stand a very small chance of securing work of any kind. C. A. Carlson.

❖ ❖ ❖

Houston, Tex., L. U. 213.—Owing to dull trade conditions now existing in Houston and vicinity all traveling brothers are notified to stay away. Some two-thirds of our membership are unemployed at the present time.—E. Ritz, R. S.

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Marinette, Wis., L. U. 1246.—We are asking that Marinette be put on the "stay away" list for the reason that there is a scarcity of work here and nearly all the members of our Local Union are idle. We are also actuated by the fact that we may have some trouble with the contractors in the near future.—Adolph Ellingson, R. S.

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Niles, O., L. U. 1514.—Traveling brothers are asked to stay away from Niles, Ohio, as there are a large number of the members of this local unemployed. To come here now would mean loss of time and money. Advertisements offering work at Niles are misleading and no attention should be paid them.—F. H. Reagle, R. S.

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Oakland, Cal., L. U. 1667.—All traveling carpenters are requested to stay away from Oakland owing to bad trade conditions. There has been an unprecedented influx of carpenters into this city mainly because of the unsettled conditions prevailing throughout the country, and also because of the fact that the San Francisco World's Fair buildings are now practically completed. A large number of our members are out of work and outsiders will only swell their ranks. Pay no attention to advertisements offering employment here.—K. C. Morrison, R. S.

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Akron, O., District Council.—Traveling brothers are advised not to come to Akron. No credence should be placed in reports that the big Akron rubber factories need men. As a matter of fact, between 7,000 and 8,000 rubber workers apply for work at the factories each day, a majority of whom are married men having homes in the city. As a result of the false reports regarding work at the rubber factories, Akron is swamped with applicants for jobs and the percentage

of those receiving employment is insignificant. This situation has a very bad effect upon all the crafts in the city, particularly the carpenters. R. F. Booth, Business Agent.

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**Absconds With Funds of D. C.**

WALLACE AUGUSTINE.

Wallace Augustine, a member of L. U. 1168, of Pt. Colborne, Canada, has absconded with funds belonging to the Frontier District Council. Augustine acted as district organizer in the jurisdiction of the D. C. during the months of August, September, October and part of November last. He is about thirty years old, stands five feet ten inches and weighs about 175 pounds. He is of a dark complexion and is nearsighted in his left eye. There is a possibility that Augustine may be in Duluth, Minn., or vicinity at the present time. Particulars as to his whereabouts should be sent to Brother Ira Barnhardt, secretary of the Frontier D. C., P. O. box 68, Humberstone, Ont., Can.

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**Manners**

The great secret is not having good manners or bad manners or any other particular sort of manners, but having the same manner for all human souls; in short, behaving as if we were in heaven, where there are no third class carriages, and one soul is as good as another.—Shaw.

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**A FLOURISHING LOCAL**

MEMBERS OF L. U. 269, Danville, Ill.

# Trade Notes

### Successful Trade Movements

Lake Charles, La., L. U. 953.—After being on strike with the Dealers and Builders' Exchange in this city for a year, the trouble was recently declared off when the employers signed a three years' agreement. The agreement calls for 50 cents per hour for 1915, 55 cents per hour for 1916, and 60 cents per hour for 1917, the eight-hour day to be in operation during the entire period. The employers also agree to employ none but union carpenters. The agreement was reached mainly through the good work of U. S. Berry, U. B. organizer for this district. J. P. Jones, R. S. L. U. 953.

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Miami, Ariz., L. U. 1538.—An agreement has been reached with the mining companies in this district and the general strike recently called has been declared off. The men won their point and all workers went back to their respective jobs on January 25, with the demands for improved conditions complied with in every particular. John J. Kruit, F. S.

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### Movements for Better Conditions

Jersey City, N. J. (Hudson County D. C.)—We are asking for an increase of wages from the present rate of $4.00 to $4.50 per day, to take effect May 1, 1915. Our working hours are eight per day and 44 per week. Conditions in the trade are fairly good and the prospect of our obtaining this increase is favorable.

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L. U. 899, Parkersburg, W. Va.—At a regular meeting it was decided to ask an advance in wages, same to take effect the first Monday in April. The demand calls for an increase of 5 cents over the present rate, which is 40 cents per hour, and an eight-hour day instead of nine hours as at present existing. Prospects of obtaining these demands are favorable. Conditions in the trade in the district are good.

❖ ❖ ❖

L. U. 665, Amarillo, Tex.—At a recent meeting it was decided to start a trade movement for an eight-hour day and an increase in wages from the present rate of 40 cents to 50 cents per hour, to take effect February 1. Our present working hours are 54 per week. Prospects of gaining our demands are good.

❖ ❖ ❖

L. U. 1282, Salem, Ohio.—This local has decided to institute a movement for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage rate of 45 cents per hour, same to become effective April 1. Our present wages are 40 cents per hour for a nine-hour day. We anticipate no trouble in this matter. Trade conditions in the district are fair.

❖ ❖ ❖

L. U. 1076, Washington, Ind.—An increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, to take effect March 15, is the extent of our 1915 trade movement. We are at present receiving 35 cents per hour and work nine hours per day. We believe we will obtain this moderate increase without difficulty and do not anticipate any trouble with the contractors.

❖ ❖ ❖

L. U. 683, Burlington, Vt.—Our scale for the new year, to take effect April 1, calls for a minimum wage of 44 cents per hour and a forty-four-hour working week. Our present rate is 37½ cents per hour for an eight-hour day. Prospects of obtaining our demand are fair and we do not anticipate trouble with the contractors. Our movement has the endorsement of the Burlington D. C.

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I. U. 912, Richmond, Ind.—We are

submitting to the contractors of Richmond an agreement to take effect April 1 which calls for a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour; working hours to be nine per day and five on Saturdays. The existing rate is 35 cents per hour and a fifty-hour week. Trade prospects in this vicinity look encouraging and we are of the opinion that the contractors will admit the reasonableness of our demand and sign up.

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L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass.—An increase in wages from 47¾ cents per hour to 50 cents per hour is demanded by this Local Union, to become operative May 1. Present working hours are eight per day with Saturday half-holiday. Conditions in the trade are fair and the prospects of a successful outcome of this trade movement are good.

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L. U. 790, Dixon, Ill.—A demand for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour has been made by this Local Union, which will bring the scale to 50 cents per hour, and for shop or millmen 45 cents, new scale to take effect May 1. Working hours are nine per day and 53 per week. The prospects of obtaining this demand are favorable.

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L. U. 59, Lancaster, Pa.—This local has voted to increase its minimum wage scale from 36 cents to 41 cents per hour and to reduce the working hours from 50 to 48 per week, same to become operative April 1. Trade conditions are normal and so far as can be judged there will be little difficulty in having our request complied with by the contractors.

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L. U. 1676, Carey, Kas.—A movement has been started by this Local Union to establish a foreman wage scale of 50 cents per hour, same to take effect January 1. The present scale is 40 cents per hour and a forty-eight-hour week. Trade conditions in the district are not very good, but we stand a fair chance of having our demand acceded to.

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L. U. 603, Ithaca, N. Y.—An increase in the wage scale which would change the present rate from 43 to 45 cents per hour is being demanded by this Local Union. Working hours are eight per day. Conditions in the trade are good considering the season and prospects of obtaining this moderate demand are very favorable. New scale to become effective May 1.

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L. U. 1103, Paragould, Ark.—At a recent meeting it was decided by unanimous vote to start a movement for an increase in wages from the present rate of 40 cents to 45 cents per hour (for journeymen carpenters), same to take effect April 1. We have a nine-hour working day and fifty-four-hour week. Conditions in the trade here are good and we expect to gain our demand without difficulty.

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L. U. 1533, Higbee, Mo.—An increase in wages from $2.56 to $3.00 per day is being asked by the members of this Local Union, to take effect January 1. The current wages are 32 cents per hour and an eight-hour day. It looks as if we will have little difficulty in obtaining this increase. Conditions in the trade are fair considering the time of year.

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L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.—A trade movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour and a Saturday half-holiday has been started by L. U. 133, to take effect when the present agreement with the contractors expires on April 30. The present wage scale is 45 cents per hour and an eight-hour day. Fair conditions exist in the trade and there is not much likelihood of any trouble in having our demands acceded to.

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L. U. 305, Millville, N. J.—A trade movement has been started here for an increase in the wage scale to 41 cents

per hour and a forty-four-hour week, same to take effect April 1. Present wages are 37½ cents per hour and the working hours are 48 weekly. Everything seems to point to a successful outcome of this movement. Conditions in the trade in the district are good.

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L. U. 472, Ashland, Ky.—An increase in wages from the current scale of 35 cents to 40 cents per hour and a reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day are the principal features of a trade movement which has been started by this local, same to take effect April 1. The prospect of gaining these demands are favorable and there is hardly any likelihood of our having to strike to obtain them.

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L. U. 518, Charleston, Ill.—We have decided to start a trade movement for a minimum wage of 50 cents per hour and an eight-hour day, same to become operative April 1. We are at present receiving 40 cents per hour and have a fifty-hour work week. Conditions in the trade in the vicinity of Charleston are fair and we do not anticipate very much difficulty in having our demands complied with.

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L. U. 1562, North Wales, Pa.—The millmen employed by O. M. Weber & Co. have submitted a new agreement for the coming season calling for a minimum wage scale of 35 cents per hour, an increase of 5 cents per hour over the present rate. The working hours are 54 per week. We expect favorable action on the new agreement. Trade conditions are good. Our movement has the sanction of the Montgomery County D. C.

❖ ❖ ❖

L. U. 492, Reading, Pa.—In submitting our new agreement to the contractors we are asking an increase in wages from the present scale of 40 cents to 45 cents per hour; 67½ cents per hour overtime, and 90 cents per hour for Sundays and all legal holidays. We have an eight-hour working day and the Saturday half-holiday. Conditions in the trade are normal and the prospect of gaining our demand good.

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L. U. 384, Asheville, N. C.—The members of this local intend to start a trade movement in the near future for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. The present rate of wages is 35 cents per hour and the working hours are eight per day. The new scale is scheduled to become effective May 1. Conditions in the trade are good at Asheville and the prospects of obtaining this demand without trouble are favorable.

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### Carnegie's Limitations

There are a great many men in this world, says the celebrated Gilbert K. Chesterton, and their sins are like the hairs of their head; and, also, like the hairs of their head, often difficult to disentangle. But there are few capitalists in this world; and they grow fewer and fewer as they grow stronger and stronger. And surely there can be very few so rounded and perfect as Mr. Carnegie. When the fable of the intelligent capitalist has taken in so many of his own slaves and martyrs, it is perhaps bearing heavily on human weakness to expect that the hero of it will not be taken in, too. And men like Carnegie have been disastrously encouraged in their delusion, not only by friends who took the wrong side, but by foes who took the wrong line. A man of this kind was called vulgar because his dress was loud or his connections low; because he dropped an aitch or would not drop an aunt. There is nothing necessarily uncivilized in any of these things. Dress for man was very gaudy in the best ages of aristocracy. And all the most refined nations of Europe have dropped their aitches for centuries.

No; what is wrong with the Carnegie sort of capitalist is none of these things vulgarly called vulgar. What is wrong with the capitalist is that he does not know that he is a capitalist. A curious cloud of vanity has settled on his brain, so that he thinks he is something quite

different; a leader, a counselor, a person of importance. It is just as if a money lender got drunk (an incident of too rare occurrence) and began really to fancy he was a generous friend. A man like Carnegie lives in a fairy tale of flattery, which makes him fancy, in some strange way, that he is more than a money lender. But the modern capitalist, at his best, is merely a money lender; for the excellent reason that he has nothing else to lend.

The babyish and barbarian quality which men like Carnegie exhibit had a good name in Greek, of which the nearest translation is "impudence." Thus Mr. Carnegie would quite confidently give me his opinion about books; and would also (to do him justice) give me the books. He would accompany them with an encyclical explaining why I must not have Greek literature or English spelling. Now, suppose I collected all my old pocket knives and cork screws and broken nail scissors and old rusty bayonets and heads of assegais, and blunted table knives and broken bits of needles, and assured him they were very valuable pieces of steel. I should be wrong, because I know nothing about steel, and know I know nothing. But I know more about steel than Carnegie does about books. I know where it comes from; for instance, it comes from the iron. Carnegie does not know where books come from, or he would know that they come from the Greek. I know that the main difference between iron and steel is that steel has a temper; that it can be made to turn this way and that and recover its direction like a living thing. Carnegie does not know the main difference between old spelling and new spelling; which is that so long as words are full of tradition they are full of life, and can shed their errors; but if you begin a new pedantry, you have bent a bad bayonet you will never straighten again.

If he had read books instead of bestowing them; if he had read the best and plainest books on behalf of evolution, Huxley's, for instance, he would have known that evolution is going on; but it is our main business to resist it. He would have realized that climate and condition can favor the lower animal, as they now favor the capitalist. Had he understood one good popular history, like Napier's "Peninsular War," he would have found that soldiers are gentlemen. If he had understood one popular novel like "The Newcomes," he would have known that gentlemen are soldiers. The trouble is that he knows nothing at all. He is only a capitalist. How are we to break it to him?

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### Brother Myers' Level in Demand

There has been an increasing demand for the Myers Straight Edge Safety Level, invented by Brother W. F. Myers, a member of Local Union 257, St. Louis, Mo. The level was patented August 11, 1908, and was the result of long and careful effort on the part of Brother Myers to perfect an up-to-date adjustable level which would withstand the rough usage that such have to undergo at the hands of carpenters and other building tradesmen. It is particularly adapted to the needs of carpenters in setting frames, jambs, partitions and leveling foundations. It may be obtained direct from the factory at 909 North 66th street, University City, St. Louis, Mo. The leading hardware stores in St. Louis handle it.

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### An Old Man's Job

When a young man sits on a bench in the park,
You're sorry—a little—for him.
But the future needn't be dreadfully dark
For a youngster with vigor and vim.
But the park-bench man who's the tragic man,
Who brings to the throat a sob,
Has a paper whose lines his dull eyes scan
In search of an old man's job.

Shoulders age-bent 'neath a shiny coat,
Face that is wistful and lined,
Weak, faded eyes, eager bent, to note
The pitiful chance they may find
In the paper held by the knotted hands
That shake a bit as they hold;
The chance is so little, he well understands
For a job for the man who is old.

Gray, scant hair, and a leg that drags
As he rises and limps away
With a half-born hoping that never flags
Till the close of a fruitless day.
Employer men, you are rushed, I know—
Your duties throng in a mob;
But give him, please, just a little show
Who asks for an old man's job.

—Miriam Teichner, in New York Globe.

# State Council Activities

## United Brotherhood of Carpenters
## State Councils

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, 147 Clay st., New Haven, Conn.. secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Florida—President, Robert M. Marshall, Lakeland, Fla.; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Mullan, Box 599, Tampa, Fla.

Georgia—President, A. M. Copeland, 128 Plum st., Atlanta, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, R. L. Singleton, 3 Gilmore st., Waycross, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, 401 E. Southern ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st., Evansville, Ind.

Iowa—President, J. H. Strief, Box 362, Sioux City, Ia.; secretary-treasurer, W. B. James, 609 North Fifth st., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer, John C. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Maryland and District of Columbia—President, Jos. E. Wontisseth, 27 N. Mount st., Baltimore, Md.; secretary, A. E. Foltz, 612 N. Mulberry st., Hagerstown, Md.

Massachusetts — President, W. H. Walsh, Brookline, Mass.; secretary, P. Provost, Jr., 75 Bond st., Holyoke, Mass.

Michigan—President, F. C. Plambeck, 1101 N. 8th st., Saginaw; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

New Jersey—President, Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st., E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City.

New York—President, T. Gilmore, 21 Beaver Block, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, Chas. Fiesler, 405 E. 86th st., New York City.

Northwest State Council—President, R. O. Rector, 975 Gladstone ave., Portland, Ore.; secretary-treasurer, J. F. Weatherby, 863 E. Sherman st., Portland, Ore.

Oklahoma—President, G. E. Warren, Route 7, Box 88, Oklahoma City; secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, James Marsh, 20 Jepson st., Niagara Falls, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, Tennison Jackson, 34 Applegrove ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1399 St. Denis st., Montreal, Can.. secretary-treasurer, Pierre Lefebvre, 301 St. Dominique st., Montreal, Can.

Rhode Island—President, Clarence E. Briggs, 172 Division st., Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, C. Clarkson, 1022 Main st., Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, D. B. White, 1103 N. Travis st., Sherman, Texas; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Texas

### Anti-Blacklist Law Reversed

The law passed by the State of Kansas making it illegal for employers to coerce or influence employes from joining a trade union on pain of a refusal of employment has been reversed by the U. S. supreme court in a very reactionary decision. The dissenting justices were Day, Holmes and Hughes.

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### Definition of a Trade Unionist

Wage workers, members in good standing of the union of the trade or calling at which they are employed, who realize as a fundamental principle the necessity of unity of all their fellows employed at the same trade or calling; who recognize the vital, logical extension, growth and development of all unions of all trades and callings, and who strive for the unity, federation, co-operation, fraternity, and solidarity of all organized wage earners who can and do subordinate self for the common good and always strive for the common uplift; who decline to limit the sphere of their activity by any dogma, doctrine or ism. Finally those organized wage workers who fearlessly and insistently maintain and contend that the trade unions, the trade union movement, are paramount to any other form of organization or movement of labor in the world. —Samuel Gompers.

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They were talking about trees.

"My favorite," she said, "is the oak. It is so noble, so magnificent. But what is your favorite?"

"Yew," he replied.

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**Get busy and help advertise the trademark of your company. See that your local gets in line and procures some of the lead pencils that are going the rounds.**

# Craft Problems

### Framing Pyramidal Roofs

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Roof framing is a study well worth the attention of every carpenter. The roof illustrated and described in this article is one which occurs on many

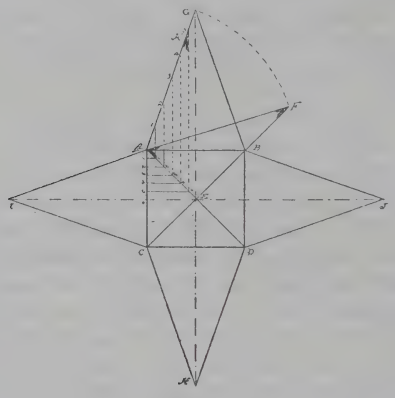


Fig. 1.

houses and cottages nowadays. It is one of a kind of tower roofs on a square plan, or as they are sometimes termed, "Pyramidal Roofs." A, C, D, F, Fig. 6, is the projection of the roof completed. A, C, D, B, Fig. 1, the plan of the roof on the plates; AE, CE, DE and BE, being the hips which form the shape of the roof or seats over AF, CF, DF, on Fig. 6, stand. The fourth hip over BE cannot be seen on the projection, Fig. 2.

In order to find the length of the hips produce the line E, B, indefinitely. Now set off measuring from E, the height of the peak to F, Fig. 2. Join AF, which will be the exact length of either of the four hips. In framing this roof it is best to let two opposite hips, as BE, and EC, on the same line abut against each other at the peak, and to cut off their thickness from the other two top or peak cuts, thus: If BE, and EC, be each two inches thick, then one inch will be cut off the peak cuts of AE and DE , which rest against them at E. This is done in the same manner as every top cut of a rafter resting against a ridge must have half the thickness of the ridge cut from each rafter. The bevel at F, Fig. 1, is the bevel of all four top cuts and that at A, the bevel for the cuts on the plate. Concerning the jack rafters, the best way to determine their length is to set them off the plate as from A, to C, Fig. 1, then to draw a line as H, E, G, through E, parallel to AC or BD. With A as center and AF as radius, describe the arc FG, cutting the H, E, G, at G. Join G, A, and G, B. The triangle, or more properly speaking, the triangular surface G, A, B, will be the exact covering surface of the roof plane A, E, B.

From where the jack rafters come against the hip AE, draw lines parallel to E, G, and square to A, B, cutting A, G, as shown. The lines reaching from the plan line A, B, to A, G, will be the exact jack rafters and the bevel at K, will be the side cut against the hip, with

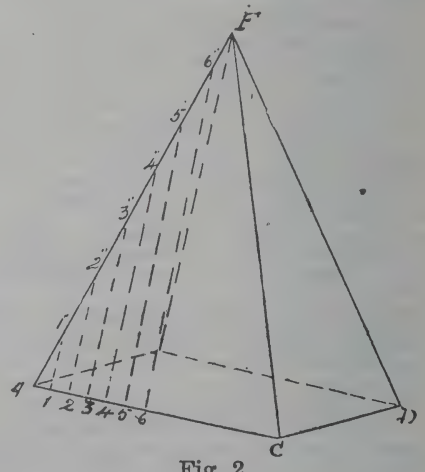



Fig. 2

the bevel at F, as the vertical cut, and that at K, the bottom, or plate cut.

The development of the covering for the remaining three planes of the roof is found by drawing the line I, J, through

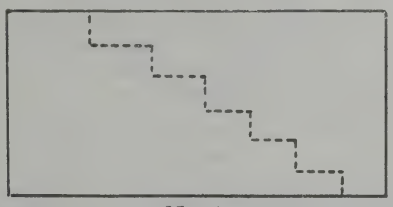
E, parallel to A, B, or C, D, then with B, as center and B, G, as radius intersecting E, J, at J, and joining J, B, and J, D; a similar process can be gone through to determine the points H and I, thus obtaining the four convexing planes.

To prove the accuracy of this and the two previous roof problems before described, or in fact any roof problem, the plan should invariably be laid out to a scale, say one and a half inches to one foot. On a sheet of cardboard half an inch scale will do if the roof be very large, then to make a cardboard model. Here this can be done, and when the lines have been laid down as just described, the entire model may be made as follows: With a sharp pocketknife cut clean through the cardboard from A to G, from G to B, from B to J, from J to D, from D to H, from H to C, from C to I, and from I to A. Next make a slit half way through the cardboard from A to B, from B to D, from D to C, and from C to A. Proceed to fold the planes over the seats till they all join at the edges, thereby making a completed cardboard roof resembling Fig. 2, with the jacks and bevels in position, and with all the cuts fitting as they ought to.

### Handy Step Block

(By D. Andrew McComb.)

Cut two pieces ⅞x4x8 inches, like No. 1. Cut another from an inch thick board



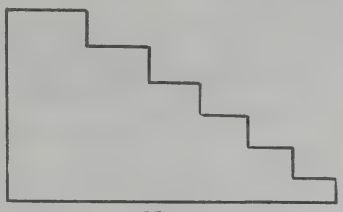
No. 1.

4x7 inches and make six steps, as No. 2.

Set the step piece, No. 2, between the other two pieces, No. 1, as indicated by the dotted lines, and nail them together, like No. 3.

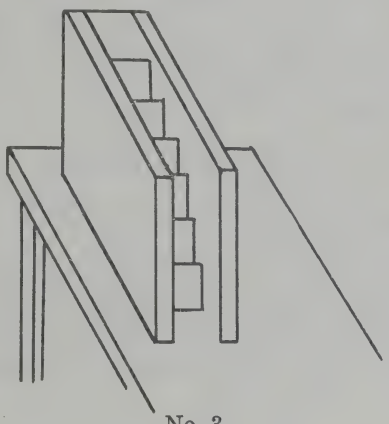
Turn No. 3 over and drive two small spikes into the bottom near the front end, leaving an inch out, and file off the heads. Gimlet two holes in the bench to let in the nails. Make a little wedge 10 inches long with a thin point to wedge the board in the block.

When going to a job where there is no



No. 2.

bench, carry the block and wedge in the tool box. On the job get a plank or board 6 or 8 feet long, bore the gimlet holes, bump up against a studding and



No. 3.

you have a good temporary bench to hold casing or any kind of board on edge for planing or shaving. For heavy work cut pieces No. 1, 2x4x8.

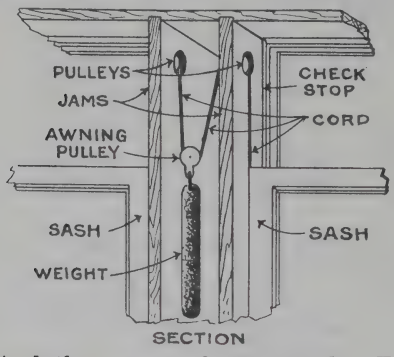
### A Mullion Window-Weight

(By A. A. Stafford, L. U. 141.)

Hanging two sashes on three weights is nothing new, but as long as cord and weights are used it is a good idea, and possibly some young carpenters would like to know how it is done. The object is to lessen the width of the mullion casing and get the windows nearer together.

To do this use one weight in the mullion for two sashes (see drawing). It must weigh the same as one sash. Then use a 1½-inch awning pulley with eye; fasten the eye to weight with wire, then run the cord through the pulley from one

sash to the other. Be sure to have cord the right length, so when the inside two sashes are down the weight will be near the jamb pulleys.

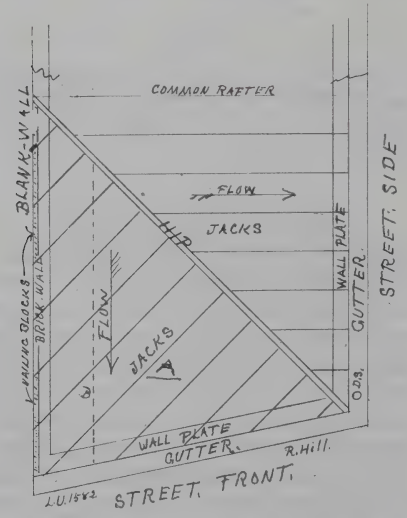



And the reverse for top sash. Two inches between jambs in ordinary window frames is sufficient for weights hooked up in this manner.

### A Point in Roof Framing

(By Rowland Hill, L. U. 1582.)

We sometimes come across a job of rafter framing, on a building corner, that is out of square. The plan herewith shows a hip running from front corner across entire building and resting on the blank brick wall, roof pitching to front




and side, showing a level cornice all around. If you rafter up the front section "A," as shown by the dotted line "B," you will have a very bad twist in the roof, as each jack will have a different pitch, consequently a quality of work not creditable to a union carpenter. But if you will follow the method shown here you will not be ashamed of your work. Run jacks square from the hip to wall plate as long as they hit the plate then onto brick wall, following up the rake; cut down ends of rafters so as not to show any wood below verge board. Nail 2x4-inch blocks between rafter ends on brick wall to nail sheathing to and a straight piece of work will be the result.

The writer would be pleased to help any brother having a need for assistance, in solving rafter problems, through The Carpenter.

### Framing Hexagonal Roofs

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Carpenters will see at Fig. 1 the top and side views of a hexagonal or six-sided tower roof, or one which has a

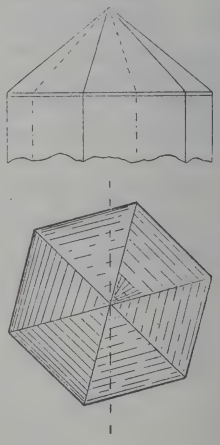


Fig. 1

wall plate running round on six walls as shown, the dotted lines representing the angle lines of the hexagonal figure. The completed roof with the tin or shingle on, will appear as shown on the lower sketch.

In order to frame this roof the following system should be used:

At Fig. 2 proceed to lay out on a board to a scale of 1½ or 3 inches to the foot the plan of the wall plates (on the

outside line) A, B, C, D, E, F, and join the intersections of the sides as A, D, B, E, and C, F; passing through the center G. This gives the seats of the hip rafters A G, B G, C G, D G, E G and F G, six in all. To find their exact length square up from E, G, as G, J. Lay off also to the same scale the exact height in feet of the pitch or rise of the roof from G, to J, and join J, E, which

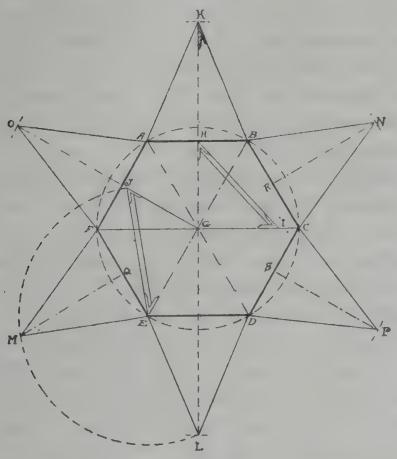


Fig. 2

line will be the exact length of the hip rafter as seen in the diagram with the top and bottom bevels necessary for the cuts, these being given at once without any uncertainty.

To find the length of the common rafter to stand over H, G, set off the pitch G, I on G, C, equal to G, J, and join H, I, for the length. This rafter is rarely used on roofs of this class, except when they are of large area, as only the jacks are requisite, especially on modern frame houses where they seldom exceed eight feet in width, thus requiring short rafters.

To develop this roof take a pair of compasses, and with E, as center, and radius E, J, describe the arc J, M, L, cutting H, C, produced in L. Join E, L, and D, L, which will give the triangle E, L, D, the covering over the plan E, G, D, on the pitch or rise G, J. Bisect or rather divide E, F, into two parts at Q. Square up from Q, cutting the arc J, M, L, at M. Join M, E, and M, F. The triangle E, M, F, will lie over E, G, F. The remaining four triangular developments or coverings can be laid out from the foregoing by making J, O, H, K, R, N, and S, P, equal in length to Q, M, or a simpler method would be to take G, as center with G, M, as radius, and describe short arcs, cutting O, K, N, and P, thus giving the exact lengths at one sweep and insuring their being alike so as to meet at the center G, when folded.

The side bevel at K will make the top cuts on the jack rafters fitting against the hips, the bottom cuts fitting on the plates being the bevel at H.

Almost every mechanic knows how a hexagon or six-sided figure is struck out, still in case there should be even one student who is at sea in regard to it, I repeat the method of doing so here. The diameter or length from angle to angle is usually given, or, if not, is easily found by joining the angles as before described. Now, to lay out any hexagon, draw any line as F, C, and divide it into two equal parts at G. With G center and radius G, F, strike the circle A, B, C, D, E, F. Now take a pair of dividers (sharp points on both legs) and from C, with one point on C, space out the six distances C, B, B, H, A, F, F, E, E, D, and D, C. Draw the lines as shown for the outline of the hexagon.

In regard to framing an octagonal or eight-sided roof, the same methods as have been described above can be safely followed with the exception of laying out the octagon itself, which can be done in any of the numerous ways now in use.

When the plan of the plate has been laid down the angles are joined and the pitches raised up in the same manner as for a hexagonal roof. Likewise with the development of the planes. They can be similarly found.

When cutting out the model of these roofs (after laying the lines out on a sheet of cardboard, should any reader care to do so) the model can be made in this way.

With a sharp penknife or chisel cut entirely through the sheet from A, to K,

K, to B, and so on around each outside line until the piece drops out in the form of a six-pointed star. Next make a slit through the plan lines as A, B, B, C, etc., and proceed to fold the sides up until the points O, K, N, P, L, and N, all meet over G, and each hip as E, L, etc., will be in their exact place, exactly over its seat, and the cuts will all fit as contemplated, thus proving the accuracy of the system.

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### Old-Fashioned Tools and Modern Methods

(By E. H. Clark.)

I saw a gang of carpenters the other day doing inside finish, and there was no work bench on the job. Men were struggling with doors trying to dress the edges with not even a jack to hold them. How they could accomplish anything satisfactorily was beyond me. There is necessarily a great deal of bench work always to be done, both inside and outside. For instance, did you ever try to plane an unglazed sash and hold it with your hand? By all means take a good bench with you—it will pay. It is a fact, of course, that, as a rule, we want to get through a job as quickly as possible; and that is pretty certain to mean that some details of the work, which should go to make a first-class job, are neglected in the rush.

There are a few modern inventions in the tool line that are intended for labor and time savers. A great many of them fill all the requirements. Then there are some that save time and labor at the expense of good work. A simple little appliance is the shingling gauge. But do you know that if I wanted a nice job of shingling done I would bar the gauges? If only two men are roofing, and understand their business, they will do very well; but, put four or five men on a long stretch and there is no uniformity to it. True, you can put on more, but can you do it as neatly as you can by the line method?

Now a word with regard to old-fashioned tools. The fore plane of long ago can do better work by far than its modern brother, which is shorter and lighter. It has the length which is so vital to good work. Common sense teaches that the greater the bearing or reach of a plane the more efficient it is in straightening a piece of timber. There is a great demand among carpenters for the old-time fore plane. Craftsmen of long ago used them, and they did fine work. In wrecking some of the old poplar houses built by our fathers, pick up almost any part of the frame or casing and you have a perfect straight edge. A careful eye and the long fore plane did it! No matter how careful you are you cannot straighten a piece of timber perfectly with a short, light plane.

Another very useful, but now discarded, tool is the splitting gauge. How much truer and how much more easily and quickly can you split a weatherboard or other light material with this obsolete tool than with the saw or knife.

I do not mean to be old-fashioned in my methods; not by any means. But I will use an antiquated tool or method when I know they will get better results and be more efficient. Of course there are legions of modern tools that are wonders, and I have some of them, and buy more when I can afford them. But the point I am aiming at is this: A great many antiquities in the tool line will do better work than some of the later and prettier pattern tools that have crowded them out.

The slogan should be, "good work at all times and on all occasions." Do not sacrifice good work for the sake of modern methods, which generally means speed, and speed means neglect.

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### The Boy and the Trade

The Eagle Magazine, the official publication of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, has recently been publishing a series of instructive articles setting forth the conditions under which boys may expect to succeed at the various trades. One of the most interesting of them was that setting forth the average boy's chances at the carpenter trade, from which we quote as follows:

"If a boy came to you and asked you

about carpentry as a trade for him to follow," I inquired of a successful contractor, "what would you tell him?"

The contractor swung about in his chair and faced me squarely.

"I'd ask him first if he was sure he wanted to be a carpenter," he said. "No one can make a good carpenter—or a good plumber, or a good lawyer, or a good preacher, for that matter—if he doesn't believe that carpentry — or plumbing, or the law, or the ministry—is the only thing in the world for him. Then, if I found that he had the desire for the trade strong in his heart, I'd say to him, 'Go ahead.' Of course, he'd have to be a strong boy—healthy, and sturdy of build; for carpentry means heavy work and exposure to the weather. And he'd have to be fearless—absolutely fearless. Nailing shingles on a roof isn't a dangerous job for a man who is level-headed and sure of himself; but the man who is nervous and afraid is likely to fall off and get killed. We put courage into 'em, though," he added with a smile. "If a boy has any 'stuff' in him at all, he'll not be afraid of anything by the time he's through with his apprenticeship."

"What about education," I asked. "Need he have much or little?"

"He can get along with none," said the contractor. "I have one carpenter working for me who is a splendid workman, but who can't so much as write his own name. However, that man will never be able to advance a peg further than he is. And even he is an exception. Most of the uneducated fellows we employ can do only what we call rough carpentry, that is, erecting scaffolding, making boxing for concrete, and the like. The really efficient carpenter ought to be able to figure out things for himself and perhaps to do a little drafting. And the boy who wants to rise in the trade—who wants to become a contractor, perhaps—must have some education back of him.

"Of course, that doesn't mean that he must be a college graduate," he continued. "I didn't have much regular schooling, for instance. But I studied by myself. I started to work before I was fourteen—they didn't have child labor laws in those days. I got a dollar and a quarter a week—and I earned it, too. Our days weren't always eight-hour days. Every spare minute I had a pencil in my hand, drafting and figuring. After a while I could do things that some of the other fellows couldn't. And after a while longer, I owned my own business."

This contractor is not by any means an exception. A large number of the successful contractors and builders of today started out as carpenters' apprentices. As in many other trades, it is the man who knows the work from the ground up that most often proves the one best equipped for the position at the top. Of course, every boy cannot look forward to some day owning his own business; but the lad who takes up carpentry may be sure at least of equipping himself with a good trade—one that is useful and highly respected. He may be sure, too, of work that is, as a rule, healthful and, for the efficient workman, well paid and reasonably steady.

Most of the objections one hears to the trade are based on its irregularity. As a matter of fact, a large number of days are lost to the carpenter each year as a result of bad weather. Sometimes a lull in building keeps men out of employment for weeks at a time. However, contractors are unanimous in declaring that the really efficient workman is rarely without work. When a regular job is lacking him, the enterprising man finds bits of repairing to do. Many carpenters have small workshops where they make shelves or deal tables and repair furniture. So, although the irregularity of the work is a manifest disadvantage, it is one that can often be successfully combated.

In reality, there are three branches of the carpentry trade, mill-work, general carpentry and cabinet-making. Only the first two come under the head of this article; for the third is really a trade in itself and should be treated as such.

In a planing mill a boy learns how to construct the various manufactured pieces used in building, such as door and

window frames, wainscotings and moldings, balustrades and cupboards. Sixteen is the usual age for apprenticeship, though in a few mills, particularly in the smaller towns and cities, where the unions are not strong, boys are engaged at fourteen to run errands or to carry lumber and tools to the workmen. Since much of the work is machine work, the wages paid in a mill are lower, as a rule, than those paid for general carpentry. The work is, however, clean and not overheavy; and it lacks, largely, the element of danger involved in building. Moreover, according to one contractor, even if a boy does not intend to remain at the mill permanently, it does much to fit him for general carpentry. The knowledge he will gain there of the manufactured parts of a building will prove good preliminary training for the position of interior finisher—one of the highest-paid positions in the trade.

However, some contractors contend that the boy who intends to become a general carpenter should start "on the job," working with the men and picking up from them every bit of knowledge he can. There is nothing, they say, like getting used to climbing about the unfinished building at the start. Ordinarily, no boy who is under sixteen will be engaged on construction work. Under the union rules prevalent in Chicago, he must not be over seventeen at the time of his apprenticeship, though many carpenters elsewhere prefer not to hire apprentices under eighteen or nineteen, believing that an older boy is steadier and surer of his own mind than a sixteen-year-old lad.

The apprentice on a construction job is first put to work at carrying tools and lumber to the carpenters. He is paid about six or seven dollars a week for this. Gradually, as he gets more used to climbing ladders and walking beams, he is sent to the higher portions of the building. He gets a chance to learn by observation practically every phase of the carpentry work that goes into a building; then he is allowed to try out what he has learned. His first tasks usually consist of sawing boards to the proper length and squaring joists. One by one he learns the more difficult branches of the work, until, at the end of three or four, or, in some cases, five years of apprenticeship, he is a full-fledged carpenter. During this time his wages have been gradually increasing until, as a journeyman, he earns from thirty to fifty cents an hour, according to his ability.

Generally there is some special portion of the work that a man is best fitted to do, but there is very little real specialization in the trade. Of course, there are some men who never get beyond the stage of rough carpentry; others—the best workmen—are employed almost exclusively in interior finishing; that is, the laying of floors, the putting in of wainscoting, molding and cupboards, the hanging of doors, and the like. It is in this work that the knowledge gained in a planing mill proves most valuable.

If a boy wishes to be successful he must learn the trade from A to Z. Then success will depend entirely upon his steadiness and persistency. The boy of the coming generation will have more to compete with than his father and grandfather, who rose from the position of carpenter to that of contractor; for many of the best places in building construction are being filled by men with college training. However, the lad who has laid a firm foundation during the years he has been able to go to school may add greatly to his knowledge after he has started work. He may study some of the practical treatises on his trade that are to be found in all public libraries; he may take courses in mechanics and kindred subjects at night school, or from some reliable correspondence school. Perhaps he will have a chance to attend one of the carpenters' schools to which the union in some places—Chicago among them—requires each employer to send his apprentices during three months of the year. With his practical experience to back him, the young carpenter who has studied will be able to rank fairly in construction work with graduates from

technical and engineering colleges.

"What of the things a boy learns in school will help him most in carpentry?" I asked one of the contractors with whom I talked.

"Anything and everything he can learn will help him," was the reply. "He can't have too much schooling. Of course, mathematics and drawing will prove invaluable to him, and the manual training that so many of the schools offer is of great practical benefit. But all of his studies will be of some assistance to him. And if he is ambitious to succeed, he will have to make up his mind to keep on studying after he leaves school. If you want to get along nowadays you've got to keep abreast of the times, or your job will get ahead of you."

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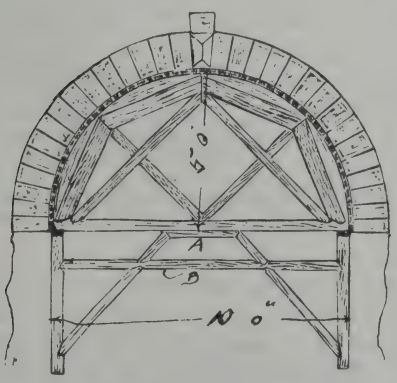
### Carpentry for Concrete

(By O. B. Maginnis.)

In these days when concrete is playing so prominent a part in building construction, it behooves carpenters to keep in touch with the trend of the times, so we will from time to time publish different designs and schemes of forms which may serve to assist readers in comprehending and working out these details.

The attached sketch shows the framing of a form for a heavy concrete arch




in bridge work, which is an excellent scheme for carrying great weights. On account of the dead load of reinforced concrete to be sustained the timber structure was trussed after the manner shown in the diagram—the tie piece at the spring line; a 4x10-inch timber being framed, mortised and tenoned to receive the thrust of four 4x10-inch bearers placed in compressed cut to octagonal joints at the intersections. On top of these, curved templets were nailed which in turn received the lagging or battens, above, on which the concrete was poured. To counteract the center thrust at A and prevent subsidence of the tie beam, also to avoid the use of suspension bolts, the framing under A was introduced by inserting the unusual angular struts on right and left as seen. These abutted against the bolster at A, halving into the spreading brace B, which prevented the uprights or shores from buckling or springing.

The whole job in which all the timbers are, with the exception of the horizontal tie beam, in the strain of compression is an excellent and somewhat unusual form of constructive carpentry and did the greatest credit to the union men who executed it.

There were many of these frames as the arches were serial, and above them was a double track railroad, the vibration of which, demanded the greatest care in the workmanship and the very best material to insure the surest statics and safety.

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### Slot Machine Unionists

Some workers look on their trade union as a slot machine. They think that by putting in 50 cents a month, $6 a year, for instance, an eight-hour day and an increased wage scale will automatically result.

A trade union is not a thing itself.

Men talk about their union as if it were separate, distinctly apart from themselves. They growl about the union. They note its shortcomings and overlook entirely their obligations and its failures.

They fail to see that they themselves are the union and only as they live and talk and act as union men will the union prospects be what it is intended for—simply an instrument to make possible a collective action of workers.—Baltimore Trade Unionist.

# Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

**Bericht des Zusammenstellungs-Komites über die Generalbeamtenwahl.**

Indianapolis, den 23. Januar 1915.

An den General-Präsidenten James Kirby:

Werter Herr und Bruder: — Das, von der achtzehnten General-Konvention behufs Zusammenstellung des Resultates der Generalbeamtenwahl erwählte Komite, organisirte sich am 15. Dezember 1914, vormittags im Hauptquartier. Thos. Gilmore wurde als Präsident und E. H. Neal als Sekretär erwählt und unterbreiten wir nun unseren Befund gemäß Sektion 24 der General-Konstitution.

Die offiziellen Wahlberichte, mit uneröffneten Couverten, wurden uns durch General-Sekretär Duffy eingehändigt. In einigen dieser Couverten waren zugleich Checks, Bankanweisungen und Finanzberichte mit eingeschlossen, welch letztere dem General-Sekretär zurückgegeben wurden.

In dieser Verbindung erlauben wir uns die Finanzbeamten der Lokal-Unions zu ermahnen in Zunkunft ihre finanziellen Geschäfte mit der General-Offize nicht unter Benutzung dieser, einem speziellen Zweck dienenden, Couverten abzuwickeln, welche zu öffnen dem General-Sekretär verboten ist.

Folgende Kandidaten wurden erwählt:

James Kirby .....General-Präsident
W. L. Hutcheson....1. Gen.-Vize-Präsident
Arthur Quinn.....2. Gen.-Vize-Präsident
Frank Duffy .....General-Sekretär
Thomas Neale .....General-Schatzmeister
T. M. Guerin.....G. E. B. 1. Distrikt
D. A. Post.....G. E. B. 2. Distrikt
John H. Potts .....G. E. B. 3. Distrikt
James P. Ogletree.....G. E. B. 4. Distrikt
Harry Blackmore.....G. E. B. 5. Distrikt
W. A. Cole.....G. E. B. 6. Distrikt
Arthur Martel .....G. E. B. 7. Distrikt

Nach reiflicher Erwägung verwarf das Komite das Votum der L. U. 231 weil laut deren Bericht für jeden der Generalbeamten 55 Stimmen abgegeben, aber 85 ausgefüllte Stimmzettel eingesandt wurden, was gegen Sektion 24 der General-Konstitution verstößt. Unter'm 5. Januar berichtete der Sekretär der L. U. 231, daß zwei ihrer Mitglieder die Namen der Kandidaten auf 30 Stimmzettel ausgestrichen hätten.

Aus demselben Grunde kam das Komite überein das Votum der L. U. 676 zu verwerfen. Ueber dieses Votum wurde eine Erklärung verlangt und wurde diese dahin beantwortet, daß sich nach der Wahl noch 4 Stimmzettel in dem Hut vorgefunden hätten.

Auf dem Wahlresultatsformular der L. U. 373 befand sich ein Kreuz hinter den Namen der ersten vier Kandidaten während die Stimmzettel 11 abgegebene Stimmen representirten. Auf diese Weise kann der Wille der Abstimmenden nicht zum Ausdruck kommen und dieses Wahlresultat wurde als fehlerhaft eingetragen.

Das Votum der L. U. 755 wurde nicht anerkannt, da auf dem Formular nur eine Stimme für jeden Kandidaten registrirt war. Eine, dem Formular beigefügte Bemerkung, enthält die Angabe, daß 57 Mitglieder für dies Verfahren stimmten und Niemand dagegen.

L. U. 1687 gab 28 Stimmen ab für jeden der zwei Kandidaten für Mitglieder des General-Exekutiv-Boards für den ersten Distrikt und 36 Stimmen für die zwei Kandidaten des siebenten Distrikts. Diese L. U. hatte nur zwanzig gutstehende Mitglieder im November.

Folgende Lokal-Unions schickten unausgefüllte Formulare ein: L. U.'s 845, 1477, 1711, 2547, 2549 und 2634.

Auf Anordnung des Komites wurde in den Akten vermerkt, daß L. U. 575 auf einen Irrtum in ihrem offiziell einberichteten Votum aufmerksam gemacht wurde aber das Gesuch um Berichtigung unbeachtet geblieben sei.

Eine große Anzahl der Lokal-Unions machten keine Angaben über das Datum ihrer Wahl. In jedem dieser Fälle wurden unausgefüllte Aussageformular (Affidavits)

eingesandt und viele dieser waren nicht von einem Notar beglaubigt.

Stimmenzahl.

Für General Präsident.

James Kirby .....38,759

Für 1. General-Vize-Präsident.

William L. Hutcheson.....38,144

Für 2. General-Vize-Präsident.

Arthur A. Quinn.....37,837

Für General-Sekretär.

Frank Duffy .....38,340

Für General-Schatzmeister.

Thomas Neale .....37,656

Für G. E. B. Mitglieder.

Erster Distrikt.

T. M. Guerin.....28,981
Walter S. MacPherson.....11,952

Zweiter Distrikt.

D. A. Post.....36,445

Dritter Distrikt.

John H. Potts.....36,662

Vierter Distrikt.

James P. Ogletree.....36,815

Fünfter Distrikt.

Harry Blackmore .....36,553

Sechster Distrikt.

W. A. Cole.....36,234

Siebenter Distrikt.

Arthur Martel .....31,675
R. Lynch ..... 8,672

Achtungsvoll unterbreitet,
Das Zusammenstellungs-Komite:
Thos. Gilmore, Präsident.
Julius Scharnek,
W. E. Hemsell,
Frank Davisson,
E. H. Neal, Sekretär.

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**Bericht des General-Präsidenten Kirby für das am 31. Dezember 1914 beendete Vierteljahr.**

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An die Mitglieder des General-Exekutiv-Board — Grüße!

In meiner Berichterstattung über meine Tätigkeit seit Ihrer letzten Sitzung möchte ich folgendes bemerken: In meiner Eigenschaft als Delegat zur A. F. of F. war ich in deren letzten Konvention in Philadelphia anwesend. Die Sitzungen dieser Konvention nahmen zwei Wochen in Anspruch und ein vollständiger Bericht unserer Delegaten über deren Verhandlungen ist in der Dezember-Ausgabe des „Carpenter" erschienen.

Wie in diesem Berichte (Seite 26 des Dezember-Carpenter) zu ersehen ist, wurde die Streifrage zwischen den Amalgamted Sheet Metal Workers und den Carpenters, in der es sich um die Ausstellen von Metall-Trim handelt, an ein Komite verwiesen bestehend aus Sam Gompers, Präsident der A. F. of L.; Williams, Präsident des Bau-Departements; Hynes, Präsident der Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, und meiner Wenigkeit. Dem Rufe Präsident Gompers folgend, trat das Komite am 6ten Januar in New York in Sitzung um erhaltene Empfehlungen womöglich auszuführen, nämlich: über die umstrittene Arbeit eine Untersuchung vorzunehmen und einen Plan vorzubereiten auf Grund dessen eine Schlichtung der Streitigkeit auf freundschaftlichem Wege erzielt werden könnte.

Um diese Aufgabe womöglich zu lösen wird das Komite am 3. Februar in Chicago zusammenkommen und seine Sitzungen in verschiedenen anderen Städten fortsetzen.

In den letzten drei Monaten des Jahres 1914 war wohl die größte Geschäftsstockung der letzten Jahre im Baugewerke zu verzeichnen. Gerade als die Aussichten für einen flotten Geschäftsgang am günstigsten waren, brach der Krieg in Europa aus und brachte uns industriellen Niedergang und unerhörte Arbeitslosigkeit im ganzen Lande. Selbstverständlich blieben auch die Baugewerke von der Wirkung dieses Niedergangs nicht verschont und so wurden bedeutende beabsichtigte Arbeiten, für die Kontrakte bereits vergeben waren, wieder ausgetilgt, wodurch vielen unseren Mitgliedern die Arbeitsgelegenheit entzogen und sie das Pflaster treten mußten. Ich habe unsere Lokal-Unions dringend ermahnt jedes gesetzliche Mittel in Anspruch zu nehmen um ihren arbeitslosen und bedrängten Mitgliedern beizustehen damit sie der Organisation erhalten bleiben. Allerdings wird trotzdem ein bedeutender

Verlust an Mitgliedern, denen es unmöglich ist ihren Verpflichtungen nachzukommen, nicht zu vermeiden sein.

Um so erfreulicher ist es konstatiren zu können, daß sich seit Beginn des neuen Jahres die Aussichten für eine Wiederbelebung des Geschäftsganges im Baugewerke merklich gebessert haben; viele Kontrakte sind seit dem 1. Januar vergeben worden.

Der lange und bittere Kampf in den die Mitglieder unserer Organisation in Stockton, Cal., verwickelt waren ist endlich durch Eingehen eines Vertrages zwischen der M., M. & E. Association und den Gewerkschaften dieser Stadt beendet worden. Während besagter Vertrag an sich vielleicht nicht schwer in die Wagschale fällt, ebnet er doch den Weg zur Wiederherstellung normaler Zustände. Meiner Ansicht nach werden unsere Mitglieder, wie diejenigen anderer Baugewerke Stockton's, die Früchte ihrer Ausdauer in diesem Kampfe in absehbarer Zeit ernten können.

In Punkto, Grenzstreitigkeiten, waren diejenigen mit den Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers die empfindlichsten. In dieser Streitfrage hat bis jetzt unsere Organisation die Oberhand behalten. An vielen Orten haben unsere Mitglieder in der Frage eine energische Stellung eingenommen für die ihnen Lob gebührt. Indessen zögere ich nicht die Hoffnung auszusprechen, daß diese leidige Streitfrage recht bald geschlichtet sein möge.

Angesichts der gegenwärtigen Geschäftsstockung sah ich mich veranlaßt die Zahl unserer Organisatoren während den Wintermonaten auf die Hälfte zu reduziren, ein Schritt den mir die Verhältnisse aufzwangen und den ich bedauere. Es ist sehr leicht einem Arbeitsgesuche zu entsprechen, aber einen Angestellten zu entlassen, gegen dessen Dienstleistung man absolut nichts einzuwenden hat, ist ganz und gar eine andere Sache. Jeder der Entlassenen hat sich während seiner Dienstzeit völlig bewährt; doch sah ich keine Möglichkeit die volle Zahl der Organisatoren zu beschäftigen, da für die Hälfte derselben jetzt absolut keine Gelegenheit ist sich im Organisirungswerk zu betätigen.

Wie sich unser Mitglieder erinnern werden, haben die Holzbildhauer von Amerika vor einiger Zeit ihrer Mitgliedschaft einen auf Anschluß an unsere Brüderschaft hinzielenden Vorschlag unterbreitet. Ich bedauere, daß dieser Vorschlag mit kleiner Majorität niedergestimmt wurde; bin indessen der Ansicht, daß in kurzer Zeit, bei einer weiteren Abstimmung, das Resultat das umgekehrte sein wird und sich die Holzbildhauer doch noch unserer Brüderschaft anschließen werden.

Auch habe ich vor einigen Monaten in meinem Berichte an den Board erwähnt, daß zwischen der General-Office und dem United Order der Boxmakers und Sawyers von Amerika, Unterhandlungen betreffs Anschluß der letzteren an unsere Brüderschaft im Gange seien. Deren Vertretern wurde ein diesbezüglicher Vorschlag gemacht den sie auch versprachen ihrer Mitgliedschaft zu unterbreiten. Leider aber habe ich bis heute keine weitere Nachricht hierüber erhalten und nicht erfahren können ob sie dem Versprechen nachgekommen sind oder nicht.

Seit mehreren Jahren herrschen Zwistigkeiten und Reibereien zwischen dem Providence, R. I., und dem Pawtucket Distrikt-Council, was darauf zurückzuführen war, daß das Territorium des einen an das des anderen anstößt. So kam es, daß Mitglieder beider, einmal hier, einmal dort, arbeiteten und häufig mit den Gewerksregeln des einen oder anderen in Konflikt gerieten. Nach reiflicher Erwägung und Untersuchung der Situation kam ich zu dem Schlusse, daß dauernder Frieden nur durch eine Verschmelzung beider Councils hergestellt werden könne. In diesem Sinne wurden Organisator Millete Instruktionen erteilt. Die Lokal-Unions beider Distrikte wurden angewiesen eine Versammlung abzuhalten und die Verschmelzung wurde zur Tatsache. Ich bin überzeugt, daß diese Wendung zu harmonischem Zusammenarbeiten und zu engeren Beziehungen zwischen den Mitgliedern dieses Distrikt führen werden und daß die Reibereien nun gänzlich beseitigt sind.

Besonders in den letzten drei Monaten, wie übrigens immer, war ich bestrebt, unsere Lokal-Unions von abwendbaren Ausständen abzuhalten und habe sie ermahnt, Konflikte mit den Arbeitgebern zu vermeiden. Während ich stets die Unterstützung anderer Gewerke in Kämpfen mit dem Unternehmertum befürworte, halte ich es doch für geboten, daß wenn sie Hilfe seitens der

Carpenter wünschen, sie sich dessenhalben an die General-Office wenden.

Wenn dies geschieht sind wir in der Lage unsere Mitglieder zu beschützen und zugleich die hilfesuchenden Gewerke zu veranlassen, Methoden anzuwenden die zu einer Schlichtung der Differenzen führen. Dies ist uns tatsächlich in mehreren Fällen gelungen und wurde auf diese Weise eine Arbeitseinstellung verhütet. Wie in der Vergangenheit, werde ich auch in der Zukunft bestrebt sein allen Organisationen beizustehen die sich zur Gegenleistung verpflichten.

Dieser Versammlung des General-Exekutiv-Boards werden zahlreiche Gesuche um finanzielle Unterstützung zugehen, ich warne daher vor Geldbewilligungen für Distrikte, in denen unter gegebenen Umständen keine Aussicht für Erringung besserer Arbeitsbedingungen vorhanden ist. Es ist absolut unmöglich irgend einen Distrikt zu organisiren während einer Geschäftsstockung wie die jetzige und besonders nicht während dem laufenden und dem Monat Februar.

In der Hoffnung, daß der Board meine Tätigkeit während des verflossenen Vierteljahres gutheißen wird, zeichnet

brüderlichst,

James Kirby, General-Präsident.

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Es wurden auf britischen Gruben im Jahre 1913 über und unter Tag 1,742 Männer und Knaben getödtet. Die Arbeiter machen die mangelnde Bergwerksaufsicht dafür verantwortlich.

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Nach einem Vortrag des Pfarrers Baumgartner in Bern, ist die Schweiz dasjenige Land, das am meisten Heimarbeit aufweist. 72 Prozen aller Heimarbeiter sind Frauen. Etwa 25,000 Kinder unter 14 Jahren sind ebenfalls daran betheiligt.

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Das Versicherungsgesetz für die Seeleute in Italian, das für andere Arbeiter noch keine Alters- und Invaliditäts-Zwangsversicherung besitzt, ist am 1. Januar dieses Jahres in Kraft getreten. Das am 22. Juni erlassene Gesetz schafft einen Alters- und Invaliditäts-Fürsorgeschutz.

Die staatliche Versicherungsbank von Uruguay hat nunmehr das Vorrecht erhalten, alle Arbeiter-Versicherungs-Policen für die Republik Uruguay auszuschreiben. Diese Bank hat ein ausschließliches Monopol auf alle Formen der Unfall-Versicherung. Das Unfall-Versicherungswesen ist in Uruguay also ein staatliches Monopol, mit der genannten Bank als Trägerin der Versicherung.

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### A Pertinent Thought

What! you perhaps think, "to waste the labor of men is not to kill them." Is it not? I should like to know how you could kill them more utterly—kill them with second deaths? It is the slightest way of killing to stop a man's breath. Nay, the hunger, and the cold, and the little whistling bullets—our love-messengers between nation and nation—have brought pleasant messages from us to many a man before now; orders of sweet release, and leave at last to go where he will be most welcome and most happy. At the worst you do but shorten his life, you do not corrupt his life. But if you put him to base labor, if you bind his thought, if you blind his eyes, if you blunt his hopes, if you steal his joys, if you stunt his body, and blast his soul, and at last leave him not so much as to reap the poor fruit of his degradation, but gather that for yourself, and dismiss him to the grave, when you have done with him, having, so far as in you lay, made the walls of that grave everlasting (though, indeed, I fancy the goodly bricks of some of our family vaults will hold closer in the resurrection day than the sod over the laborer's head), this you think is no waste, and no sin!—Ruskin's "Crown of Wild Olive."

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An Irishman and a Scotchman were walking down the street together and the Irishman told a rather impossible story.

"Hoot, mon, hoot," said the Scotchman.

"Hoot yersilf," responded the Irishman. "Oi'm no owl."

# Departement Francais

**Rapport du Comite Charge de Compter le Vote Pour l'Election des Officiers Generaux**

Monsieur James Kirby, Président général:

Cher Monsieur et frère—Le comité élu à la dixhuitieme convention générale pour compter le vote pour l'élection des officiers généraux, s'est réuni au siège social le 15 Décembre, 1914, et a élu comme président du comité Thomas Gilmore, et comme secrétaire, E. H. Neale.

Conforémment à la Section 24 de la constitution générale, nous avons l'honneur de vous prèsenter le rapport ci-dessous:

Les ballots contenus dans des enveloppes cachétees nous ont été remis par le Secrétaire Général Duffy. Quelque unes de ces enveloppes contenaient des chêques, rapports, financiers, etc; nous les avons donnés au Secrétaire Général Duffy et en conséquence nous recommandons que les officiérs des unions locales veuillent bien conduire leurs affaires officielles et financières de toute autre façon plutôt que d'envoyer leurs rapports, chêques, etc., dans les enveloppes contenant les ballots des élections que le secrétaire général n'a pas le droit d'ouvrier.

Ci-dessous les noms des candidate qui ont été élus:

James Kirby, président général.
Wm. L. Hutcheson, 1er. Vice-Président général.
Arthur Quinn, 2eme. vice-président general.
Frank Duffy, secrétaire général.
Thomas Neale, trésorier général.
T. M. Guerin, C. E. G., District No. 1.
D. A. Post, C. E. G., District No. 2.
John H. Potts, C. E. G., District No. 3.
Jas. P. Ogletree, C. E. G., Dist. No. 4.
Harry Blackmore, C. E. G., Dist. No. 5.
W. A. Cole, C. E. G., District No. 6.
Arthur Martel, C. E. G., District No. 7.

Après déliberation le comité a decider de rejeter le vote de l'union locale No. 231 qui donne un vote uniforme de 55 voix à chaque candidat tandis que les ballots en donnent 85. En consequence "l'intention des électeurs," dont les interèts sont protégés par la Section 24, de la constitution générale, a subi une défaite. Le secrétaire de l'union locale a déclaré le 5 Janvier et sous le sceau de l'union que "deux membres avaient rayé tout le reste des candidats pour lesquels ils n'avaient pas voté."

Le comite a rejeter aussi et pour la mème raison les ballots de l'union locale No. 676. Une explication ayant été demandee, la reponse reçu fut que "on a trouvé que quatre ballots étaient restés dans le chapeau après le compte de l'élection.

Le comité a rejeté l'élection de l'union locale No. 373. Une croix avait été faite apres lë nom des cinq premiers candidats —les ballots montraient onze voix.

Le vote de l'union locale 755 a été rejeté un seul vote ayant été compte pour chaque candidat, tandis qù un rapport écrit stipulait que "cinquante sept membres ont vote 'oui,' et aucun 'non.'"

L'Union locale 1687 avait 28 votes pour les deux candidats dur 1er. district du comité général exécutif et 36 votes pour les deux candidats du 7eme district, quoique cette union local n'eut que 20 membres en régle au mois de Novembre. Les unions suivantes ont renvoyé des bulletins blancs. Locale 845, 1477, 1711, 2547, 2549, 2634.

Par ordre du comité l'union locale No. 575 a été informée d'une erreur dans son vote et une demande pour une reponse a été ignorée.

Un grand nombre d'unions locales n'ont pas specifié la date de l'élection. Ces locales en ont été informées, plusieurs ont repondu mais leur reponse n'etait pas legalisée par un notaire.

**Le Vote.**

Pour Président général.
James Kirby .....38,759

1er. Vice-président général.
William L. Hutcheson .....38,144

2ème. Vice-président général.
Arthur A. Quinn .....37,837

Secrétaire général.
Frank Duffy .....38,340

Trésorier général.
Thomas Neale .....37,656

—Comité exécutif général—

District No. 1.
T. M. Guerin .....28,981
Walter S. MacPherson.....11,952

District No. 2.
D. A. Post .....36,445

District No. 3.
John H. Potts .....36,662

District No. 4.
James P. Ogletree.....36,815

District No. 5.
Harry Blackmore .....36,553

District No. 6.
W. A. Cole .....36,234

District No. 7.
Arthur Martel .....31,675
R. Lynch ..... 8,672

Respectueusement soumis,
THOS. GILMORE, President,
JULIUS SCHARNEK,
W. E. HEMSELL,
FRANK DAVISSON,
E. H. NEAL,
Secrétaire le Comité.

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**Rapport du President General Kirby pour le Trimestre Finissant le 31 Decembre, 1914**

Aux Membres du Conseil Général Exécutif—Salut:

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire mon rapport sur le travail accompli par ce bureau depuis la dernière réunion du conseil. Comme délégué à la Fédération Américaine du Travail, j'ai assisté à convention à Philadelphie. La réunion a durée deux semaines et un résumé complet de la séance a été soumis à tous les membres dans le rapport des délégués, publié dans le muméro du mois de Décembre du Journal "Le charpentier."

La dispute entre la Société Amalgamée des ouvriers en feuilles de metaux et l'Union fraternelle des charpentiers, a été soumise au Président Gompers de la Fédération Américaine du Travail, Président Williams du département des Métiers du bâtiment, Président Hynes de la Société Amalgamée des ouvriers en Metaux et a moi-même. (Voir le rapport des délégués à la Fédération Américaine du Travail page 26 du numero de Decembre du Charpentie.)

Président Gompers à convoque le comité à une réunion qui a été tenue dans la ville de New York, le 6 Janvier dernier. Cette réunion a été tenue dans le but d'arranger un plan pour faire une enquêté sur la dispute en question et voir s'il ne serait pas possible de faire un arrangement à l'amiable. Le Comité commencera son travail le 3 Février à Chicago et continuera ses reunions dans plusieurs villes pour ajuster cette affaire.

Le dernier trimestre de 1914 a probablement été le plus mauvais dans l'histoire du bâtiment depuis plusieurs années.

La guerre européenne a eu son effet sur les métiers du bâtiment. Plusieurs grands projects en contemplation et plusieurs autres pour lesquels les contrats avaient déjà été signés ont été revoqués, et le resultat a été depriver de travail un grand nombre de membres de notre organisation. J'ai prié nos unions locales d'employer tous les moyens legaux pour retenir leurs membres et pour aider ceux qui seraient dans le besoin, J'ai peur que notre organisation perdra un grand nombre de membres qui seront dans l'impossibilité de remplir leurs obligations.

En même temps je suis heureux de constater qu'avec le commencement de la nouvelle année les affaires du bâti-

ment promettent de s'ameillorer. Beaucoup de contrats ont été signés dépuis le 1er. Janvier et les affaires en général pris une meilleure tournure. La longue et sévère lutte dans laquelle les membres de notre organisation étaient engagés à Stockton, Cal., s'est terminée par la signature d'un agrément entre l'association M. M. et E. et les unions de cette ville. Quoique cet agrément ne soit pas de grand importance il prépare le chemin pour la fin de cette lutte avec plus de succès et j'espère que dans un avenir prochain les membres de notre organisation profiterons par les sacrifices qu'ils ont fait dans cette lutte.

Nos différences avec d'autres organisations ont été principalement avec la Société amalgamée des ouvriers en métaux. Je suis certain que notre organisation a maintenue sa position dans cette lutte. Dans plusieurs localités les unions doivent être complimenter sur la ferme position qu'elles ont prise et j'espère que les difficultes seront bientôt ajustées. En conséquence du mauvais étàt des affaires je me suis privè quoiqu'a regret des services de presque la moitie des organisateurs pendant les mois d'hiver. Tous les hommes que j'ai renvoyé ont rendu de bons services à notre organisation mais il n'a été impossible de les garder pendant qu'il n'y avait rien a fane au point de vue du recrutement de nouveaux membre.

Il y a quelque temps l'union des sculpteurs sur bois a soumis à ses membres une proposition de se joindre à l'Union fraternelle, mais je regrette de dire que cette proposition a été rejetée par seulement quelques voix. J'espère que dans un avenir prochain cette union reconsiderera cette question et joindra l'Union fraternelle.

Il y a quelque temps j'ai informé le conseil que des négotiations étaient en cours avec l'union des faiseurs de Boites en vue de leur affiliation avec l'union fraternelle. Les représentant de leur organisation ont reçu une proposition de notre part qu'ils ont promi de soumettre à leur membres. Jusqu'à ce jour je n'ai reçu aucune réponse d'eux.

Depuis plusieurs années des difficultés ont existé entre deux de nos conseils de district, à savoir: Providence, R. I., et Pawtucket. Le territoire de ces deux conseils sont adjacent et tres souvent leurs membres se sont trouvés enfreindre les differentes regles de leurs corps de metiers.

Après une sérieuse enquète sur la situation et ayant consulté le passé des deux conseils, je suis arrive à la conclusion que la seule solution possible de la question était la fusion de ces deux conseils de district. Je suis heureux de vous informer que la fusion a eu lieu et je suis certain que ce sera le moyen d'amener les membres de ces district à de meilleurs rapports et aussi de supprimer les relations peu plaisantes qui existaient avant la fusion.

Dans les derniers 3 mois, comme au paravant j'ai fait tout mon possible pour empécher les membres de nos unions locales de se mettre in greve, sans raison, et aussi d'avoir des difficultes avec leurs patrons. Je ne veux pas donner l'impression que je refuse de venir en aide aux autres organisations, mais je pense que quand d'autres organisations desirent être aidées, leur demande devra être soumise au bureau général; de cette façon, nous pourrons être en position de protéger l'intérêt de nos membres, en même temps que nous pourrons faire des démarches pour ajuster les difficultés de l'autre organisation. Je dois dire que ce plan a souvent réuisse, sans même causer une suspension de travail.

Je continuerai dans l'avenir, comme je l'ai fait dans le passé, a aider toutes las organisations qui a leur tour pourront nous aider.

Il est probable que le Conseil Général Exécutif recevra beaucoup de démandes de secours et je prie le conseil d'user la plus grande discrétion en donnant des subventions aux conseils de districts. Il est absolument impossible d'organiser aucun district quand il n'y a pas de travaux en vue, et pendant les mois de Janvier et Février il y aura tres peu de

chance au point de vue du travail d'organisation.

Espérant que mon travail pendant le dernier trimestre sera approuvé par vous, Je reste, fraternellement,

J. KIRBY, Président Général.

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### Solidarite Effective

(La Typographie Francaise.)

Devant l'affreuse et sanglante catastrophe qui sème la ruine dans cette admirable Belgique et dans les départements français encore envahis, nous devons rendre hommage au dévouement, à la générosité de nombreux Français, et nous pouvons affirmer que ce ne sont pas les familles de situation modeste qui sont les moins généreuses. C'est une constatation que nous devons faire, car durant cette douloureuse calamité ce ne sont pas toujours ceux qui sont les plus fortunés qui font les plus grands sacrifices, qui manifestent les plus sincères sentiments de solidarité. Les travailleurs, en général, dans leur modeste milieu, font d'admirables efforts; ils font preuve d'une généreuse et constante initiative pour soulager tant de misères silencieuses qui se rencontrent dans tous les quartiers populaires.

C'est pourquoi nous ne cessons de faire appel à la générosité de tous ceux qui ont le privilège de travailler, de toucher l'intégralité de leur salaire ou de leurs appointements. Ouvriers et fonctionnaires, sans distinction, favorisés dans leur emploi, ont le devoir de faire des sacrifices pour contribuer au soulagement de tant d'infortunes dans les familles, chez les malheureux réfugiés. Il faut suppléer à l'insuffisance des secours officiels, déjà très onéreux.

L'égoïsme inqualifiable des satisfaits se manifeste aussi dans quelques-unes de nos sections, suivant les appréciations que nous relevons dans les correspondances qui parviennent au Comité central. Il y a des confrères qui touchent des salaires complets, même plus élevés que ceux touchés avant la guerre; ils refusent de souscrire la moindre obole, de distraire la plus petite parcelle de leur gain pour secourir les familles de leurs malheureux camarades qui sont à la guerre en train de défendre, au prix de leur vie ou de leur santé, le foyer de ces égoïstes dont la quiétude devrait être troublée par une énergique réprobation.

Heureusement qu'il n'en est pas ainsi partout. Nous avons signale, dans le dernier numéro de la Typographie, ce qu'a fait la section de Lyon. D'autres sections ont généreusement établi un impôt et beaucoup de camarades y souscrivent sans la moindre récrimination, ce qui a permis de verser des secours complémentaires à ceux accordés par la Fedération. A ce propos, il nous est agréable de reproduire l'extrait d'une lettre que nous a adressée le dévoué secrétaire de la section de Bordeaux:

"L'impôt de 5 0/0 nous permet à ce jour d'allouer les secours suivants:

"12 francs par semaine aux chômeurs et malades;

"12 francs aux familles des mobilisés au fur et à mesure de la rentrée des fonds, (cela varie de date);

"2 francs par mois aux jeunes soldats, (conformément à nos statuts);

"5 francs par mois aux confrères prisonniers de guerre;

"50 francs au décès;

"En outre, de nombreux secours aux confrères réfugiés (belges ou français), suivant leur situation mais tous trouvent auprès de nous l'accueil le plus confraternel;

"Nous subventionnons également les soupes de guerre de la Bourse du Travail qui fonctionnent d'une façon très satisfaisante. Nos syndiqués bordelais et leur famille ainsi que les réfugiés trouvent là un repas copieux et sain entièrement gratuit.

"Les femmes de la parasolerie, sans travail, assurent le service de la cuisine à tour de rôle avec un dévouement admirable.

"Pendant trois mois, ces soupes ont fonctionné avec les seuls moyens des syndicats; les camarades travaillant versaient et versent encore 0 fr. 25 par jour. Depuis, le Conseil général a alloué une subvention de 2,000 francs, le Conseil

municipal 500 francs, et, actuellement une souscription se fait qui promet de jolis résultats, mais arriverons-nous à faire face jusqu'au bout? Surtout l'hiver.

"L'Union des Syndicats se préoccupe actuellement des vêtements chauds pour les enfants.

"Chacun dans sa sphère fait son devoir; toute question irritante est mise de côté; espérons fermement que la crise terrible que nous traversons aura été un enseignement pour tous et que désormais fraternité ne sera pas un vain mot.

"Recevez, mon cher Keufer, une bien cordiale poignée de mains.

"GEORGES ANSELME."

Nous avons fait cette citation parce qu'elle révèle l'heureuse initiative de nos camarades bordelais, initiative qui mérite d'être imitée partout, car dans toutes les villes-de France les besoins sont grands, et ils deviendront plus pressants encore selon que durera la guerre et que l'hiver se montrera plus rigoureux.

Un certain nombre de sections s'ingénient à trouver des ressources pour venir en aide à leurs membres; nous ne pouvons que les féliciter et les encourager à persévérer dans cette voie, tout en n'oubliant pas que les secours deviendront plus nécessaires encore dans quelques semaines, lorsque les ressources personnelles, les petites économies—là où il y en avait—seront épuisées. Le concours généreux de tous ceux qui le pourront deviendra nécessaire, la solidarité confraternelle devra se produire, non pas en paroles, mais par des actes. C'est une manière d'être utile pour ceux qui restent dans leur foyer à l'abri du danger, et qui n'ont aucune privation à supporter. Elevons nos coeurs à la hauteur des cruels événements que nous traversons!

A. KEUFER.

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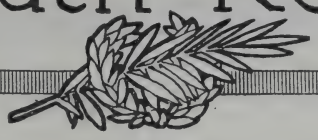
### The Unregenerate Old!

Amid the many-toned cacklings of the hygienist and the food faddist, says the Argonaut, we may detect one note of sterling common sense. It comes from Sir George Birdwood, who is all kinds of a scientific guy, including a laureate of the French Academy and professor of anatomy and physiology at Bombay. And Sir George tells us to eat, drink and be merry, because we shall die tomorrow anyway, and the only way we can postpone the inevitable tomorrow is by taking no dietetic thought of it. And, come to think of it, did you ever study over the opinions given by octogenarians of their length of days? We always assume that these doddering old people know the precise reasons for their longevity, just as we assume that beautiful women can always give us a recipe for loveliness. But whether these venerable old ruins know anything or not, they always pretend to, and they always explain their length of days by their undeviating habit of breaking all the laws of health. They sleep with their windows shut—and, by the way, an eminent London doctor has just said that we ought to sleep with our windows shut, because we become animals when we are asleep, and animals hate fresh air—they know nothing about starch, or proteids, or germs; they smoke, they drink whisky, they break the Sabbath, believe in free silver and mince pie before going to bed, and do all the other things that the medical sharps get themselves into the Sunday supplements by telling us not to do. And yet nothing but an ax can persuade these old fossils that heaven is their home. And perhaps they really do know something about health. Is there any one who studies food charts and strives to procure due proportions of starch, carbons, sugars, and proteids? That man shall not live beyond fifty. Is there any one who seeks to escape the agile germ, who sterilizes things and wonders how he shall avoid the sprightly bacteria? The angel of death shall gather him in before he is sixty. Is there any one who seeks to regulate his life according to the rules laid down by the "eminent physician?" He shall be cut off in the flower of his youth. Is there any one who dreads contagion or who is apprehensive of his heredity? His days shall be few in the land. And if we had intelligence enough to recognize the plain facts that are before our eyes we should know that these judgments are good ones.

# Death Roll



TOBIN, EDWARD, of L. U. 109, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SMITH, ALBERT, of L. U. 23, Worcester, Mass.

LE COMPTE, MICHAEL, of L. U. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich.

### Curbing the Injunction Evil

Speaking of the value of the labor provisions of the Clayton anti-trust bill as a means of curbing the injunction evil, Secretary of Labor Wilson, recently, said:

"Since 1878 our courts have been issuing injunctions in trade disputes. These injunctions are based upon the theory that some one has a property right in the labor of an employe. Any lawyer will tell you that the writ of injunction is a writ that issues from an equity court only, and they will also tell you that an equity court deals with property and property rights; and when an injunction is issued restraining Jim from interference with John, because the interference with John will affect John's employer, it can only be upon the theory that the employer has a property right in the labor of John. Now, the employer cannot have a property right in the labor of John without having a property right in John himself, because labor, as you have so often declared, is a part of man, it is inseparable from him. The moment labor is applied and something results from the application of that labor, the material that results from the application of it is property, it is a commodity, it can be treated as such; but the labor that produces it is a part of the man himself. You cannot have a property right in the labor of the man without having a property right in the man, and a property right in man is contrary to the spirit of our institutions. And so the Clayton anti-trust anti-injunction bill declares that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce. If that statement alone were all that was in the bill it would still be a big step forward; but that statement is only an interpretation, it is only a means of backing up and making valid the other items in the bill relative to the issuance of injunctions."

### It Does Not Pay

The guy who put tank in cantankerous
  And grouches and grieves and grumbles,
Never makes rough roads any smoother,
  Nor helps a brother who stumbles;
And what matters appreciation,
  Its lack need not hurt us one bit,
For self-righteousness inside whispers,
  Ah, good boy, well done, you are it!

Don't hang down your mouth at the corners—
  And fuss at the weather all day;
Tomorrow God's glorious sunshine
  Will show you that knocking don't pay;
Ill nature will grow into wrinkles,
  And soul ugliness will abide—
Besides in this cold world of troubles
  A bad disposition can't hide.

Just go on life's highway rejoicing
  And do all the good that you can;
'Tis likely enough you'll be hated
  And maligned by your fellow man;
But still we will like ourselves better
  To live in a brotherly way—
Thus a heaven of our own we're building
  And that's why meanness doesn't pay.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

### The True Imperialism

Here, where the tide of conquest rolls
  Against the distant golden shore,
The starved and stunted human souls
  Are with us more and more.

Vain is your science, vain your art.
  Your triumphs and your glories vain,
To feed the hunger of their heart
  And famine of their brain.

Your savage deserts howling near,
  Your wastes of ignorance, vice and shame—
Is there no room for victories here,
  No field for deeds of fame?

Arise and conquer while ye can
  The foe that in your midst resides
And build within the mind of man
  The empire that abides.

—William Watson.

## CLAIMS PAID DURING JANUARY, 1915

| Claim No. | Name of deceased or disabled. | Union. | City. | Membership. Yrs. | Mos. | Cause of death or disability. | Amount Paid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23352 | Mrs. Bertha M. Jarrett | 8 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 15 | .. | Pneumonia | $ 50.00 |
| 23353 | Samuel Estellow | 31 | Trenton, N. J. | 16 | .. | Apoplexy | 50.00 |
| 23354 | Mrs. Mary Laprade | 134 | Montreal, Que., Can. | 11 | 4 | Puerperal infection | 50.00 |
| 23355 | Mrs. Louise Guilbault | 134 | Montreal, Que., Can. | 26 | 11 | Syncope | 50.00 |
| 23356 | Mrs. Mary E. Smith | 200 | Columbus, Ohio | 19 | 8 | Carcinoma of liver | 50.00 |
| 23357 | Mrs. Anna Saffrahn | 242 | Chicago, Ill. | 3 | 4 | Rheumatic fever | 50.00 |
| 23358 | Geo. N. Creathorne | 325 | Paterson, N. J. | 10 | .. | Bright's disease | 200.00 |
| 23359 | Alexander C. Campbell | 479 | Sparta, Ill. | 10 | 6 | Paralysis | 50.00 |
| 23360 | Mrs. Bella Ziegler | 483 | San Francisco, Cal. | 5 | 9 | Cerebral hemorrhage | 50.00 |
| 23361 | Mrs. Henrietta M. Westphal | 1128 | La Grange, Ill. | 4 | 11 | Pneumonia | 50.00 |
| 23362 | James McCann | 25 | Toledo, Ohio | 14 | 7 | Drowning | 200.00 |
| 23363 | John Gores | 58 | Chicago, Ill. | 5 | 10 | Fractured skull | 200.00 |
| 23364 | Henry J. Morris | 253 | Atlanta, Ga. | 9 | 6 | Tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23365 | Joseph Kielpinski, alias Kelpen. | 1447 | Milwaukee, Wis. | 9 | 9 | Railroad accident | 200.00 |
| 23366 | Mrs. Florence B. Brown | 914 | Augusta, Me. | 12 | 6 | Heart failure | 50.00 |
| 23367 | Jos. Streicher | 2 | Cincinnati, Ohio | 27 | 9 | Carcinoma of jaw | 200.00 |
| 23368 | S. G. Hall (dis) | 731 | Corsicana, Texas | 14 | .. | Accidental injuries | 400.00 |
| 23369 | Richard Schofield | 25 | Toledo, Ohio | 27 | 9 | Valvular insufficiency | 200.00 |
| 23370 | L. M. Bulson | 78 | Troy, N. Y. | 9 | 10 | Carcinoma of tongue and lip | 50.00 |
| 23371 | Alfred S. Nelson | 141 | Chicago, Ill. | 5 | 3 | Cerebral softening | 200.00 |
| 23372 | Joseph Grobarck | 181 | Chicago, Ill. | 11 | 5 | Endocarditis | 50.00 |
| 23373 | Hans Kroll | 181 | Chicago, Ill. | 20 | 8 | Peritonitis | 200.00 |
| 23374 | Mrs. Jennie Cassidy | 183 | Peoria, Ill. | 15 | 7 | Mitral insufficiency | 50.00 |
| 23375 | Wm. W. Lockard | 211 | N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa. | 6 | 5 | Nephritis | 50.00 |
| 23376 | John K. Etter | 211 | N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa. | 11 | 7 | Delusional insanity | 200.00 |
| 23377 | John T. Harvey | 352 | Anderson, Ind. | 12 | 6 | Fracture of skull | 200.00 |
| 23378 | Wallace Bennett (dis) | 441 | Cambridge, Mass. | 1 | 2 | Accidental injuries | 100.00 |
| 23379 | Andro Kratki | 490 | Passaic, N. J. | 5 | 1 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23380 | J. B. Roussin | 730 | Quebec, Que., Can. | 12 | 8 | Nephritis | 50.00 |
| 23381 | John J. Raby | 747 | Oswego, N. Y. | 6 | 6 | Acute dilatation of heart | 200.00 |
| 23382 | Arthur E. Green | 825 | Willimantic, Conn. | 1 | 2 | Lobar pneumonia | 200.00 |
| 23383 | Alexander Asselin | 1021 | New Bedford, Mass. | 3 | 9 | Nephritis | 50.00 |
| 23384 | Mrs. Harriet A. Hawes | 1063 | Stoughton, Mass. | 10 | 9 | Cerebral apoplexy | 50.00 |
| 23385 | Mrs. Lesetta Consor | 1282 | Salem, Ohio | 11 | 5 | Obstruction of bowels | 50.00 |
| 23386 | Mrs. Elizabeth Grosstephan | 1377 | Buffalo, N. Y. | 8 | 1 | Carcinoma of rectum | 50.00 |
| 23387 | Mrs. Matilda Bartells | 1528 | Wheeling, W. Va. | 13 | 5 | Endocarditis | 50.00 |
| 23388 | Longino Bonet | 1682 | Anasco, Porto Rico | 1 | .. | Tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23389 | Henry Sharpe | 1709 | Ashland, Wis. | 11 | 4 | Tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23390 | John Christian | 1824 | Boston, Mass. | 4 | 1 | Cancer of jaw | 200.00 |
| 23391 | Paul E. Warner | 1 | Chicago, Ill. | 9 | 8 | Pneumonia | 200.00 |
| 23392 | Wm. Green | 22 | San Francisco, Cal. | 2 | 8 | Tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23393 | Mrs. Annie J. Fuchs | 65 | Perth Amboy, N. J. | 22 | 10 | Cardiac asthma | 50.00 |
| 23394 | Mrs. Minnie Feeman | 79 | New Haven, Conn. | 1 | 11 | Heart disease | 50.00 |
| 23395 | Mrs. Garnett E. West | 269 | Danville, Ill. | 1 | 11 | Tumor of bladder and kidney | 50.00 |
| 23396 | Thomas B. Allen (dis) | 183 | Peoria, Ill. | 10 | 11 | Accidental injuries | 400.00 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23397 | Mrs. Magdalena B. Bauman | 440 | Buffalo, N. Y. | 6 | 6 | Heart trouble | 50.00 |
| 23398 | Thomas Holland | 643 | Chicago, Ill. | 16 | 2 | Tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23399 | Ferdinand Bilodeau | 730 | Quebec, Que., Can. | 8 | 1 | Hemorrhage | 50.00 |
| 23400 | Jacob Marcue (dis) | 954 | Boston, Mass. | 9 | .. | Accidental injuries | 400.00 |
| 23401 | Mrs. Emma A. Swenson | 1824 | Boston, Mass. | 8 | 4 | Tuberculosis | 50.00 |
| 23402 | Anton Veverka | 39 | Cleveland, Ohio | 4 | 11 | Heart disease | 50.00 |
| 23403 | Mrs. Margaret K. Willers | 47 | St. Louis, Mo. | 13 | 3 | Carcinoma of uterus | 50.00 |
| 23404 | Mrs. Lillian V. Heflin | 425 | El Paso, Texas | 5 | 9 | Eclampsia | 50.00 |
| 23405 | Edward Tobin | 109 | Brooklyn, N. Y. | 28 | 8 | Pneumonia | 200.00 |
| 23406 | John Kratochvil | 54 | Chicago, Ill. | 14 | 10 | Multiple neuritis | 200.00 |
| 23407 | Edwin B. Green | 79 | New Haven, Conn. | 12 | 3 | Nephritis | 50.00 |
| 23408 | Wm. A. Wilson | 79 | New Haven, Conn. | 6 | 11 | Lobar pneumonia | 200.00 |
| 23409 | Alexander Colleret | 134 | Montreal, Que., Can. | 11 | 10 | Rheumatism | 200.00 |
| 23410 | Geo. Vandenburg | 146 | Schenectady, N. Y. | 28 | 9 | Cerebral hemorrhage | 200.00 |
| 23411 | Robert McLaughlin | 478 | New York, N. Y. | 23 | 8 | Cardiac dilatation | 200.00 |
| 23412 | John Broberg | 7 | Minneapolis, Minn. | 14 | 7 | Tubercular nephritis | 200.00 |
| 23413 | Joseph Kroupa | 34 | Long Island City, N. Y. | 4 | 11 | Phthisis pulmonalis | 200.00 |
| 23414 | Chas. C. Slack | 122 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 2 | 7 | Sarcoma of right shoulder | 50.00 |
| 23415 | Martin Ritz | 142 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 3 | 6 | Paralysis of insane | 200.00 |
| 23416 | Wm. Kollharst | 181 | Chicago, Ill. | 23 | 3 | Locomotor ataxia | 200.00 |
| 23417 | Mrs. Jennie Toll | 199 | S. Chicago, Ill. | 12 | 7 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 50.00 |
| 23418 | Henry Knaak | 1367 | Chicago, Ill. | 2 | 8 | Septicaemia | 200.00 |
| 23419 | Isaac Wright | 1383 | Sarasoto, Fla. | 1 | 2 | Bright's disease | 178.50 |
| 23420 | Mrs. Johanna B. Hardick | 9 | Buffalo, N. Y. | 14 | 6 | Acute cholecystitis | 50.00 |
| 23421 | Mrs. Annie L. Abbott | 13 | Chicago, Ill. | 11 | 6 | Carcinoma of uterus | 50.00 |
| 23422 | Christian F. Paulson | 22 | San Francisco, Cal. | 1 | 1 | Appendicitis | 50.00 |
| 23423 | Mrs. Mary J. Ridings | 41 | Nashville, Tenn. | 11 | 10 | Cerebral apoplexy | 50.00 |
| 23424 | George Binder | 58 | Chicago, Ill. | 13 | 9 | Pneumonia | 200.00 |
| 23425 | Conrad Dahmer | 90 | Evansville, Ind. | 14 | 7 | Nephritis | 50.00 |
| 23426 | Edward Plaford | 90 | Evansville, Ind. | 1 | 11 | Nephritis | 200.00 |
| 23427 | Mrs. Annie McF. Anderson | 149 | Irvington, N. Y. | 18 | 11 | Nephritis | 50.00 |
| 23428 | Thomas D. Bishop | 207 | Chester, Pa. | 25 | 8 | Heart disease | 200.00 |
| 23429 | Mrs. Anna Crist | 322 | Niagara Falls, N. Y. | 1 | 5 | Puerperal septicaemia | 50.00 |
| 23430 | John O'Brian | 440 | Buffalo, N. Y. | 24 | .. | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23431 | Harry H. Brown | 530 | Seattle, Wash. | 3 | 1 | Bright's disease | 50.00 |
| 23432 | Mrs. Rose A. Forgette | 656 | Holyoke, Mass. | 3 | 2 | Pneumonia | 50.00 |
| 23433 | Willis B. Shelley | 862 | Wakefield, Mass. | 9 | 1 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23434 | C. B. Johnson | 1112 | Marshalltown, Iowa | 1 | 9 | Shock, following operation for ulcer | 50.00 |
| 23435 | O. Bedard | 1784 | Chicago, Ill. | 2 | 9 | Organic heart disease | 200.00 |
| 23436 | Mrs. Hilma C. Wetterberg | 642 | Richmond, Cal. | 5 | .. | Broncho-pneumonia | 50.00 |
| 23437 | Mrs. Lillian C. Miller | 574 | Middletown, N. Y. | 8 | 3 | Bullet wound through brain | 50.00 |
| 23438 | M. T. Tomlinson | 131 | Seattle, Wash. | 13 | 2 | Myocarditis | 200.00 |
| 23439 | J. D. Paxson | 183 | Peoria, Ill. | 15 | 2 | Bronchitis | 50.00 |
| 23440 | Saxon P. Berry | 217 | Westerly, R. I. | 4 | 3½ | Heart trouble | 50.00 |
| 23441 | John Gibbs | 331 | Norfolk, Va. | 9 | 11 | Fractured skull | 200.00 |
| 23442 | Gustave Torguson | 381 | Brooklyn, N. Y. | 4 | 6 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23443 | Mrs. Ida Kalodnie | 504 | Chicago, Ill. | 2 | 7 | Endocarditis | 50.00 |
| 23444 | Louis Leclerc | 933 | L'Ange Gardien, Que., Can. | 8 | 6 | Syncope of heart | 200.00 |
| 23445 | John P. Nelson | 1043 | Hanford, Cal. | 5 | 7 | Valvular heart disease | 200.00 |
| 23446 | Harry E. Quay | 1154 | West Chester, Pa. | 2 | 3 | Apoplexy | 200.00 |
| 23447 | Albert H. Gunklach | 1251 | Cincinnati, Ohio | 3 | .. | Nephritis | 200.00 |
| 23448 | Julian Cruz (dis) | 1833 | Humacao, Porto Rico | 2 | 2 | Accidental injuries | 400.00 |
| 23449 | Alex. McPherson | 33 | Boston, Mass. | 12 | 2 | Pistol shot wound of chest | 200.00 |
| 23450 | Mrs. Ebba E. Gustafson | 141 | Chicago, Ill. | 6 | 2 | Nephritis | 50.00 |
| 23451 | Wm. T. Hilton | 2 | Cincinnati, Ohio | 33 | 3 | Tabes dorsalis | 200.00 |
| 23452 | Mrs. Catherine Wiegand | 86 | St. Louis, Mo. | 1 | .. | Valvular disease of heart | 50.00 |

## CLAIMS PAID DURING JANUARY, 1915—Continued

| Claim No. | Name of deceased or disabled. | Union. | City. | Membership. Yrs. | Mos. | Cause of death or disability. | Amount Paid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23453 | Owen W. Burgett | 171 | Youngstown, Ohio | 4 | 7 | Appendicitis | 200.00 |
| 23454 | Mrs. Carrie Jacobsen | 181 | Chicago, Ill. | 7 | 9 | Appendicitis-gangrenous | 50.00 |
| 23455 | Mrs. Josephine D. Agan | 193 | North Adams, Mass. | 16 | 5 | Carcinoma of breast | 50.00 |
| 23456 | Mrs. Laura True | 198 | Dallas, Texas | 14 | 3 | Cancer of left breast | 50.00 |
| 23457 | Mrs. Dorothy Grost | 199 | S. Chicago, Ill. | 16 | 7 | Pneumonia | 50.00 |
| 23458 | Mrs. Sarah E. Carter | 200 | Columbus, Ohio | 24 | 8 | Arterio sclerosis | 50.00 |
| 23459 | Mrs. Laura S. Hay | 239 | Easton, Pa. | 11 | .. | Tuberculosis | 50.00 |
| 23460 | George Stich | 309 | New York, N. Y. | 2 | 1 | Endocarditis | 200.00 |
| 23461 | Edward S. Lagarde | 622 | Waco, Texas | 12 | 7 | Gunshot wound | 200.00 |
| 23462 | Henry E. Phillips | 643 | Chicago, Ill. | 16 | 10 | Pulmonary oedema | 50.00 |
| 23463 | John K. Chadwick | 750 | Asbury Park, N. J. | 12 | 9 | Cerebral meningitis | 50.00 |
| 23464 | Wm. M. Burroughs | 750 | Asbury Park, N. J. | 14 | 6 | Cerebral apoplexy | 200.00 |
| 23465 | Arturo N. Lopez | 1283 | Caguas, Porto Rico | 5 | 6 | Hemorrhage | 200.00 |
| 23466 | August Gerhardt | 1312 | New Orleans, La. | 2 | 7 | Endocarditis | 50.00 |
| 23467 | Jacob J. Tyson | 1465 | Frankfort, Ind. | 11 | 9 | Arterio sclerosis | 50.00 |
| 23468 | John Milligan | 1671 | Boston, Mass. | 1 | 7 | Fractured skull | 50.00 |
| 23469 | Mrs. Augustine M. Alphonse | 1689 | W. Berkeley, Cal. | 5 | 3 | Carcinoma of uterus | 50.00 |
| 23470 | Henry Greve | 1784 | Chicago, Ill. | 8 | 2 | Endocarditis | 200.00 |
| 23471 | Mrs. Lena Domanski | 1834 | Detroit, Mich. | 2 | 10 | Tuberculosis | 50.00 |
| 23472 | John Suckow | 1 | Chicago, Ill. | 10 | 7 | Paralysis | 200.00 |
| 23473 | Thomas Whelan (dis) | 48 | New York, N. Y. | 22 | .. | Accidental injuries | 400.00 |
| 23474 | Albert Prochaska, Jr. | 412 | Sayville, L. I., N. Y. | 2 | 3 | Septicaemia | 50.00 |
| 23475 | George Washington | 465 | Ardmore, Pa. | 5 | 5 | Fractured skull | 200.00 |
| 23476 | Chas. L. Masson | 1146 | Green Bay, Wis. | 1 | 7 | Diabetes | 200.00 |
| 23477 | John Saloff | 1345 | Buffalo, N. Y. | 10 | 6 | Aortic stenosis | 200.00 |
| 23478 | Asa C. Landers | 1678 | Peckville, Pa. | 2 | 7 | Septicaemia | 50.00 |
| 23479 | Thos. J. Williams | 1678 | Peckville, Pa. | 7 | 3 | Bichloride of mercury poisoning | 200.00 |
| 23480 | Mrs. Mary Turrill | 1805 | Detroit, Mich. | 10 | 10 | Nephritis | 50.00 |
| 23481 | Mrs. Amanda Carlson | 15 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 10 | 8 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 50.00 |
| 23482 | Chas. E. Peek | 19 | Detroit, Mich. | 12 | 9 | Cancer of stomach | 50.00 |
| 23483 | Henry Lindsay | 69 | Columbia, S. C. | 27 | 3 | Bright's disease | 200.00 |
| 23484 | Mrs. Marie L. Dussault | 134 | Montreal, Que., Can. | 4 | 11 | Peritonitis | 50.00 |
| 23485 | Charles Sheriden | 104 | Dayton, Ohio | 9 | 4 | Valvular heart disease | 50.00 |
| 23486 | Mrs. Marie F. Cousino | 105 | Cleveland, Ohio | 5 | .. | Cancer of stomach | 50.00 |
| 23487 | Frederick Olsen | 139 | Jersey City, N. J. | 12 | 1 | Cancer of liver | 50.00 |
| 23488 | W. W. Hammond (dis) | 198 | Dallas, Texas | 9 | .. | Accidental injuries | 400.00 |
| 23489 | Felix Replowsky | 219 | New York, N. Y. | 15 | 2 | Asphyxiation by illuminating gas | 200.00 |
| 23490 | F. E. Dingman | 388 | Richmond, Va. | 1 | 7 | Tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23491 | T. C. McKee | 427 | Omaha, Neb. | 5 | 8 | Paralysis | 200.00 |
| 23492 | Ernst Rodenmayer | 433 | Belleville, Ill. | 12 | 8 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23493 | Mrs. Caroline Viehmann | 433 | Belleville, Ill. | 25 | 9 | Ulcer of stomach | 50.00 |
| 23494 | W. H. Sharer | 804 | Naugatuck, Conn. | 13 | 7 | Gangrenous appendicitis | 200.00 |
| 23495 | John S. Baldwin | 833 | Berwyn, Pa. | 12 | 6 | Myocarditis | 50.00 |
| 23496 | Nehemiah Denton | 927 | Danbury, Conn. | 6 | 6 | Pulmonary oedema | 200.00 |
| 23497 | Robert E. Carpenter | 1093 | Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y. | 25 | 10 | Nephritis | 200.00 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23498 | Philip St. Dennis | 1118 | Malone, N. Y. | 3 | 3 | Cerebral hemorrhage | 200.00 |
| 23499 | Mrs. Lina Johnson | 1347 | Brooklyn, N. Y. | 4 | 4 | Appendicitis | 50.00 |
| 23500 | Wm. D. Gillis | 1355 | Crawfordsville, Ind. | 8 | 6 | Endocarditis | 200.00 |
| 23501 | John Kranball | 1367 | Chicago, Ill. | 7 | 3 | Peritonitis | 200.00 |
| 23502 | Mrs. Kate Preber | 1367 | Chicago, Ill. | 2 | 9 | Goitre | 50.00 |
| 23503 | Mrs. Sarah E. Stryker | 1374 | Keyport, N. J. | 12 | .. | Paralysis | 50.00 |
| 23504 | James F. Cofrin | 1469 | Northfield, Vt. | 7 | 4 | Fracture of skull | 200.00 |
| 23505 | Mrs. Hulda C. Swanson | 1497 | E. Greenwich, R. I. | 3 | 10 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 50.00 |
| 23506 | Chas. J. Folley | 1515 | Caldwell, N. J. | 8 | 9 | Myocarditis | 200.00 |
| 23507 | Mrs. Anna C. Spicer | 1703 | Latonia, Ky. | 5 | 5 | Tubercular meningitis | 50.00 |
| 23508 | Paul Fricke | 1922 | Chicago, Ill. | 2 | 9 | Cerebral hemorrhage | 200.00 |
| 23509 | J. C. Elrod (bal) | 253 | Atlanta, Ga. | 3 | 2 | Heart disease | 80.00 |
| 23510 | Karl Anderson | 43 | Hartford, Conn. | 4 | 4 | Tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23511 | Dennis Hogan | 326 | New York, N. Y. | 16 | .. | Fracture of skull | 200.00 |
| 23512 | Robert Fairley | 98 | Spokane, Wash. | 18 | 7 | Septic tonsillitis | 200.00 |
| 23513 | John Carlson | 98 | Spokane, Wash. | 9 | 2 | Fracture of skull | 200.00 |
| 23514 | F. A. Razee | 79 | New Haven, Conn. | 7 | 1 | Mitral insufficiency | 200.00 |
| 23515 | Albert J. Nelson | 79 | New Haven, Conn. | 1 | 3 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23516 | Mrs. Mary Anderson | 8 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 13 | 2 | Pneumonia | 50.00 |
| 23517 | Mrs. Mary Johnson | 62 | Chicago, Ill. | 12 | 7 | Carcinoma of uterus | 50.00 |
| 23518 | Dan H. Stewart | 198 | Dallas, Texas | 5 | 5½ | Gastro enteritis | 200.00 |
| 23519 | Mrs. Nancy C. Burkett | 496 | Kankakee, Ill. | 2 | 8 | Diphtheria | 50.00 |
| 23520 | Jacob Reiss | 497 | New York, N. Y. | 30 | .. | Cerebral hemorrhage | 200.00 |
| 23521 | Oscar Wood (dis) | 515 | Colorado Springs, Colo. | 5 | 11 | Accidental injuries | 400.00 |
| 23522 | Geo. A. Farnham | 611 | New Haven, Conn. | 11 | 9 | Pneumonia | 200.00 |
| 23523 | Mrs. Bertha A. Rapp | 637 | Hamilton, Ohio | 9 | 8 | Tuberculosis | 50.00 |
| 23524 | Phillip Heuther | 723 | Newark, N. J. | 20 | 2 | Valvular heart disease | 200.00 |
| 23525 | Mrs. Beatrice P. Brouse | 838 | Sunbury, Pa. | 7 | 3 | Pneumonia | 50.00 |
| 23526 | Arthur Vaughn | 306 | Newark, N. J. | 16 | 11 | Cancer of liver | 200.00 |
| 23527 | Dave Murdock | 334 | Saginaw, Mich. | 13 | 11 | Apoplexy | 200.00 |
| 23528 | Mrs. Kate Eberwein | 359 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 4 | 2½ | Nephritis | 50.00 |
| 23529 | Caleb Brokaw | 455 | Somerville, N. J. | 12 | 10 | Softening of brain | 50.00 |
| 23530 | Chas. Arnold | 476 | New York, N. Y. | 18 | 6 | Carcinoma of stomach | 200.00 |
| 23531 | Mrs. Elizabeth E. Murray | 517 | Portland, Me. | 14 | 1 | Heart failure | 50.00 |
| 23532 | Geo. B. Merriman | 517 | Portland, Me. | 8 | 6 | Pneumonia | 200.00 |
| 23533 | Mrs. Rose Hower | 711 | Mt. Carmel, Pa. | 2 | 1 | Carcinoma of stomach | 50.00 |
| 23534 | Mrs. Anna Grenstad | 1747 | New York, N. Y. | 19 | .. | Puerperal septicaemia | 50.00 |
| 23535 | Chas. A. Fuller | 36 | Oakland, Cal. | 19 | 5 | Nephritis | 200.00 |
| 23536 | Mrs. Jacoba Talsma | 62 | Chicago, Ill. | 12 | 6 | Lobar pneumonia | 50.00 |
| 23537 | Mrs. Charlotta F. Nelson | 87 | St. Paul, Minn. | 8 | 6 | Tuberculosis | 50.00 |
| 23538 | Mrs. Bessie Johnston | 122 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 30 | .. | Nephritis | 50.00 |
| 23539 | Chas. Kuhnert | 172 | Westchester, N. Y. | 1 | 11 | Myocarditis | 200.00 |
| 23540 | Richard J. Brown | 394 | Boston, Mass. | 2 | 9 | Pneumonia | 200.00 |
| 23541 | Jacob Gustafson | 438 | Brookline, Mass. | 3 | 9 | Diabetes | 200.00 |
| 23542 | Nils Olson | 457 | New York, N. Y. | 20 | .. | Oedema of lungs | 200.00 |
| 23543 | Mrs. Lilah J. Crawford | 515 | Colorado Springs, Colo. | 15 | 8 | Tuberculosis | 50.00 |
| 23544 | Mrs. Maggie Wilbert | 578 | St. Louis, Mo. | 7 | 8 | Nephritis | 50.00 |
| 23545 | Wm. P. Whitcomb | 652 | Elwood, Ind. | 3 | 11 | Tetanus | 50.00 |
| 23546 | Silas T. Keith | 680 | Newton Center, Mass. | 12 | 9 | Diabetes | 200.00 |
| 23547 | Mrs. Julia Chapo | 723 | Newark, N. J. | 8 | 4 | Meningitis | 50.00 |
| 23548 | Thomas J. Redden | 750 | Asbury Park, N. J. | 12 | 2 | Chronic cystitis | 50.00 |
| 23549 | Mrs. Celina White | 794 | Leominster, Mass. | 13 | 3 | Acute intestinal obstruction | 50.00 |
| 23550 | Maxim J. Dufour | 877 | Worcester, Mass. | 14 | 6 | Diabetes | 200.00 |
| 23551 | Paul Zec | 1096 | Boston, Mass. | 2 | .. | Tuberculosis | 50.00 |
| 23552 | Mrs. Hettie Twigge | 1325 | Edmonton, Alta., Can. | 3 | 5 | Anaemia | 50.00 |
| 23553 | Mrs. Meta J. Howell | 1329 | Maplewood, Mo. | 11 | 11 | Shock, following surgical operation | 50.00 |

## CLAIMS PAID DURING JANUARY, 1915—Continued

| Claim No. | Name of deceased or disabled. | Union. | City. | Membership. Yrs. | Mos | Cause of death or disability. | Amount Paid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23554 | Geo. W. Hopkins | 1423 | Corpus Christi, Texas | .. | 9 | Senility | 100.00 |
| 23555 | Willie Hart | 1574 | Florence, S. C. | .. | 7 | Tuberculosis | 100.00 |
| 23556 | Mrs. Mary A. Jagger | 1595 | Conshohocken, Pa. | 5 | 4 | Pulmonary oedema | 50.00 |
| 23557 | Mrs. Mammie Bittenbender | 1659 | Bartlesville, Okla. | .. | 9½ | Rheumatism | 25.00 |
| 23558 | Peter W. Mundy | 1717 | New York, N. Y. | 9 | 8 | Lobar pneumonia | 200.00 |
| 23559 | Henry J. Dunkel | 945 | Jefferson City, Mo. | 5 | 6 | Gunshot wound | 200.00 |
| 23560 | Carl Kagelmacher | 1365 | Cleveland, Ohio | 11 | 10 | Carcinoma of stomach | 50.00 |
| 23561 | Luther Nason | 1673 | Somersworth, N. H. | 4 | 9 | Endocarditis | 50.00 |
| 23562 | Mrs. Josephine Nelson | 1747 | New York, N. Y. | 10 | 7 | Bichloride poisoning | 50.00 |
| 23563 | Mrs. Mattie L. Fries | 4 | Davenport, Iowa | 1 | 10 | Cerebral hemorrhage | 50.00 |
| 23564 | Alexander Ahlquist | 34 | Long Island City, L. I., N. Y. | 7 | 6 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23565 | Richmond Hill (dis) | 318 | Savannah, Ga. | 13 | .. | Accidental injuries | 400.00 |
| 23566 | W. B. Whitaker | 384 | Asheville, N. C. | 12 | 6 | Paresis | 200.00 |
| 23567 | Douglas McEachern | 386 | Dorchester, Mass. | 5 | 1 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23568 | Mrs. Edwin C. Boyd | 696 | Tampa, Fla. | 14 | 2 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 50.00 |
| 23569 | Joseph E. Gould | 724 | New York, N. Y. | 11 | 4 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23570 | M. H. McLean | 938 | W. Roxbury, Mass. | 12 | 8 | Accidental fall—chest crushed | 200.00 |
| 23571 | Mrs. Mary A. Stiles | 1410 | Boston, Mass. | 11 | 8 | Cerebral hemorrhage | 50.00 |
| 23572 | Dennis Lane | 13 | Chicago, Ill. | 16 | 9 | Heart block | 200.00 |
| 23573 | Otto Manson | 434 | Chicago, Ill. | 12 | 6½ | Gastric cardinoma | 200.00 |
| 23574 | Wm. Linahan | 639 | Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1 | 5 | Fracture of spine | 200.00 |
| 23575 | Godfroid Gelineau | 683 | Burlington, Vt. | 13 | 1 | Uremia | 50.00 |
| 23576 | G. Albert Wills | 750 | Asbury Park, N. J. | 15 | .. | Cancer of stomach | 200.00 |
| 23577 | Mrs. Minnie Brill | 522 | Milwaukee, Wis. | 19 | .. | Nephritis | 50.00 |
| 23578 | Jas. Pake | 1 | Chicago, Ill. | 4 | 9 | Hemorrhage | 50.00 |
| 23579 | Mrs. Catherine McGaugh | 33 | Boston, Mass. | 21 | 6½ | Bright's disease | 50.00 |
| 23580 | Abner Holdridge | 1075 | Hudson, N. Y. | 12 | 6 | Pneumonia | 50.00 |
| 23581 | Mrs. Alvina Jones | 434 | Chicago, Ill. | 7 | 7 | Peritonitis | 50.00 |
| 23582 | Wm. M. Poe | 1650 | Lexington, Ky. | 1 | 4 | Cirrhosis of liver | 50.00 |
| | | | | | | Total | $30,083.50 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Full beneficial claims | $21,058.50 |
| Semi-beneficial claims | 1,900.00 |
| Wife's claims | 3,825.00 |
| Disability claims | 3,300.00 |
| Total | $30,083.50 |

## DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR JANUARY, 1915

| Claim No. | Name of deceased or disabled. | Union | City. | Membership. Yrs. | Membership. Mos. | Cause of disapproval. | Amount Claimed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2617 | Edward Doherty | 93 | Ottawa, Ont., Can. | 1 | 7 | Three months in arrears | $200.00 |
| 2618 | Edward Wm. Reissig | 985 | Gary, Ind. | 7 | 11 | Three months in arrears | 200.00 |
| 2619 | Mrs. Jennie Hall | 94 | Providence, R. I. | 1 | 1 | Sick when admitted | 50.00 |
| 2620 | August Kanies | 181 | Chicago, Ill. | 17 | 8 | Three months in arrears | 50.00 |
| 2621 | Mrs. Clara J. Curry | 948 | Sioux City, Iowa | 2 | .. | Sick when admitted | 50.00 |
| 2622 | Freeman J. Tallmadge | 1215 | Methuen, Mass. | 1 | 6 | Three months in arrears | 50.00 |
| 2625 | Mrs. Ethel Capwell | 339 | Clarks Summit, Pa. | .. | 7 | Three months in arrears | 25.00 |
| 2626 | Mrs. Bessie M. Rollison | 122 | Philadelphia, Pa. | .. | 4 | Semi-ben., not entitled to wife donation | 50.00 |
| 2627 | Wm. G. Manson | 818 | Putman, Conn. | 13 | 7 | Three months in arrears | 200.00 |
| 2630 | Mrs. Margaret Hinicker | 35 | San Rafael, Cal. | .. | 4 | Not 6 months a member at wife's death | 25.00 |
| 2631 | Ike Leyner (dis) | 486 | Bayonne, N. J. | .. | 5½ | Not result of accidental injuries | 300.00 |
| 2632 | Chas. Godfrey | 919 | St. John, N. B., Can. | 1 | 9 | Three months in arrears | 200.00 |
| 2633 | Mrs. Minnie M. Osborn | 836 | Janesville, Wis. | 13 | 5 | Three months in arrears | 50.00 |
| 2634 | Herman Wendt (dis) | 334 | Saginaw, Mich. | 25 | 4 | Not totally disabled | 400.00 |
| 2635 | Fred Henke (dis) | 1259 | Monett, Mo. | 3 | .. | Semi, not entitled to disability | 300.00 |
| 2636 | Mrs. Caroline Blum | 254 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 | 2 | Three months in arrears | 50.00 |
| 2637 | Raphael Pinto | 48 | New York, N. Y. | 2 | 5 | Six months—suspended | 200.00 |
| 2638 | Chas. H. Myers | 143 | Canton, Ohio | 1 | 4 | Three months in arrears | 50.00 |
| 2639 | Mrs. Mary J. Durling | 831 | Arlington, Mass. | 13 | .. | Semi-ben., not entitled to wife donation | 25.00 |

### Rent

You may tinker with the tariff and may make
some simple gains,
You may put on tolls or take 'em off, inducing
party pains;
You may monkey with the money, but the lack
of it remains,
For the Mother of Monopoly is laughing as
she reigns.

Rent! rent! who is it pays the rent?
A dozen days in every month the worker's
back is bent;
Figure it in dollar bills or work it by per cent,
But with his dozen days he pays just rent,
rent, rent.

You may "minimum" the wages, you may let
the women vote,
You may regulate the railroads with a legal
antidote,
You may jail some Rockefeller, or may get a
Morgan's goat,
But the Mother of Monopoly is laughing in
her throat.

Rent! rent! who is it pays the rent?
A hundred days in every year a business
profit's spent;
Figure it in "overhead," or state it by per
cent,
But all your hundred days are gone for rent,
rent, rent.

You may institute Foundations, you may edu-
cate the dubs,
You may librarize the Bread Line and establish
Slummy Clubs;
You may ostracize the Demon Rum and
eugenize the cubs,
But the Mother of Monopoly is smiling at your
snubs.

Rent! rent! who is it pays the rent?
A score of years in life you spend to get one
document;
From your cradle to your coffin you must bow
to its assent,
And that's your little, old receipt for rent,
rent, rent.

I look across the rented world and idle land
I see,
Whose owner doesn't work it, for he's work-
ing you and me,
And on the first of every month all tenants
bow the knee,
And pay the rent of vacant land, in great or
small degree.

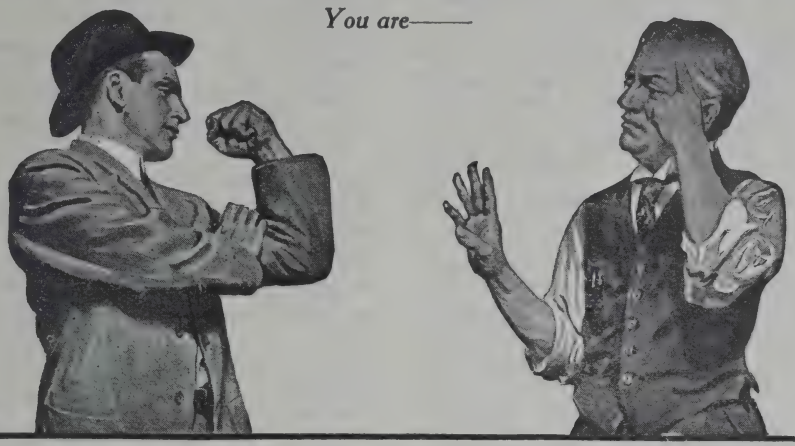
Rent! rent! who is it pays the rent?
The worker's hands are busy and the business
back is bent;
The idle lands advance in price and every
single cent
Of that advance is paid by us in rent, rent,
rent.

—Edmund Vance Cooke, in The Public.

# Directory of Business Agents

Aberdeen, Wash.—R. B. Ellis, 512 Burleigh av.
Akron, O.—R. F. Booth, 32 N. Main st.
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, Room 21, Beaver Block.
Allentown, Pa.—Clarence Seaman, 21 N. Madison st.
Alliance, Neb.—Roy Wells.
Alton, Ill.—Roland Adams, 202 Pioneer Bldg.
Anadarko, Okla.—J. E. Wilson.
Annapolis, Md.—George E. Wooley, 8 West st.
Ardmore, Okla.—D. N. Ferguson, Box 522.
Asbury Park, N. J.—David F. Gant, Bradley Beach, N. J.
Asheville, N. C.—A. L. Henry, R. F. D. 3.
Atlanta, Ga.—E. L. Ficken, 220 Brown and Randolph Bldg.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Frederick Scheideman, 307 N. Massachusetts ave.
Auburn, Ill.—J. E. Higgins.
Augusta, Ga.—J. W. Johnson, 1906 Greene st.
Augusta, Me., Waterville and Vicinity—T. M. Rollins, 18 Cushman st., Augusta, Me.
Aurora, Ill.—Edward F. Ream, 77-79 Fox st.
Ausable Forks, N. Y.—Hiram Jacques.
Bakersfield, Cal.—J. C. Harter, Labor Temple.
Baltimore, Md.—L. U. 329, Eugene Sullivan, 15 E. Haywood ave., Pimlico, Md.; L. U. 29, Frank G. Simmons, Border State Bank Bldg., Park ave. and Fayette st.
Barre, Vt.—C. R. Hall.
Bartlesville, Okla.—S. F. Wray.
Batavia, N. Y.—Frank Roberts, 1 Holland ave.
Battle Creek, Mich.—Wm. Cartridge, 316 Kalezoo st.
Bay City, Mich.—Wm. B. Gust, 303 Fillmore pl.
Beardstown, Ill.—Hy Thornsbury, 801 E. 4th st.
Belmar, N. J.—Harry Redmond, Box 245.
Bergen County, N. J.—John D. Carrlock, 388 Ridgewood ave., Ridgewood, N. J.
Binghamton, N. Y.—Jerry Ryan, 77 State st.
Birmingham, Ala.—Wm. T. Hutto, Room 805 Farley Bldg.; N. T. Overall.
Boston, Mass. D. C.—A. J. Howlett, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 33, J. T. White, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1096, John McNeil, 1 Hopkins Pl., Mattapan, Mass.; L. U. 1393 (Wharf and Bridge), John Morgan, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1410 (Shop and Mill), Simpson Booth, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1824 (Cabinetmakers and Mill), E. Thulin, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 954 (Hebrew), M. Goodman, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 386, Dorchester, Mass.; L. U. 272, Bowden st., Dorchester, Mass.. L. U. 67, Roxbury, John M. Devline, 16 Woodville Pk., Roxbury, Mass.; L. U. 443, Chelsea, Chas. Noel, 86 Grove st., Chelsea, Mass.; L. U. 937 (Hebrew), Chelsea, Kalman Disler, 66 Essex st., Chelsea, Mass.; L. U.'s 441 and 1653, Cambridge and 629, Somerville, P. J. Slowe, 90 Norfolk st., Cambridge, Mass.; L. U. 438, Brookline, W. H. Walsh, 166 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.; L. U. 218, East Boston, C. H. Morrison, 16 Pope st., East Boston, Mass.
Brainerd, Minn.—P. W. Bidwell, 616 Oak st.
Bradford, Conn.—John Knopwood.
Bridgeport, Conn.—M. L. Kane, 1484 Park ave.
Bristol, Conn.—J. W. Greno, 84 Grove st.
Brockton, Mass.—Walter Pratt, 308 Marston Bldg., 28 Main st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Vincent Roth, 12-14 Eagle st.; Frank J. Fischer, 12-14 Eagle st.
Calgary, Alta., Can.—James Rae, Box 2331.
Cambridge, Mass.—P. J. Slowe, 90 Norfolk st.
Canton, Ill.—E. P. Sherman, 45 E. Vine st.
Canton, Ohio—A. M. Young, 934 Marion ave., S. W.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.—D. A. Leanard, 19 Jim Blk.
Central City, Ky.—C. L. Craig.
Charlotte, N. C.—C. W. Brown, P. O. Box 28.
Chicago, Ill.—John A. Metz, president; Daniel Galvin, sec.-treas.; Wm. T. White, J. C. Johnson, F. C. Bromley, business agents of the district; No. 1, Albert F. Schultz; No. 10 W. S. Deuel; No. 13, Thos. F. Flynn; No. 54, Peter Mraz; No. 58, Simon Charles Grassl; No. 62, P. J. Granberg; No. 80, W. Brims; No. 141, A. Anderson; No. 181, Thos. F. Church; No. 199, J. C. Grantham; No. 242, George Proskaski; No. 272 (Chicago Heights), James Goodman; No. 416, F. C. Lemke; No. 434, John H. De Young; No. 521 (stairs), W. J. Mahoney; Nos. 448, 461, 250, 1727, North Shore Local Unions, M. L. Baade; No. 504, Wm. Watson; No. 643 (ship carpenters), E. Leubke; No. 1128, H. Brokhope; No. 1307, R. E. Huffman; No. 1698 (millwrights), John Oliver, Millmen; No. 341, Adam Kurowski, 2034 N. Wood st.; No. 1367, Jos. Dusek; No. 1784, Gustave Stange; No. 1922, Geo. Orris. Address of all officers and business agents: Carpenters' Hall, 73 W. Randolph st.
Cincinnati, O.—W. E. Brown, 1228-30 Walnut st.; Frank Imwalle, 1228 Walnut st.; T. F. McGrath, sec. D. C., 1228-30 Walnut st.
Clarksville, Ark.—J. H. Cline.
Cleveland, O.—Walter J. Mapes, secretary; Thos. Payne, Harry Hamilton and Gustav Schroeder. Address of all, 337 Superior ave. N. W.
Clinton, Ia.—Clause Rief, 331 14th ave.
Columbia, Mo.—J. McKenzie, 1121 Miner Bldg.
Columbus, Ind.—R. L. Wheate, 333 Kinman st. (Columbus, East).
Columbus, O.—C. B. Rader, Room 126, 261 S. High st.
Corsicana, Tex.—C. F. Barnes, Box 447.
Coshocton, O.—Wm. Schumacher, 1145 E. Main street.
Council Bluffs, Ia.—A. A. Whitlock, 201 S. First st.
Covington, Ky.—C. C. Skirvin, 483 W. 2d st.
Cullman, Ala.—Arch Maples.
Dallas, Tex., D. C.—R. M. Means, Box 372.
Danbury, Conn.—Marton B. Mabie, 19 Smith street.
Dayton, O.—L. E. Nysewander, Room 1, 25 N. Main st.
Decatur, Ill.—Geo. Doolen.
Denison, Tex.—J. M. Davis, 420 W. Texas st.
Denver, Colo.—No. 55, W. H. Marker, 1947 Stout st.; No. 1874, W. L. Fowler, 4441 Utica street.
Derby, Conn.—Joseph Zentz, 449 Howe ave., Shelton, Conn.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. F. Gray, Trades Assembly Hall, 8th and Locust.
Detroit, Mich.—G. R. Alexander, 162 Randolph street.
Dodge City, Kan.—J. G. Sidlow.
Dorchester, Mass.—Jas. E. Eaton, 274 Beach st., Wollaston, Mass.
Duluth, Minn.—N. Olson, 1905 W. 4th st.
Dyersburg, Tenn.—J. W. Todd.
East Palestine, O.—George H. Alcorn.
East St. Louis, Ill.—Geo. Tuthill, 418 Collinsville ave.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.—J. Francis, Mechanics' Hall.
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 605 Elizabeth avenue.
Elmira, N. Y.—Grant Nelson, 311 West ave.
El Centro, Cal.—W. S. Porter.
El Paso, Texas—W. T. Davis, Box 631.
Ensley, Ala.—W. B. Crumley, Box 769.

*Never Mind how STRONG You are——*



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| Structural Draftsman | Mining Engineer |
| Concrete Construction | Gas Engineer |
| Electrical Engineer | Automobile Running |
| Electric Lighting | Bookkeeper |
| Plumbing & Steam Fitting | Stenographer |
| Law for Contractors | Civil Service Exams. |

*Name* _____

*St. and No.* _____

*City* _____ *State* _____

*Present Occupation* _____

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Evansville, Ind.—Fred Ulsas, 911 E. Missouri street.
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Farmington, Me.—W. J. Dougherty.
Fitchburg, Mass.—Al. Lafrennie, 59 Tredale st., Leominster, Mass.
Flint, Mich.—A. L. Cheney, R. F. D. No. 9.
Fond du Lac, Wis.—Henry Kinkel, 438 3d st.
Fort Dodge, Ia.—R. I. Harlow, P. O. Box 187.
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—R. G. Pearson.
Fort Smith, Ark.—John Huff, 801 N. 19th st.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Charles Easley, 610 Calhoun street.
Fort Worth, Texas—W. E. Hemsell, 1112 Carson ave.
Galveston, Texas—Chas. O. Wallace, 2216 Ave. E.
Gary, Ind.—Walter Good, 2560 Washington st.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.—Hugh Duffy.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Garrit Verburg.
Granite City, Madison and Venice—Adolph Boulanger, 2100 C st., Granite City, Ill.
Granville, Ill.—George F. Scott.
Grayville, Ill.—J. W. Badisbaugh, Box 503.
Great Falls, Mont.—James Scrivner, P. O. Box 372.
Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.—Joseph W. Grady.
Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—M. Touhoy, Box 78, Irvington-on-Hudson.
Greenfield, Mass.—D. E. Campbell.
Grove City, Pa.—F. M. Bohlander.
Hamilton, O.—S. B. Corson, Station A.
Hamilton, Ont., Can.—John Briggs, Hamilton.
Hammond, Ind.—Wm. Newton, 160 Plummer avenue.
Hartford, Conn.—A. L. McAllister, 16 Stedman street.
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwyn Postoffice.
Haverhill, Mass.—David Z. Reynolds, 2 Gilman Place.
Hazleton, Pa.—Albert Walck, 703 N. Laurel.
Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.—Wm. H. Guptill, 267 Front st.
Herkimer, N. Y.—Frank W. Scanlan, 215 Henry st.
Holyoke and Westfield, Mass.—John Cronnen, Carpenters' Hall, 437 High st.
Houston, Texas—Campbell Overstreet, 515 W. 14th st.
Hudson, N. Y.—H. W. Macy, 446 Carrott st.
Ilion, N. Y.—Hugh Smithson, 276 E. Clark st.
Indianapolis, Ind.—S. P. Meadows, Geo. B. Kenney, Room 30, Cosmos Castle.
Iola, Kan.—Trot Williamson.
Ithaca, N. Y.—F. C. Thompson, L. U. 603.
Jackson, Mich.—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.
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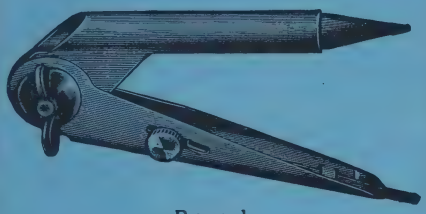

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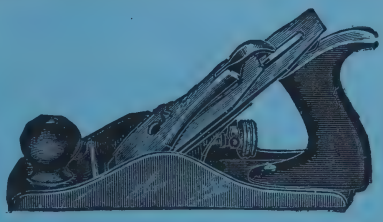

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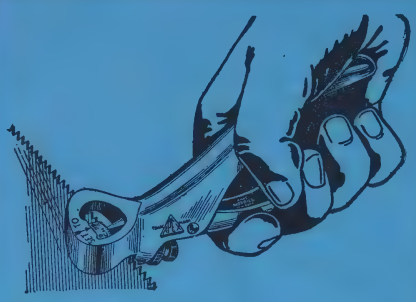

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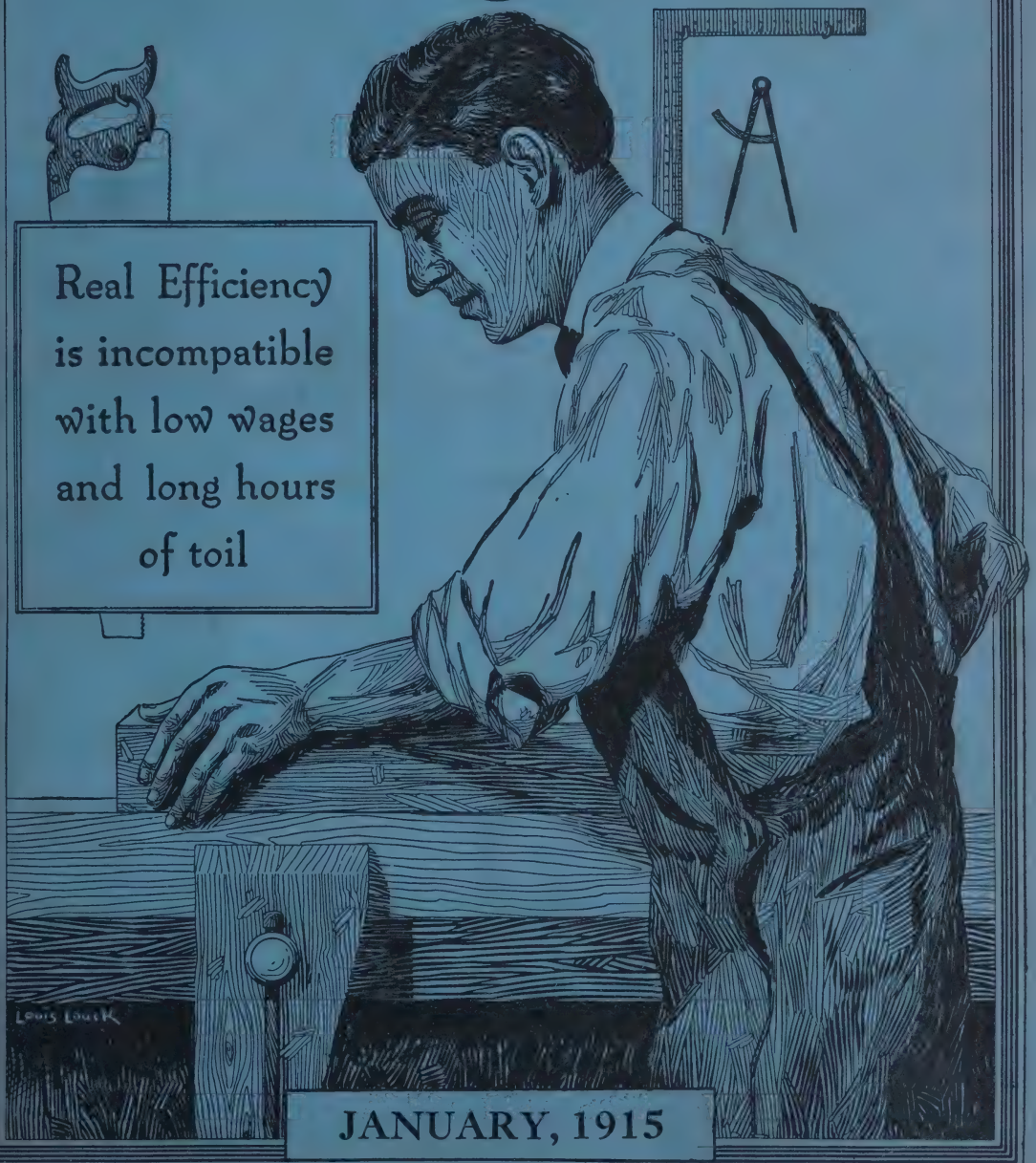


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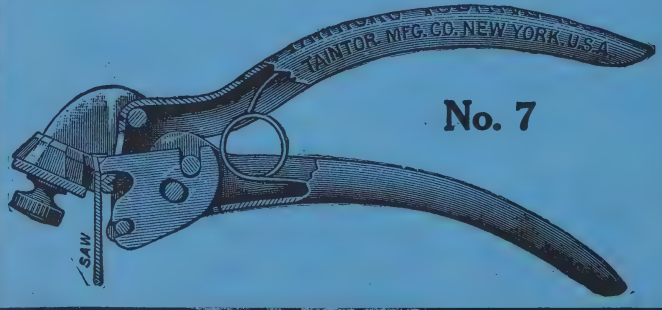


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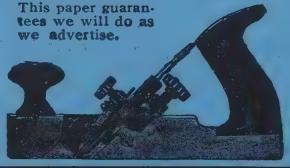

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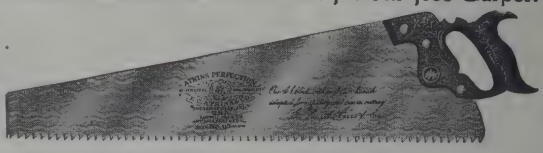

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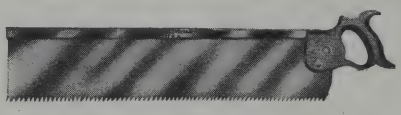

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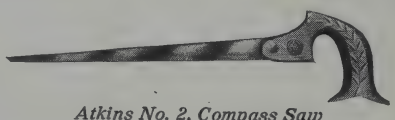

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# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

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## *Some Questions*

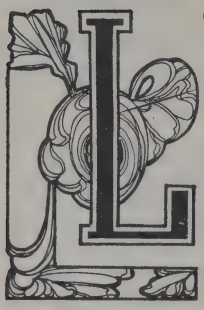
*Do you come nearer day by day*
*To the port where your dreams all anchored lie?*
*Or do you sail farther and far away*
*In an angry sea with a sullen sky?*
*Do you come nearer the Ought-to-be*
*In the wagon you hitched to a distant star?*
*Or do you drift on hopelessly,*
*Content to bide with the Things-that-are?*

*Are you a Drone or Do-it-now?*
*A Hurry-up or a Wait-a-while?*
*A Do-it-so or an Anyhow?*
*A Cheer-up-boys or a Never-smile?*
*It's none of my business, that I know,*
*For you are the captain and mate and crew*
*Of that ship of yours, but the Where-you-go*
*Depends on the What-and-how-you-do.*

*Are you a Yes or a Maybe-so?*
*Are you a Will or a Guess-you'll-be?*
*A Come-on-lads or a Let's-not-go?*
*A Yes-I-will or an Oh-I'll-see?*
*It isn't the least concern of mine,*
*I know that well, but as time endures,*
*When they thresh the wheat and store the wine,*
*You'll find it's a big concern of yours.*

## MAINLY ABOUT RESOLUTION 49

(By Benjamin Fried.)



OOKING backward to our last convention, with the eyes of a reviewing critic, those of us who had the opportunity to be in attendance will admit that as a whole "it was a good convention;" in many respects better than some of its predecessors. Although there were no great issues in sight, such for instance as at Washington, where the whole delegation was divided in two camps to fight out the future destiny of our organization, the convention was in no way lacking in initiative and progressive spirit.

Looking over some of the amendments and resolutions that went by undisputed, or with little if any opposition, one wonders what great strides and changes of mind and thought our organization is undergoing from year to year, from convention to convention. While some six or eight years ago resolutions of a progressive nature were as a rule buried hopelessly, either by committees or on the floor, two years ago a resolution calling for the propagation of the abolition of the wage system and the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth, although non-concurred in by the committee, was carried amid applause by the majority of the delegates but defeated by a referendum vote of the membership.

A similar resolution, advocating the public ownership of the means of production and distribution, was favorably commented upon at our last convention by the committee on resolutions with the following words: "Your committee recommends that this convention go on record as favoring the ownership and control of public utilities and machinery associated with the presenting to the laborers of our country the necessaries of life." And the recommendation of the committee was carried with hardly any opposition.

If the assumption is correct that the delegates of the convention reflect and represent the spirit and the ideas of the "brothers at home," the adoption of this resolution indicates a revolution which has taken place in the minds of the American workingmen. But, no doubt, there is still a large proportion of our members that are not in accord with the character of this resolution; on the contrary, they believe in the present order of society, which means, to speak more to the point, in the private ownership of the means of production and the necessaries of life. And just as a truly democratic institution will not always rule by virtue of its power, but also will consider the views and needs of a minority, we are ready to hear the other side. It is the purpose of this article to invite a general discussion on this topic, as no doubt a friendly and objective interchange of ideas on this interesting and vital subject will call forth the attention of many readers of our journal, "The Carpenter."

In order to open the discussion we shall briefly outline the purpose and intent of Resolution 49. In its first part the resolution reads that the modern way of production with labor-saving machinery not only creates a superfluous army of unemployed, but also to a large degree eliminates skilled labor, and while under normal conditions there are between one and a half and two millions of unemployed in our country, these numbers increase in times of industrial depression to twice and more that number. These are indisputable facts, which are based upon statistics compiled by our government and municipal authorities. We shall, therefore, assume that we all agree on the existence of this evil. This evil is termed by sociologists "a problem"—one of the social problems. The question which confronts us is: How can this problem be solved? Some claim

that it cannot be solved at all. There are such, in the first place, who like to see a large reserve army of unemployed always at their disposition, as for instance large capitalists, who realize that they would be at a great disadvantage if it were solved; and, no doubt, from their standpoint, they are quite correct. We can easily stretch our imagination and begin to realize the predicament of the Rockefellers in Colorado, the Belmonts in New York, the copper kings, the steel trust, the textile magnates and so on down the line, in case of strikes, if it was not for those who have been rendered derelicts by this system which produces the reserve men and women without any subsistence, the unemployed and the industrial slaves on one side, and a few magnates who control almost inconceivable riches on the other side. We could go a step further and paint a picture of the life of a carpenter in the city of Chicago or New York, when, instead of having to hunt from job to job and from shop to shop in the hot sun in July, or through snow and sleet in the dreary winter days, we would have our employers standing in a bread line in front of our headquarters trying to secure the services of some Mr. Carpenter.

Then there is another type of men, who are neither large nor small capitalists, but who, through some lucky circumstances, never know what "hunting for a job" is. They claim—as we have often heard and read about—that every man who wants to work can always get work. Such people we would advise to get in touch with our New York reform city government, which is just now grappling with the problem to provide work for the unemployed. Our city opened up a labor bureau. The next day over two thousand men and women struggled hard to get the first chance, but only about two dozen could be placed; the others had to be turned away. It goes without saying that this reform experiment, like so many charitable institutions, pays no heed whatever to the prevailing union conditions. Some of our readers may say: "Now, what has all this to do with the private or collective ownership of the means of production and distribution of the necessaries of life?" We answer: "Everything." But we shall not go into details at this time, but just pave the way for a broad and general discussion of the subject.

We shall further take the liberty to presume that all of the foregoing statements will be accepted as correct by the readers of The Carpenter, and that so far harmony of opinion prevails. Then we will venture on the question from a standpoint where no doubt differences will arise, and that is: "The solution of the question."

The conservative trade unionist offers solution through organization: Namely, shortening of hours of labor and in some instances the restriction of immigration. But we—on the other side—which means the movers and supporters of Resolution 49 (or to be concise, the majority of delegates to our last convention, and also to the Washington convention), signified by vote that (while the shortening of hours of labor must always be the foremost demand of organized labor) this remedy alone is not adequate to solve the problem.

Therefore, they voted to aim at the abolition of a system which, as we have demonstrated, creates a condition which is a necessity for one class and an evil to the other class.

With this introduction we shall conclude our article, hoping to arouse a general interest in this serious problem, which at all times is a menace to the very existence and welfare of the most useful part of the population—the working people—of our fair land.

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### Pleasant People

To be pleasant is an achievement, and in some fortunate people it rises into the region of genius and becomes a moral quality of the highest value. Pleasant people make the common day as agreeable as the uncommon day, when all things work together for our happiness. —Hamilton Wright Mabie.

## THE QUALITY AND CARE OF TOOLS

(By John Upton.)

WE know from general experience that the quality and care of the tools one uses helps us to estimate the kind of mechanic their owner is, but how are the tools themselves to be judged? For instance, in buying tools how is one to know the good ones? Some look well and at first sight seem to be of the best grade, but often upon taking them home and using them they soon dull, and what seemed to be an excellent quality of steel is in reality a very inferior grade with a high polish.

The real quality of any tools you buy depends on the factory that makes them, on the skill and ability of the workmen who are employed and the raw materials and machinery they have to work with.

The question is simply whether the men who run the factory want to make good tools or poor ones. There are both kinds of factories. You may wonder that anyone would want to make poor tools; perhaps they do not really want to; maybe they would prefer to make good ones, but they can make poor ones and they can sell them at a profit, so poor ones it is, and some one buys them.

Those who make good, reliable tools put their names or the name of the factory on them; you can find out where a good tool was made, but the poor ones are something for which no one wants to be responsible.

If you do not get tools that bear the maker's brand you cannot be sure of their quality—you cannot tell who made them. Only the makers can be sure of the quality of the goods and the wholesaler and the retailer must depend on him.

You probably know from experience that it is not an easy matter to turn out a high quality product at all times. It takes good workmen, good materials, good machinery, testing, inspection, and money. So how can you expect to get good tools if you buy those that are made to sell, not to be used? Quality in tools means not only the materials and workmanship put into them, but also that they are suitable for the mechanic's use, and will prove economical not only in cost, but in the labor required in their use.

There are new tools being constantly put on the market by new firms. As some of these are of special use, it is well to remember that the cheap ones are apt to be too cheap to be good and that a good, honestly made article must be sold at a good price.

It is not enough that one has good tools; he must use care to keep them in good order and ready for use. I think I would sooner chance the man who had a fair outfit of even cheap tools in good order, clean and free from rust, and ready for use, than the one with a chest full of what had once been good, high-grade tools, but which were spoiled by neglect and misuse.

There is nothing like having a place for every tool and keeping it there when not in use. No man should use a dull tool. If there is time to use it there must be time to put it in order.

We are of late learning something about grinding tools; for example, that many more are spoiled by improper grinding than are spoiled from defects in the metal or the original temper. When we go to grind tools we realize that it is what may be termed non-productive work, and while we believe the old saying that no time is lost in keeping tools in order, we are anxious to get through as soon as possible and get back to the work. This has a tendency to make almost every man use unnecessary force or pressure in applying the tools to the grindstone and without realizing it he injures the temper of the tool.

The proper grinding of a tool consists

of protecting the temper as well as grinding to proper shape. Really protecting the temper is of the utmost importance, for, as to the shape, if at first you don't succeed you can try again, but if the temper is injured it is not so readily remedied. When you make sparks or turn blue spots on the edge of a tool you are injuring it. There are two ways that heat may injure metal: One is to draw the temper and make it soft, the other to burn the edge and make it crumble. When either happens the injury has been done and the tool is not worth as much as it was.

Keep this in mind and when you go to grind tools again don't be in too big a hurry. Be patient, do the work thoroughly, take time enough to do it right, and you will be rewarded by having tools that will hold their edge much better. Of course, the grinding won't put temper or metal into cheap tools that have not quality to begin with, but careless grinding will soon ruin good tools, as in fact will abuse of any sort. Be careful to get good tools in the first place, and then take pains and put in more time on the grinding so as to keep them in good shape.

The wooden parts of tools, as handles of chisels, and planes are sometimes given a polish, but a much better plan is to let them soak in linseed oil for a few days, then rub them with a cloth at short intervals for a week or two.

To keep tools from rusting take half an ounce of camphor, dissolve in one pound melted lard, remove the scum, then mix in graphite to give it an iron color, clean the tools and cover with the mixture. After twenty-four hours rub clean with a cloth. Cover the metal with sweet oil, well rubbed in, and allow to stand for forty-eight hours, rub with a cloth and smear with oil again. Then rub with unslacked lime reduced to a fine powder.

Some people seem to think that the commandment not to steal does not apply to tools, so it is well for us to have some sort of mark so that we can identify our own. One plan is to mark tools with a distinctive punch mark that can only be seen on close examination, then the man who steals them may use them so openly as to get caught. Saws may be marked by removing the handle and putting a punch mark where the handle will cover it.

## AS OTHERS SEE US

THE following account of our Indianapolis General Convention appeared in "The National Builder" for December, written by F. Ford. We are sure it will be read with interest as the views expressed are those of an open-minded outsider and reveal how we measure up today as an organization in the eyes of a representative of a standard publication of the building trades. The article reads:

**Solid Achievements.**

"Thirty-three years ago the attempt to organize the carpenters of America was taken for the most part as a monstrous joke. The leaders in the movement were looked upon by a great many people as criminals. But a Brotherhood of about two thousand members was organized under almost every conceivable difficulty. Today the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has a membership of over a quarter of a million. It has over two thousand local unions. It has an annual income of over three-quarters of a million dollars. It operates a wonderful beneficiary system, no insurance or fraternal society granting as much for the money received as the United Brotherhood. It publishes over eighty thousand copies of its regular periodical, The Carpenter, every month. It has over three hundred thou-

sand dollars on deposit and it owns a model headquarters building worth some eighty thousand dollars in the city of Indianapolis.

"The Eighteenth General Convention of this United Brotherhood has just been held, and the one thing more evident than any other was that the convention was a labor convention. There were no silly and insincere speeches of welcome by civic dignitaries; no flatteries by oily politicians. The speeches of welcome and opening were practically all made by representatives of trades unionism in its various branches. There were practically no entertainments, no holiday features. It was a labor convention, pure and simple. It met for business and business only. The chief set speech was made by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. The convention was marked by the wholesome atmosphere of self-reliance and self-respect, and was refreshingly free from any fawning, flattery, or bid for popular favor. The personnel of the convention was composed of men of brain and brawn.

**Old Age Pensions.**

"For some time the United Brotherhood has felt that its organization was incomplete while it made no provision for the old carpenters. Two methods have been advocated: (1) the old home, and (2) the pension system. The general feeling of the convention seemed strongly in favor of the pension system, because while helping the needy old carpenter who has got beyond working, it will not separate him from his good wife. The matter was turned over to the General Executive Board to compile statistics whereby the Brotherhood could determine what would be the most practical, economical and satisfactory plan. There is no doubt but that the pension system will be adopted. This will be the logical development of the present insurance system of the Brotherhood. Nothing could be more necessary and nothing more praiseworthy. It is worthy of note that while American statesmanship leaves such a vital matter entirely untouched, at least three other countries have made national provision for the care of every aged needy person of whatever trade or status in life.

**Hours of Labor.**

"The carpenters were the first in the eight-hour movement. At this convention the representatives from the United Brotherhood to the American Federation of Labor were instructed to introduce a resolution in the next convention of that body, recommending a six-hour working day. A little reflection will show that there is good cause for this. There are constantly hundreds of thousands of workmen out of work in this country. It is certain that under the present way of doing things there is not enough steady work for all hands. What can be more obvious then than if the hours of labor are made fewer more men can be employed? In fact the movement is not selfish at all, but is designed to give a fair share of employment to all.

**Apprenticeship.**

"Apparently one of the weakest points of modern trades unionism is the lack of a satisfactory apprenticeship system. The discussion on this subject brought out the opinion that a uniform apprentice indenture was impracticable, owing to the differing conditions of different localities. The General Executive Board was instructed to devise some form of indenture or contract that can be applied generally; this to be voted on at the next referendum. It was considered imperative that when a contractor takes an apprentice, he agree to keep him for the full term of apprenticeship, as otherwise the labor market is glutted at times with half-learned carpenters. Where possible the Chicago plan was recommended. Vocational schools were deemed a necessity and resolutions were passed urging boards of education to establish classes for vocational training, to give opportunities for the younger members of the craft to learn at these classes what, unfortunately, they cannot learn on the job during working hours. It is quite clear that the apprenticeship problem is very far from being solved yet.

"The feeling was very evident that it is unfortunate that so many trades unions, and particularly the United Brotherhood, have their headquarters in Indianapolis. According to Edgar Wallace, editor of the official journal of the United Mine Workers of America, who addressed the convention, 'In Indianapolis organized labor has the hardest fight of any city in the United States.' The problem of the disposal of the fine headquarters building of the Brotherhood and the many consequent adjustments that would have to be made, will prevent any quick action being taken in this matter, though resolutions were passed concerning it. Still, some fine morning the Hoosier capital will no doubt wake up and find that other and more up-to-date communities have been chosen as the headquarters of many of the trades unions that are now located in her borders. It will be a big loss to her from a financial standpoint, and much more so from every other point of view.

**Plans for the Future.**

"There were lots of other good things, but we cannot give them all. A movement was introduced to have the Brotherhood own its own printing plant, and it seems very probable this will take place, with a saving of tens of thousands of dollars. Charters will be granted, in future, to ladies' auxiliaries of local unions, which will no doubt prove very helpful to the work of the Brotherhood and to trades unionism generally. A resolution advocating a universal union label in place of the forty different labels in present use by as many different trades was not adopted, but it is to be hoped it will be in the future, and that means can be found of putting it into effect.

"During the convention an incident occurred which revealed its spirit better than all the discussions, speeches and resolutions combined. A member of the Massachusetts delegation, just after arriving in Indianapolis, was taken very ill. The other members of the Massachusetts delegation sought the very best medical advice in the city and gave him every possible attention. After a consultation of physicians it was decided the brother must be operated on immediately. The operation was performed, but death occurred in a few hours. The convention unanimously paid all the expenses of operation, physicians, nurses, hotels, etc., also the cost of transporting the deceased back to his home, amounting in all to perhaps five or six hundred dollars. But in addition to this, the convention, made up entirely of workingmen, took up an offering of nearly four hundred dollars which they forwarded to the poor little wife."

## HARDWOOD FLOORING AND ITS REQUIREMENTS

(By Warfield Webb.)

IT is not an easy matter to lay a hardwood floor. That is a floor that will be a credit to the worker and a source of pleasure to the owner. The very large increase in the demand for hardwood flooring in the past few years, and the varying kinds of jobs that have been the result, give one a fair idea of the possibilities and of the errors that are found in every city or town where any amount of this work has been done. The average carpenter can lay a hardwood floor and make a fine job of it, provided he gives the details of the subject the attention they demand.

Too many of us are inclined to feel that the character of the work depends upon the cost of the contract and its special requirements. If the work is in a high-grade building, some of us feel that there should be a more detailed accuracy given and a larger amount of care exercised; if the work is on a lower cost house, then there is not required of the carpenter as much concern as he

might give. Now this is a serious error which has brought the evil effects of that kind of logic upon the heads of many men. The results of their inferior work and indifferent labor have been most unfavorable to them, for it is easily apparent that the man who is careless is he who loses much that would otherwise be gained had he taken a little more pains.

The use of hardwood flooring has become general. The idea in its adoption has been two-fold. First it gives long wear, and this is a large consideration, and next it looks well, is easily cleaned and has the advantage of being sanitary and, in addition, is a factor that is of much significance today. Consequently this increased demand has made it possible for a larger number of carpenters to engage therein. This opportunity has been grasped by some men with eagerness and they have in this way added a special line of work to their other attributes. On the other hand, there have been some who, while professing to have only a limited amount of knowledge as to the actual demands for doing this kind of work well, have been content to do it in a manner that has brought just censure upon themselves.

The laying of hardwood flooring is not a difficult undertaking. We mean that it can be done properly without any great amount of previous training. The most essential thing to know and to keep well in mind is the importance of doing this work as nearly perfect as possible. It should not matter to the carpenter whether the building is a costly one or not. Even the quality of the flooring itself should not be a guide as to the kind of work that he does. He should well understand that it rests with him to do the best possible and to make, even the inferior grades of flooring, appear to the best advantage. This can be done, and the careful workman will find it will pay him in the end. Criticism will be invariably directed toward himself and not the quality of the flooring, and if this work is above the commonplace, there will consequently be a far greater amount of satisfaction.

But it should be understood in the very beginning that in order to do the work properly the carpenter should make at least a partial study of the hardwood flooring industry. Of course, he knows oak flooring and maple flooring and beech, but that is not sufficient. He should be able to tell at a glance the quality of these kinds of stock and to see wherein the weakness lies that is sometimes found in them. In other words, the grades, as there are several, should be studied with care. This will be a helpful factor, and it will be a knowledge that can be utilized to advantage.

There is plain hardwood flooring in oak, maple and beech. There is quarter-sawed in oak and parquetry flooring, embodying at least several kinds of hardwoods, such as mahogany, cherry, walnut, oak and beech. These different woods give the effect of variety and add to the designs that are the primary idea in the manufacture of this character of hardwood flooring. The use of parquetry is generally found in borders, though sometimes the same is used for center or field work. The beauty of these designs has made a favorite parquetry flooring with many lovers of artistic decoration in the home and office and in other apartments where a feature is made of this idea.

The quarter-sawed oak is always in tongue and grooved stock and the size is generally $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. in width and 5-16 in. in thickness. The length is always either 6 or 12-foot boards or strips. Of course, there is what we call roll goods, which is found in $1\frac{3}{8}$-in. strips glued to canvas and is shipped in bundles. These rolls or bundles are from 28 inches to 36 inches in length. This stock is always used for field work and combined with a parquetry border makes a very attractive floor. Then, too, it is not quite so expensive as some other styles of hardwood flooring.

Now, to make this work of the kind that will not only please, but that will

be the source of other work along the same line, the carpenter should understand that there is but one thing necessary. That is care. It is understood, of course, that he has a fairly adequate knowledge of the other requirements, as to stock and quality and good tools. But these will not make a good floor unless he has the ability and the determination to do good work. It is not a matter of labor so much as a matter of taking pains to be careful. Even the ordinary carpenter can do wonders when he enters into the work with the idea that his future depends upon his care.

It is not always that a hardwood floor is placed in a new building, as we all know. The most particular work of this kind is where the hardwood floor is placed over the old floor. To make a good piece of work here, one should see that the old floor is in the right condition to receive it. That is, the sub-floor should be secure, smooth and well supported. It may take a little more time to make this preparation, but the final results will more than justify the added labor.

Finishing the floor with scrapers and sandpaper and adding the filler before varnishing and oiling are other essentials that contribute toward completing the ideal job. The carpenter who will consider hardwood floor laying a part of the routine that he can do, and that does not always demand the services of an expert, will see in this field an opportunity for real achievement. If he undertakes to do this work at all, let him do it with the idea in mind that it will demand his best labor and particular pains. He can do it and make of it a successful job, but he cannot approach the task in a careless manner and then hope for satisfaction.

## RIGHT TO STOP WORK UPHELD

In an opinion written by Judge Brewer, the State Supreme Court Commission of Oklahoma took an advanced position on the right of organized labor to strike in protest against the employment of a non-unionist, and the latter, according to the decision, has no cause for action, as workingmen have the right, in the absence of contract, to quit whenever they choose. The decision is the result of a threatened strike of union miners against the Western Coal and Mining Company, at Lehigh, Okla., unless a non-unionist was discharged. The mine foreman complied with the request, and the non-unionist then sued the union for $100,000 damages. The lower court sustained the union, and on appeal the State Supreme Court Commission affirmed the ruling. "Employes of a coal company," said Judge Brewer, "who are members of a labor union, have the right, when involved in a trade dispute between themselves and their employer, and growing out of this relation, to protest to their employer against the employment, or retention in his employment, of a non-union employe, and to accompany such protest with the statement that if such non-union man is employed, or retained, that the union employes will strike—that is, that such employes will simultaneously cease to work for such employer—and if such protest is not heeded, the union men have the lawful right to strike; and if it is heeded, the non-union man who is discharged has no cause of action against either the union as an organization nor the members thereof as individuals.

"A petition based on the charge that the plaintiff, a non-member of a labor union, was discharged from his employment because of the demands therefor made by the authorized agents and committees of a labor organization, who informed the common employer that if such non-union man was not discharged that the union men would strike, does not state a cause of action for damages against either the labor organization or

the individual members thereof, and a demurrer to such petition was properly sustained.

"Any man, in the absence of a contract to work a definite time, has a right to quit whenever he chooses for any reason satisfactory to him or without any reason. If his wages are not satisfactory, his hours too long, his work too hard, his employer or his employment uncongenial, or his co-laborers objectionable, his right to quit is absolute. What an individual may do, a number of his co-laborers may join him in doing, provided the thing to be done is lawful.

"With regard to the charge that the defendants conspired 'wilfully, knowingly, maliciously and unlawfully' to procure plaintiff's discharge, to destroy his reputation and credit, and to harass and annoy him, to prevent his securing employment and to publish him as a non-union man,' etc., the court said:

"It is not the duty of one man to work for another unless he has agreed to, and if he has so agreed, but for no fixed period, either may end the contract whenever he chooses. The one may work, or refuse to work, at will, and the other may hire or discharge at will. The terms of employment are subject to mutual agreement without let or hindrance from any one. If the terms do not suit, or the employer does not please, the right to quit is absolute, and no one may demand a reason therefor. Whatever one may do alone he may do in combination with others, provided they have no unlawful object in view. Mere numbers do not ordinarily affect the quality of the act. Workingmen have the right to organize for the purpose of securing higher wages, shorter hours of labor or improving their relations with their employers. They have the right to strike; that is, to cease working in a body by prearrangement, until a grievance is redressed, provided the object is not to gratify malice or inflict injury upon others, but to secure better terms of employment for themselves. A peaceable and orderly strike, not to harm others, but to improve their own condition, is not in violation of law."

Finally Judge Brewer said that a petition based on the charge that the plaintiff, a non-member of a labor union, was discharged from his employment because of the demands therefor made by the authorized agents and committees of a labor organization, who informed the common employer that if such non-union man was not discharged that the union men would strike, does not state a cause of action for damages against either the labor organization or the individual members thereof, and that a demurrer to such petition was properly sustained.

The foregoing decision of the Oklahoma Supreme bench treats the question of the right to stop work very concisely and fairly and will be read with interest by all who have the cause of labor at heart.

## INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION FOR GIRLS

"If the difficulties are great confronting the (industrial) education of boys, they are many times greater when we consider the education of girls. First, there is a very general confusion in the minds of many people regarding the trade training of girls. This confusion is due to the belief that the girl is a potential wife and mother only. The fact that she is a breadwinner also is forgotten or ignored. Such confusion of thought is dangerous when it becomes the directing force in the training of many millions of young girls. Let me illustrate. One of the Eastern agricultural schools offers training in agriculture for boys and girls. In the beginning they both have the same studies, but suddenly we find the boys studying the chemistry of the soil and the girls cooking. Who is being cheated out of an important study in the course of agriculture—the boy or the girl? If knowledge of cooking is important to a study of agriculture, then both boys and girls ought to study cooking. If the study of

the chemistry of the soil is essential to the knowledge of agriculture, then both girls and boys ought to study the chemistry of the soil. The very least we can do is to be on the square with a child.

"Again in a curriculum of industrial education we find that under the heading of 'Science,' boys study elementary physics, mechanics and electricity, and girls the action of alkalies and the removal of stains. While under 'Drawing' we read, 'For boys the drawing will consist of the practical application of mechanical and free hand work to parts of machinery, house plans and so forth. Emphasis will be placed upon the reading of drawings, making sketches of machine parts quickly and accurately. For the girls the drawing will attempt to apply the simple principles of design and color to the work. The girls will design and stencil curtains for the dining and sewing rooms and will make designs for doilies for the table. They will plan attractive spacing for tucks, ruffles and embroidery for underwear.'

"Women have entered nearly 300 different occupations and trades in America within the past quarter of a century —300 trades and occupations—and they are to qualify for these by learning to space tucks attractively.

"Let me not be misunderstood. We, too, believe that every girl is a potential wife and mother, and some day the world —that great unknowing, unthinking world—may reverence that fact and express its reverence by establishing conditions of life which will fit the race mother for her task. Home making means the partnership of husband and wife, or father and mother, and it is certainly as important to teach the boy the responsibility of his manhood as husband and father as it is important to teach the girl the responsibility of her womanhood as wife and mother. The whole history of the development of home economics with all its allied business opportunities in the field of domestic science show how eagerly the best trained minds among women are wishing to place home-making on an equality with other trades and professions. That this may be accomplished is the desire of all thoughtful and intelligent women, but it cannot be done by smuggling certain sub-divisions of domestic training into the other curricula as if such training had no dignity or professional basis of its own. Neither dare we forget that to qualify the girl for home-making she must be trained as a breadwinner, for upon her ability and capacity to play her part as breadwinner depends not only her welfare and that of her brothers, but the welfare of her future home. By underbidding she has been her own worst competitor—the competitor against her own home, and as wife and mother she has had to live on the wage she herself has cheapened."—Margaret Dreier Robins, in Life and Labor.

## MODERN HOSPITAL LIKE CARPENTER SHOP

Clang-clang-hammer - pound-pound! This is the sound you may expect to hear issuing from the windows of any modern hospital you pass from this time henceforward. You may even think it isn't a hospital at all, but a carpenter shop, as the clatter of gimlets and augers and nails and screws echoes out to you; nor will you be far wrong, for the time is about to arrive when all hospitals are to become merely human carpenter shops, where broken men and women are to be planed down, nailed together, sandpapered and sent out into the world as brand new articles once more.

—Breaks in Bones Nailed Up.—

No, this is not a phantasy. It is an actuality. Men are being nailed together, broken pieces taken out and new ones supplied, and the entire machine made just as good as ever. How?

Following the lead of Lane, the pioneer in bone carpentry, the greatest surgeons in the land took up the art of

nailing up broken humanity, and today Dr. John B. Murphy, the great operator in Chicago, and Dr. George Stewart, one of the foremost surgeons of New York, are daily doing carpenter jobs on scores of persons who otherwise might have spent their lives unable to move in those grim hospital refuges for the incurable that are a part of every big city.

Given a set of Dr. Murphy's or Dr. Stewart's bone surgical implements, a first-rate carpenter could do a good job on any interior piece of carpentry work. First, the layout consists of a regular carpenter's brace and an assortment of bits for boring holes from the size of a pin to that of a good-sized screw. In addition to the bits are six reamers. These range in size from the diameter of a dentist's drill to an inch. The bits are used to bore holes in the bones for the reception of screws, nails, etc., while the reamers are to enlarge the entrances or, as in the case of the big reamer, to trim out medullary canals of the long bones for the insertion of transplanted pieces.

—Common Wire Nails Used.—

Next to the brace and bits and the reamers are the lead hammer and the supply of common wire nails. Of course, these nails are antiseptic, as are all the implements, for the slightest entrance of infection in such cases is fatal to results.

Besides the hammer and nails there are used a retractor guide, an implement used in removing a transplant of infected bone. The retractor would be used by the ordinary carpenter as a scraper or gouge.

With these tools the best surgical carpenters today can straighten a leg that a few years ago was considered hopelessly deformed. They can cut out a section of decayed bone that is slowly killing a patient, hurry over to a morgue, cut a corresponding piece of bone from the body of a man who but recently has died, hasten back and graft the dead bone into the living. The dead bone grows firmly into place and in a few weeks the patient, instead of dying or lying helpless for years, is up and doing a man's share of the world's work.—Philadelphia Evening Times.

## EUGENICS--BELL BOY DECLARES HE'LL HAVE NONE OF IT

"Whadda ya mean, eugenics?" asked the bell-hop in reply to, "Do you believe in eugenics?"

"Where do ya get it, at th' bar or in the cafe?"

It was explained to him that eugenics seeks to improve the race by a scientific system of matchmaking. He replied:

"Nothin' used in this hotel but Johnkopings & Vulcants safety matches made in Sweden."

Eugenics was explained in detail.

"Nothin' like that in our fambly. I don't getcha. I'll ast th' clerk."

After a further explanation he admitted that he understood the question in a general way and commented as follows:

"As I understan' this momentous question, accordin' to the way you've set it out, you wanta know whether I'd be willin' to let a sawbones man say whether I'm fit to marry; that is, if I was a-goin' to be married. Is that what yer drivin' at?

—Will Seek No Advice—

"Well, here's what I think. Are ye follerin' me? All right.

"When I wanta get married, see? I ain't a-goin' t' ask no doctor for no informashun on the subject.

"Me and me Jane will decide all them questions pertainin' to the fitness of marryin' each other on the front porch some moonlight night in June. Get me? And when I square it with her ole man, as to my qualificashuns to pervide for a fambly, y' understand, I don't want no doctor buttin' in.

"S'that what cha wanta know? Well, now, lis'en some more. As 'tis, ain't

these State House guys and other folks who transact other people's business—mostly—ain't they already done enough regulatin' on the marriage question? Huh! Whadda ya say? Yes?

"First thing, accordin' to law, you gotta be 21 years old, to get married, ain't ya? And ya gotta get a license in the county where ya live, don't cha, like saloon keepers and peddlers? Ya do, sure.

"An' when ya go to get a license don't ya have to swear to some plumb nutty questions? Whadda say, yes?

—Have They Not Eyes?—

"They ast a feller first if he's white or black when yer standing right there with yer Jane and the clerk can see 's well as you, can't he?

"Then he asts yer bride if she's white or black, don't he, just like you might try to slip something over on yerself and marry an octaroon, maybe!

"Then he asts if yer crazy, and ya gotta tell 'im, ain't ya? An' he asts yer girl th' same thing and she's gotta tell him.

"Now ans'er me this—I'm a regular bony-fide bell-hop at a respectable hotel, what's got nice guests comin' from Chi 'nd N'Yawk and them swell places, see? An' I'm associatin' daily with firs'-class people, carryin' th' grips, goin' to their rooms, mixin' right in with them, every day for six years—I been a bell-hop that long—an' when I wanta get married, the clerk-guy asts me if I'm nuts er like Harry Thaw. Can ya beat it?

"And lis'en some more. W'en my pa an' ma was married—get me?—they was just married. All the clerk-guy did was to write down th' names an' ages an' so forth. See? And they got seven sons. Are ya follerin' me? Well, they ain't no race-suicide er im-be-CILES in our family an' th' old folks didn't ast no doctor about whether it was fit an' respec'able fer 'em to marry, either, d'ya get me?

—All Dooin' Well, Thanks—

"An' le'mme tell ya who them seven sons are. First, there's Mike Dooin' what was champeen white hope of Ioway in th' heavyweight class, till he went t' th' bad with booze.

"Second, there was Jerry Dooin, who's the pres'dent uv th' Beer Wagon Drivers' Protective League, an', take it frum me, Jerry's some guy!

"Third, there's Terrence Dooin, who was a corp'ral in th' Boor war an' got medals fer bravery.

"Fourth, there's Tom Dooin, who's sergeant on th' force. An' Tom's some cop!

"Fifth, there's Paddy Dooin, who c'n vote either th' demmycrats er th' republicans uv the Third Ward, whichever way he says.

"Sixth, there's Tim Dooin, who's got the best free lunch at his place that they put up in this town. An' Tim's wife wears real white di'mon's.

"Seventh, there's me. I ain't braggin' on myself, only I wanta say that they ain't no bell-hop in this man's town what gets more pocket change than me, and when I want a recommendashun I get it, just like that, see?

"No, sir; just write it down in yer paper that I ain't fer this eugene stuff.

"If I'm makin' ten bones a week and if I luve th' Jane an' her folks is willin', maybe I'll marry her, if I want to; an' th' doctors can go jump in the lake an' see if I care."—Indianapolis Star.

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**Why Not?**

Why should not the best that art, and science, and literature, and music, and poetry, and the drama can do be placed at the disposal of the humblest worker? Why should not the factory girl be an educated lady? Why should the coal miner not be a cultured gentleman?

The answer is "Capitalism!" The exigencies of capitalism grind these people down, rob them of rest, of energy, of health, of food, of time—so that they have neither heart nor mind nor opportunity to become aught but drudges. Talk about "splendid ambitions and aspirations!" Such things now are for the fortunate few; but we want them for the many.—Robert Blatchford.

## EDUCATE AND ORGANIZE

In the following call to the organized workers of America, President Gompers urges a universal organizing campaign to embrace the unskilled as well as the skilled workers of the country, both men and women:

"At no time in the history of our country has the duty devolved so keenly as now upon the men of labor to put forth their best efforts to help the more thorough organization of all of our fellow workers, men and women, skilled and unskilled, in every occupation in which they are employed; at no time have the forces of antagonism been more active to prevent organization or to crush out the spirit of organized associated effort among the toilers. It, therefore, all the more devolves upon all engaged in our great humane and uplift work to put forth every energy to bring the unorganized within the beneficent fold of the organized labor movement of America.

"You will recall the fact that at the Seattle convention of the A. F. of L. special emphasis was placed upon the determined effort which should be put forth by all to accomplish this result. Our movement has been crowned with more success than can here be recorded, but they are simply achievements which whet our purposes to still greater efforts.

"We must organize the unskilled workers as well as the skilled.

"We must organize the worker permanently domiciled in his locality as well as the itinerant worker who travels from place to place in search of employment.

"We must organize the women workers in all branches of industry in which they are engaged. We must organize the office employes in the various branches of their occupations.

"We must concentrate our effort to achieve greater benefits in wages, hours, and conditions of employment of the toiling masses of America.

"We must secure for the toilers the rights to which they are justly entitled on the economic, on the political, on the legislative field. There is no effort which must be left untried to organize our fellow workers everywhere, to place them in a position where they will be best able to help themselves, to help their already organized fellow workers, and in turn to receive the assistance and co-operation of those already within the ranks.

"The unions affiliated to the A. F. of L. have already passed the 2,000,000 mark. It is our bounden duty to see that at the earliest possible date we have reached and passed the 3,000,000 mark. Let every man of labor, and particularly our organizers, do their share in the work and bring better conditions, comfort, hope and encouragement to the toilers of America, for their own advancement and for the betterment of the generations yet unborn.

"Organizers will please report to me from time to time as to what has been accomplished upon this renewed field of activity."

Every man and woman in the ranks of the labor movement can do good work in spreading the light of trades unionism. Opportunity presents itself at every turn.

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### Unfinished Business

One night, when her grandmother was putting her to bed, three-year-old Olive said, "Grandma, every night when I go to bed I ask God to make brother Fred a good boy."

"That is right," said her grandmother.

"But he ain't done it yet," replied Olive, soberly.—Harper's Magazine.

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Progress for the working people has come from organization. The unions have been the schools of the common people. They have taught them their rights, pointed out their possibilities, and shown them that they hold their future in their own hands.—Gompers.

# Editorial


## THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

**The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America**

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, *PUBLISHERS*

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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**INDIANAPOLIS, JAN., 1915**

### Help the U. B. to Grow During 1915

It would be a splendid thing for the United Brotherhood if every one of its 261,049 members faced the New Year with a firm determination to do something tangible for it within the next twelve months and assist in so far as they are able in bringing the organization up to the 500,000 mark in that space of time.

We are perfectly aware, of course, that the suggestion of such a great increase in membership within one short year will seem utterly preposterous to some, but we will answer them by merely stating that nothing is quite impossible to a body of a quarter of a million men, bent upon accomplishing what they set out to do.

The field for organization on the part of our membership is a vast one and the opportunities it presents are unlimited. On every side there are to be found carpenters, millmen, furniture workers who by a little persuasion and a little well-meaning pressure could be brought to see that their economic salvation as wage-earners depends upon the success of the labor movement and that by remaining outside its ranks they are injuring themselves as well as their fellow workers. Each one of us can do as much work along this line as a duly credentialed organizer could. All that we need is the zeal and enthusiasm; the faculty of arousing the interest of the other fellow will come with practice, if we do not already possess it.

What is wrong with the majority of us is that we are very prone to accept all the benefits which we receive from affiliation with our trade union without feeling impelled to render it any special service in return other than the perfunctory fulfillment of the obvious duties required of us in accordance with the obligation we took on becoming members.

In the early days of the movement every individual member constituted himself a committee of one on organization and after an excessively long day's work devoted what remained of his nights to forwarding the interests of his union. He made it a point to meet non-union carpenters and did his best to interest them in the subject of trade unionism. If some 2,000 members could do great work in this direction in 1881, when their organization was in its infancy, surely a quarter of a million members, with much shorter hours and infinitely better working conditions, can do much more in the year 1915. And a great deal is not required of them other than the performance of a little missionary work occasionally in the interest of their union and the taking of an intelligent, active part in its affairs.

Every union carpenter should take great pride in the notable achievements of his international union and the great things it has accomplished for the uplift of the craft in the thirty-four years of its existence. How many, for instance, consider that during its comparatively brief career the U. B. has expended almost nine million dollars, or to be precise, $8,947,328, directly in the interest of the membership. Of this huge sum $3,697,650.61 was expended in death and disability claims; $2,500,000 in sick benefits; $1,272,697.91 in strike and lockout payments; $1,120,372.56 in organizing work, and the sum of $356,607.26 in donations to other unions. Of course, these figures are taken from official statistics available at the general office and cannot be regarded as anything like the total sum expended by the Brotherhood and its affiliated unions down through the years. But the figures furnish a sufficient indication of the great constructive work that has been done.

It would be well for us to allow ourselves to meditate upon the benefits which this great expenditure has conferred upon the members of our craft and their families; the help it has been to them in time of strikes and lockouts and when misfortune fell upon them in the shape of disability or death. Such thoughts will enable us to gain a greater comprehension of the significance of the work of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in the world of labor and will fortify us with strong arguments which we may be able to use with effect in getting the non-union man to see the light of reason.

It is not too much to hope that each member will do at least a little propaganda work during the present year in the interest of his organization. Let us all strive to increase the membership in a substantial manner. To show that in setting the 500,000 mark as the goal for the year's organizing work we are not hitching our wagon to an unattainable star, we may say that if each member in good standing made it a point to bring just two non-unionists into line during the year, our membership would not alone reach the 500,000 mark but would jump to more than 750,000—just think of it, three quarters of a million members!

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### The Non-Union Worker

In the readjustment of social, political and economic relationships which has been taking place, imperceptibly but surely, during recent years, we are gaining new points of view with regard to the social order which, judged in the light of the past, seem almost revolutionary in scope. For instance we no longer regard the individual as the deciding factor in the scheme of things. Organization and co-operation have become the watchwords of our time and every day we see them constantly at work curbing unrestricted individual initiative in the interest of the humanitarian doctrine of "the greatest good for the greatest number." This tendency manifests itself in various ways in our modern world and is reflected in a broadening of the powers of government, in intelligent supervision of business, in the growing favor of the co-operative principle and in the success attending all kinds of collective activity as distinct from individual effort.

In the industrial world, especially in the relation between employer and employe, organization has come to be an imperative need. Employers have grasped the value of it to the full and as a result you have trusts, combines, employers' associations, trade alliances, and so forth. On the other hand, while the wage-earners are realizing more and more clearly the benefits of collective effort, they have not yet made the most of their activities in this respect. As a consequence the large mass of non-union wage-earners form a serious stumbling block in the path of the trade unions and prevent them reaching the highest expression of development.

How long it will take the non-union wage-earners to realize the true value of organization is a problematical question. To arouse them to a sense of the duty they owe themselves is all we can do—

the final step of joining the local of their trade or calling will rest solely with them. They are free agents in the matter, but their apathy often makes one think that we shall have them always with us, as a thorn in the side of the labor movement.

The non-union worker in our day is, properly speaking, an anachronism; he is just a survival of the old order when men were chattel slaves. His position in the world of industry is infinitely worse than was that of the serfs under the feudal system of bygone ages. The serfs at least had reasonable security of employment and even if one incurred the wrath of his master he might be hanged, but there was no grave danger that he would starve. The modern industrial serf, however, labors at the caprice of his employer. Unable to save anything from his low wages, a spell of unemployment means starvation for him. And the employer who lays him off is not conscious of any injustice as a result of his act; in his modern philosophy there is no such thing as, for instance, the moral bond which existed between the serf and his master.

Organization, then, is the only hope of the wage-earner. As Judge Jeffries, of Detroit, said recently:

> The world has come to the point where we must belong to some kind of an organization in order to exist. Men in unions are getting high wages because they are in an organization. They are getting wise, and they are learning that by combination they can get better conditions. The world is no longer beginning to rate men by physical strength. What we want is to let all have better houses, better food and better clothing.

The words of this jurist embody a truth which all should accept today. The modern wage-earner who deliberately remains outside the union of his craft is deserving only of contemptuous pity. He must be of a very inferior order of intellect if he fails to grasp the significance of the labor movement and what it may mean to him in higher standards of living, in increased wages, in security and independence.

### Alien Labor and Public Work

The efforts of the contractors engaged in building the great subways of the city of New York to have the alien clause in the labor law concerning public work declared unconstitutional presents a characteristic phase of the all-important immigration problem, the exploitation of the unskilled or semi-skilled foreigner by large employers of labor to the detriment of American wage-earners and as a means of lowering those standards of labor and of living which have been built up and fostered by the American trade union movement.

According to figures available there has already been expended on subway work in New York City over $200,000,000, and there has been some 20,000 men employed since the work began. Of these latter the great proportion of from 80 to 90 per cent. were aliens who were content to work at a low rate of wages. The subway contractors have also endeavored to destroy recognized trades in the metropolis by using what are called "handymen" to do the work of mechanics. These "handymen" are usually aliens who will do mechanical work for wages ranging anywhere from $2 to $3.50 per day in a city like New York where the standard of living is exceptionally high.

Of late various unions of the building trades have taken a determined stand to put an end to the notorious violations of the alien clause in relation to public work. Strong representations were made to the Public Service Commission and notices were sent to the contractors demanding compliance with the law. When the latter saw that the Public Service Commission meant business they retained two well-known lawyers to attack the validity of the law and have it declared unconstitutional as impairing the right of contract, and illegal, as contravening the terms of a treaty with Italy, and other treaties with other foreign countries. As a preliminary step an injunction was secured tieing the hands of the Public Service Commission.

Organized labor is preparing to strongly contest this attempt to have this

law declared unconstitutional and John Gill, representing the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, has been made a party to the suit by consent of all parties in order that organized labor may be represented. The New York trade unions intend to contest the case thoroughly and will carry it to the U. S. supreme court if necessary in order to obtain justice for the American workingman.

In its narrower aspects it is of vital importance that the provisions of the labor law and the alien clause should be strictly enforced in the city of New York just now where there are over one hundred thousand wage-earners unemployed. In the building trades alone it is estimated that there are more than 35,000 citizens at present unemployed, with families dependent upon them, who are able, ready and willing to do this work. It is almost needless to say also that if the contractors succeed in having this law declared unconstitutional or illegal the trades unions will have a much harder battle in the future against the inroads of alien labor.

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### The Stockton Lesson

The bitterly contested industrial struggle which gave Stockton, Cal., an unenviable reputation during the last six months is now a thing of the past. It ended on December 21, in a great victory for the principles of trade unionism—as we predicted it would. While less spectacular than many of the important industrial struggles of the last few years, the fight was marked by something of the same violence and disorder; there was much the same gun play and rough work on the part of professional thugs working in the interest of the employers varied with some planting of dynamite as was revealed by the sensational disclosures of "operative" Emerson and several of his fellow labor crushers. But despite all that, however, the union men and women of Stockton presented a splendid front of solidarity and showed themselves fully capable of effectively defending their interests.

This futile though costly struggle engineered by the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of Stockton will no doubt prove a salutary lesson to other communities where the employing interests may be contemplating a similar crusade for the perpetuation of so-called "open shop" conditions. The plans of the employers did not work out as smoothly in Stockton as had been expected. Instead of accomplishing their purpose and crushing the labor organizations they were finally forced to yield on every point they counted upon winning. In addition they have had to face the great monetary loss growing out of the great injury to business which was wrought during the struggle, building operations being completely abandoned and contracts for future work falling away to almost nothing.

The agreement which was duly ratified and signed by representatives of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association and representatives of the trade unions of the city shows conclusively that the status of the Stockton labor unions is unimpaired by the recent struggle. In this connection it may be well to say that the agreement is in no sense an "open shop" one as some of the press dispatches characterized it. That is not true in any particular. The fact is that in the preliminary conferences leading up to the ratification of the agreement the employers strained every effort to obtain an "open shop" declaration but did not get it.

The agreement contains the following clauses:

"1. That the unions agree to stop all boycotting and all picketing and that notice to that effect be sent to the parties boycotted in the same manner as the original notice of boycott was sent.

"2. That the association agrees to withdraw the letter sent by them to the Building Trades Council and to the Central Labor Council under date of June 26, 1914, and notice to that effect be sent to them in the same manner as the original letter was sent.

"3. That wages and hours are to remain the same as in force on July 8, 1914.

"4. That a committee of three from each side be appointed to which shall be referred all questions affecting wages and hours, which may arise between the two parties, the decision of said committee to be binding on both sides; it being definitely understood that no drastic action shall be taken by either side until after said committee has considered the matter and rendered a decision."

We take pleasure in congratulating the trade unionists of Stockton on the victory they have won and the splendid fight they made in behalf of the principles of organized labor, and we also wish especially to compliment the members of our organization in San Joaquin county who took a leading part in that important industrial struggle.

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**Industrial Reconstruction**

A rather novel remedy for the puzzling forms of violence which accompanies strikes like those in Colorado, West Virginia or Calumet was discussed in a recent issue of that excellent new weekly review, "The New Republic," the writer of the article believing that a remedy for the passion and ignorance and unreason of industrial warfare lies in applying, as he phrased it, "the long experience of politics to the newer issues of business."

In elaborating upon this he raised the point that the difficulty of our thinking about industrial relations is that we have failed to grasp the idea that the management of modern industry is a problem of government and that the control of an industrial corporation is as political as the control of a city or state. All those issues, he points out, which we call political are to be found in the administration of every industry. Boards of directors are spoken of instead of a Senate and House, managers rather than of mayors, foremen and superintendents rather than of judges and bureau chiefs. Yet they do not obscure the fact that a great modern industry is a big human relationship and that its problems are the problems of politics.

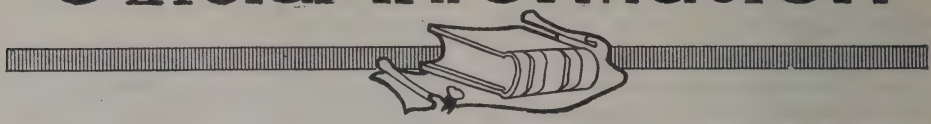
The problem of those who would eliminate the friction of industrial warfare, acording to this view, must be to develop for business some constitutional representative government which will give the wage-earner some recognized standing in the management of the industry. He contrasts the protocol trades of the garment manufactures (where the employes have been put upon a recognized footing) with the Colorado mines, where the autocracy of the operators is absolute, and shows that in the first, while the protocol is not an unmixed blessing it allows those interested to legislate for their industry and thus provide a safety valve for the aspirations of the wage-earners which when thwarted in other trades finds vent in violent industrial upheavals.

The suggestion to our thinking is a very good one and it is very likely to be one which will figure more and more in the future in the calculation of students of the industrial problem. No matter what the believers in industrial absolutism may say, the Rockefellers, the Welborns, and so forth, we are slowly but surely trending toward the beginnings of an industrial democracy where the great disorder and waste of our present system will be replaced by one in which sanity and reason will hold sway. In such a co-operative democracy the rights of the workers will be adequately safeguarded and they will be given adequate representation in the control of industry.

We must not delude ourselves, however, into believing that we can evolve this stage of development without a hard and perhaps bitterly contested struggle. The forces of reaction are by no means weak enough to be despised. The only way in which the wage-earners can hasten the dawn of a new industrial era in which they will have a definite stake is by building up their trade unions and by taking advantage of every opportunity to become more closely associated with the management of the

(Continued on Page 33.)

# Official Information



## GENERAL OFFICERS OF *The* UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 109 N. Market St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

## -:- Our Principles -:-

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

### Union-Made Goods

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

### Labor Legislation

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

### Immigration

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

### Faithful Work

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

### Shorter Hours of Labor

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

### Miscellaneous

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

### Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, containing the convention call and the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the U. B. Accompanying it are six blanks for the F. S., three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of January, February and March and the extra ones to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed in the circular are also six blanks for the treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the G. O.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this journal reaches them should immediately notify the G. S. Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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### Localities to Be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ann Arbor, Mich.
Albany, N. Y.
Arcadia, Fla.
Asheville, N. C.
Ashland, Ky.
Athens, Tex.
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Augusta, Ga.
Aurora, Ill.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Barre, Vt.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Bay City, Tex.
**Beacon, N. Y.**
Binghamton, N. Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bisbee, Ariz.
Blackwell, Okla.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boise, Idaho.
**Boone, Ia.**
Boston, Mass.
Brainerd, Minn.
Brenham, Tex.
Brownwood, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Calgary, Can.
Canton, O.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Central City, Ky.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Clarksville, Tenn.
Cleveland, O.
Clinton, Ia.
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, O.
Concordia, Kan.
Conway, Ark.
Corpus Christi, Tex.
Corsicana, Tex.
Cullman, Ala.
Danville, Ill.
Dayton, O.
Decatur, Ill.
Denison, Tex.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Dixon, Ill.
Dubuque, Ia.
Duluth, Minn.
Edmonton, Can.
El Centro, Cal.
Electra, Tex.
Elmira, N. Y.
E. St. Louis, Ill.
El Paso, Tex.
Escanaba, Mich.
Evansville, Ind.
Fargo, N. D.
Fond du Lac, Wis.
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Framingham, Mass.
Fremont, Neb.
French Lick, Ind.
Fresno, Cal.
Fulton, N. Y.
Galveston, Tex.
Gardner, Mass.
Gary, Ind.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Granite City, Ill.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greeley, Colo.
Halifax, N. S.
Hamilton, O.
Hammond, Ind.
Hazleton, Pa.
Hillsboro, Tex.
Holyoke, Mass.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jacksonville, Tex.
Jamestown, N. Y.
Jasonville, Ind.
Joliet, Ill.
Joplin, Mo.
Kankakee, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kincaid, Ill.
**Kissimmee, Fla.**
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Lewiston, Mont.
**Lakeland, Fla.**
Leadville, Colo.
Lexington, Ky.
Little Rock, Ark.
London, Ont., Can.
Long Beach, Cal.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Macon, Ga.
**Marietta, O.**
Marinette, Wis.
Marshalltown, Ia.
Maryville, Tenn.
Mason City, Ia.
Medicine Hat, Can.
Medina, N. Y.
Memphis, Tenn.
Miami, Ariz.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Minot, N. D.
Mobile, Ala.
Montreal, Can.
Morris, Ill.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
Mount Carmel, Ill.
Mowbridge, S. D.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
New Bedford, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Castle, Pa.
New Canaan, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
Newport News, Va.
Newport, R. I.
New York City.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
Northampton, Mass.
North Bend, Ore.
North Yakima, Wash.
Norwood, O.
O'Fallon, Ill.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Neb.
Ossining, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Palestine, Tex.
Parsons, Kan.
Passiac, N. J.
Paterson, N. J.
Peekskill, N. Y.
Peoria, Ill.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Palm Beach, Fla.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Portland, Me.
Portland, Ore.
Pottsville, Pa.
Pueblo, Colo.
Racine, Wis.
Reno, Nev.
Red Banks, N. J.
Regina, Can.
Richmond, Cal.
Richmond, Va.
Robstown, Tex.
Rochdale, Tex.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rockford, Ill.
Rock Springs, Wyo.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Francisco, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Shreveport, La.
Sioux City, Ia.
St. Augustine, Fla.
St. Catherines, Ont.
St. Cloud, Minn.
St. Joseph, Mo
St. Paul, Minn.
St. Petersburg, Fla.
St. Louis, Mo.
Seattle, Wash.

(Continued on Page 53.)

# Correspondence

## An Urgent Appeal for Financial Aid

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3, 1914.

Editor The Carpenter:

Dear Sir and Brother—The convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Philadelphia, Pa., November 9-21, 1914, considered appeals for financial assistance from three international unions:

The appeal of the International Glove Workers' Union of America for financial assistance for 1,500 glove cutters in Gloversville and Johnstown, New York, who have been on strike since August 21, 1914.

The appeal of the United Textile Workers of America for assistance for the employes of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Company of Atlanta, Ga., who have been on strike since May 13, 1914.

The appeal of the Western Federation of Miners for financial assistance to defend 39 members of their organization, now under indictment in Calumet, Mich., which includes all of its officers and executive board members.

The action taken by the Philadelphia convention on these appeals was as follows:

### Appeal of International Glove Workers' Union of America.

Resolution No. 153, by Delegate Elisabeth Christman of the International Glove Workers' Union of America:

Whereas, Fifteen hundred glove cutters have been on strike since August 21 in Gloversville and Johnstown, N. Y., the great fine glove center of this country, to secure an increase in wages, as no increase in wages has been received for the past seventeen years, and the New York State Mediation Board reported after their recent investigation into the causes of the strike that the average wage of the cutters for fifty-two weeks was $13.30, and

Whereas, The employers have rejected the recommendation of the above-named board for an increase of 15 cents per dozen, while the strikers voted to accept it. This refusal means a determination on the part of the employers to continue the fight, and our strikers are equally determined to hold out, as they must have an increase in wages to meet in some measure the increased cost of living of today, and

Whereas, The glove trade being the only industry in that locality, nearly all the workers are engaged in some branch of the trade, so that in all about 8,000 are involved in the strike, making the need for relief especially great; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, vote to assist the glove makers in this strike by directing the officers to issue an appeal to all affiliated organizations for funds, and that the delegates, upon their return home, urge upon their members the need of their generous assistance in this strike.

Your committee recommends concurrence in the resolution and that the appeal for assistance be sent forward through the proper channels at the earliest possible moment to the end that these unorganized workers, who are making a desperate struggle to better their conditions and are standing firmly against the rapacity and greed of unscrupulous and dictatorial employers, be given the material assistance they are so urgently in need of, together with the assurance that the moral support of the American Federation of Labor is always behind any body of workers, organized or unorganized who are seeking to improve their conditions and better their surroundings in life.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

### Appeal of the United Textile Workers of America.

The committee read the following portion of the proceedings of the eighth day when the appeal of the Western Federation of Miners, the glove workers and textile workers were discussed.

"Secretary Morrison spoke at some length of the assistance that had been given the textile workers, the glove workers and other organizations that have been on strike, and moved: 'That the appeal be referred to the committee on report of the executive council, to be considered with the appeal of the glove workers and the appeal of the Western Federation of Miners, to allow the committee to bring in a report of such character as would meet with the approval of the delegates, and in that way be able to give the assistance that is required to the Atlanta, Gloversville and

Calumet people who are in distress.' (Seconded.)"

Your committee recommends that the entire subject matter contained in this motion be referred to the executive council with instructions that it take whatever action it may looking to the relief of the textile workers.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

## Appeal of the Western Federation of Miners.

Resolution No. 140, by Delegates J. C. Williams, Jos. D. Cannon and James Shea of the Western Federation of Miners:

Whereas, All the workers are familiar with the long-drawn-out struggle which was waged by the copper miners of the State of Michigan and the fact that the fight was declared at an end by them because of the inability of the international organization to further provide the necessaries of life for its striking members and those dependent upon them. In addition to the many hardships imposed upon the striking miners, 631 arrests were made, the offenses ranging from making a noise in the streets to the crime of murder. Many of these cases found their way into the court, but out of the entire number only two convictions were recorded on minor offenses; but there are yet three men confined in the jail of Houghton, Mich., charged with a crime which we are convinced we will be able to prove to a fair and impartial jury was committed by gunmen in the employ of the Waddell-Mahon and Ascher strike-breaking agencies. These men have been incarcerated since the early part of March, and are now being transferred to Marquette county, Michigan, to be tried on a charge of murder. In addition to the direct charge of murder against these three men, thirty-six members of the miners' organization, including all of its officers and executive board members, have been indicted by a grand jury as accessories, and, in fact, are facing trial for the same offense should convictions be obtained in the cases of the three men now on trial.

Whereas, The Western Federation of Miners, because of the long and expensive conflict in Michigan, which caused that federation to incur considerable indebtedness for commissary supplies to the families of the strikers, followed by a suspension of operations in the metal mines throughout its jurisdiction, owing to the depression brought about in the metal market through the European war, and

Whereas, The aforesaid conditions, coupled with the efforts now being made by many of the larger employers to disrupt the miners' movement, leaves us in a position which renders it impossible for us to finance the defense of the men now on trial; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that all affiliated bodies be called upon to render all possible financial assistance, by making such appropriations from their treasuries and otherwise as all may be able to give.

Your committee concurs in the foregoing and recommends that it be referred to the executive council with instruction to take whatever action it may under the law to secure immediate assistance for the Western Federation of Miners.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The Executive Council, at its first meeting after the adjournment of the Philadelphia convention, considered the three appeals for financial assistance which were referred to it by the convention, and in the light of the fact that a number of appeals have been issued during this year, decided that because of the great need of immediate finacial assistance of these three organizations, that it would be best to issue one appeal and that one-third of all funds received should be transferred to each organization named above.

In issuing this appeal we are cognizant of the fact that organized labor has in the past contributed generously for the aid of members of affiliated organizations on strike and in distress, and our affiliated unions are to be commended for the prompt financial contributions which they have cheerfully given to the requests made by affiliated organizations for financial assistance. Notwithstanding that fact, you can readily realize that a considerable sum is, and will be, necessary to give to the Textile Workers on strike in Atlanta, Ga., and the Glove Workers on strike in Gloversville, N. Y., the barest necessities of life, even in the line of food. We are, therefore, appealing to our affiliated organizations and members to render every financial aid possible to these men and women to help them stave off hunger so that they may maintain this unequal struggle to a victorious termination. This appeal for financial contributions is to organized labor generally—to central bodies and local unions as well as to individual members. Unions that may be in a position to make large contributions should make them, but it should be no barrier to any union making a small contribution, even if it

be but a dollar. If unions have no funds or can not make appropriations from their funds for this appeal, they should appoint committees to secure individual contributions, and through their secretaries forward same to American Federation of Labor headquarters.

Send all contributions to Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor, Ouray Building, Washington, D. C., who will receipt for same and promptly forward one-third to each of the three organizations.

Fraternally yours,

Samuel Gompers, President; Frank Morrison, Secretary; James Duncan, First Vice-President; James O'Connell, Second Vice-President; D. A. Hayes, Third Vice-President; Joseph F. Valentine, Fourth Vice-President; John R. Alpine, Fifth Vice-President; H. B. Perham, Sixth Vice-President; Frank Duffy, Seventh Vice-President; John B. Lennon, Treasurer.

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### An Important Circular

American Federation of
Labor Headquarters,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1914.

Editor The Carpenter:

At the Philadelphia convention of the American Federation of Labor, many matters affecting the interests of our organizations, as well as the interests of the wage workers of the entire country, were considered; among them the following, to which your attention is especially directed:

That affiliated national and international unions shall explain thoroughly to their membership the power of the union label, and to advocate and insist upon the proper union education of all trade unionists as to their duties in demanding union label goods.

Upon the resolution dealing with the subject of American laundries and restaurants conducted by aliens, the convention recommended that all trade unionists and their friends should patronize union restaurants and laundries, and in connection with the general subject-matter, the convention reaffirmed the declaration of the Seattle convention as contained in Resolution No. 28, of that convention, as follows:

"Resolved, That we favor a literacy test, so that immigrants may be required to be able to read and write the language of the country from whence they come, or in some language or tongue."

All organized labor was urged to insist upon and work for the publication of all school books under strictly fair conditions, particular attention being called to the fact that the text books and maps gotten out by the Rand & McNally Company of Chicago are published under non-union conditions.

Organizers and affiliated organizations were asked to inaugurate an active campaign for the organization of school teachers throughout the country.

A special request was made for the active co-operation and support of all organized labor for the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America in its effort to organize the men of that calling.

Assistance of the organized labor movement was pledged to the Cigarmakers' International Union in its effort to organize the employes of the American Tobacco Company.

Directions were given for renewed efforts to organize the stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers and office assistants, recommending to all trade union officials who employ such workers that they give active support and assistance to the unions of the calling already organized by the following means:

"(a) To assist in the organization of their own workers; (b) when employing new workers apply to the union for those already members, if any such are out of employment and competent for work required; (c) to periodically look for the union cards of their workers, so that they will assist the struggling unions in keeping their members' dues paid without unnecessary effort; (d) to enter into union shop agreements with the union where the union is in the habit of making formal agreements; (e) to give extra work

done outside the office to union members where possible."

Endorsing the Casey Bill, H. R. 17,855, or legislation of similar import acceptable to the organized farmers for the establishment of an industrial alcohol commission, and an appropriation by Congress to demonstrate conclusively the practicability of farm alcohol distilling.

Requesting the active co-operation of all affiliated national and international unions, state federations of labor, city central bodies, in behalf of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, in its campaign for organizing the men of the trade.

The convention condemned the use of official seals of the organizations of labor by privately owned papers, and called upon all state bodies and city central bodies to withdraw all seals now being printed in privately owned papers. The various departments of the A. F. of L. were asked to take similar measures with their respective local councils.

In dealing with the effort to organize the employes of the various state institutions controlled by the State Board of Administration of the State of Illinois, to secure for them one day's rest in seven, reasonable compensation for labor performed, an annual vacation of at least two weeks, adequate housing facilities for employes, a practical tribunal for the redress of grievances, the convention declared in favor of similar agitation being conducted through the proper channels, such as the State Federations of Labor, the city central bodies, and the A. F. of L. organizations, in the other states throughout America.

The convention unequivocally declared that bakery wagon drivers and laundry wagon drivers come under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America; that all affiliated organizations should govern themselves accordingly, and that all state federations of labor and city central bodies shall be given notice that local unions having within their membership teamsters coming under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will not be seated until such members are transferred to their proper jurisdiction.

It was recommended that every effort be made by the A. F. of L., and state federations and city central bodies for the passage of laws by the various state legislatures for the free text book system.

It was ordered that the state federations and city central bodies should be requested to use their best endeavors to have laws enacted by the different state legislatures requiring that in the workshops in which are employed upholsterers and mattress makers who work on furniture, mattresses, railway cars, and automobiles, the filling material shall be picked in separate rooms, and also that the use of materials for the filling of mattresses which are injurious to the health of the people shall be prohibited.

The Congress of the United States having designated the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day, the convention recommended that the state federations and city central bodies should urge upon their respective legislatures the enactment or adoption of laws or resolutions for the various states, designating the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day.

The state federations and city central bodies of the Pacific and Intermountain states were urged by the convention to be vigorous and energetic in their efforts to secure the enactment of such legislation as will prohibit the employment of white women under any conditions by Asiatics.

That every assistance possible be given to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in promulgating its campaign of publicity and that all affiliated organizations are urged to bring before their respective state legislatures or other law-making bodies the necessity of better provisions for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis and more rigid inspection of housing conditions, more adequate provisions for sanitary conditions in workshops and other places of employment, and more extensive and suitable provision for the proper

care and treatment of those suffering from tuberculosis.

The various subjects to which reference is made above are some of the more important matters to which it is deemed necessary at this time particularly to call your attention. From time to time, during the year, through the columns of The American Federationist, and The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter, as well as by official circular, your attention will be further called to other matters dealt with by the Philadelphia convention, or which may arise from time to time.

Your earnest and active co-operation and assistance are urgently requested in carrying out the letter and spirit of the declarations of the Philadelphia convention as regards the matters to which reference is above made, for your help and co-operation will largely contribute to giving to our movement a very great impetus and wider power and influence for good.

Permit me to express felicitations to all upon the splendid work of the year just closed, and to express the hope for still greater success and happiness for 1915.

The necessity of the hour and humanity demand that every man shall do his duty.

Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, A. F. of L.

Attest:
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary, A. F. of L.

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**Encouraging Words from L. U. 367**

Editor The Carpenter:

I don't know if anybody connected with the carpenters' union of Centralia, Ill., ever wrote a line to our carpenter journal before this. However, I wish to give you a brief history of our little local, and first will say that our members have gone through every trial and trouble that any local of the U. B. could fall heir to barring a long strike. We have had our outs and ins with the contractors, the bricklayers, and our members had one scrap after another on the building with the miners, handy carpenters, and fought it to a finish, and we have the brickmasons now our best friends on the job and now the handy miner carpenters don't trouble us any more, but we are still troubled with the small neighboring towns and hamlet carpenters, especially since we got our wage scale up to 50 cents per hour and an eight-hour workday.

We have had just enough work this summer so far to keep our members busy. All our troubles and victories since we organized have been fought and won without the assistance of the General Office, but when a representative of the G. P. drops in, which has been seldom, we give him the glad hand and try to encourage him, as we are doing at present with our oldtime friend D. J. Farley, the only Organizer that ever did drop in and tell us something new about what is going on in the U. B. world. But, Mr. Editor, I don't want you to think that this is the only local that has fought its battles alone. Downstate, among the coal fields and snake fence fields of southern Illinois, there are several locals east, west, north and south of Centralia that have the staying qualities of our members; if they didn't the grass would have been growing where comfortable homes stand now.

But now the membership of the U. B. in the south part of this State has arrived at the conclusion that they are entitled to the assistance of an Organizer in this southern district, if only to organize the small towns and hamlet carpenters, so as to prevent them coming into our old local's districts under the guise of contractors and bring their cheap, long-hour carpenters with them, and we are instructing our delegate to assist the delegate from L. U. No. 55, Denver, in their amendment to Section 121; also our sister Local No. 999 amendment to Section 127, and any other good amendment that will help to organize the many thousands of unorganized carpenters in the smaller districts. Also we have instructed our delegate to work to the end that our General Officers will secure a sufficient in-

crease of salaries, as we have read much about this and heard much comment on the bad example set by the rank and file of the U. B. in the role of employers.

Fraternally yours,
L. M. SNYDER,
R. S. L. U. 367.

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**From L. U. 1544**

Editor The Carpenter:

I have read the proceedings in book form of what transpired at the recent U. B. convention and if I judge by what I read much good work was done at Indianapolis for the rank and file. But is it really true that the U. B. of C. and J. of A. delegates were so tranquil and so interested in the work before them that it inspired a writer who signs himself R. B. B., in the last issue of the journal, to pen the following words: "But so tactfully and magnanimously were such incidents handled that they in no way threatened the perfect harmony which was a feature of the convention." Thanks to the writer, R. B. B.

Again let us ask is it really a fact that the delegates were each individually governed by the true spirit of their obligation (charitable in judgment of their brother members). For instance, did they say: "Because you, the General Officers of our organization, have worked so faithfully for our grand organization we will employ you each to manage the business of our rank and file (stockholders) for another term." Yes, indeed, the representatives of our rank and file, through appreciation of the good work of our twelve General Officers and in justice to the rank and file (stockholders) saw fit to nominate ten of them without opposition, but unavoidably allowed two similarly faithful employes to have opposition. Good for a near-four-hundred bunch of delegates whose slogan has been U. B. business first! But let me ask the delegates what about the pay of these men you have hired? You didn't draw up an agreement with them and they may come out on strike and woe betide the members that will scab on them if they do walk off the job at the General Office.

Mr. Editor, just a little more space, in the way of information to these brave delegates, to-wit: a few days ago a secretary of a small local of twelve members called the attention of the president of another small local to the question of a raise in salaries for the General Officers and figured out that the increase of wages to the twelve General Officers would amount to 4 cents per member per year and the secretary of the small local said that if the rank and file turned down the question of raising the General Officers' salaries he would appeal to his local to permit him to make a donation of 96 cents or 8 cents for twelve members for two years as an appropriation toward a fund to raise the salaries of the General Officers. Forthwith the president of the other small local promised to do likewise.

Fraternally yours,
A MEMBER OF L. U. 1544.

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**Conditions in Crawfordsville, Ind.**

Editor The Carpenter:

At a recent meeting of this local a motion was made and carried that the recording secretary should send a communication to The Carpenter showing that this local is still on the map. For one thing, we have no wage movement on hand and are not asking transient brothers to stay away from Crawfordsville, which we have noticed is the burden of most of the articles in "News Notes." Work in the building line is fair and mostly all the members are busy most of the time. New members are being initiated at almost every meeting.

The carpenters' union in regard to members and finances is the strongest and most progressive labor organization in this city. It is the only organization that has its own furnished hall, where it meets regularly for the transaction of business. Aside from our own organization, unionism is at a very low ebb here at present. The other trades, with the exception of the printers and cigarmakers, have no place of meeting, simply paying per capita tax to hold their char-

ter. Such is the organization of the plumbers, bricklayers and plasterers.

With such weak organizations of these trades it is rather doubtful as to the outcome of the agreement recently adopted by the International Executive Boards of the International unions of these latter two trades and the Brotherhood of Carpenters. Although this local had a meeting with representatives of the bricklayers and plasterers to carry out this agreement locally, an understanding was reached by these representatives to finish all non-union contracts that had been made before being notified of this agreement. After that it was understood that we follow the terms of the International agreement. But such is the feeling of the local plasterers toward one another, which is not very friendly or brotherly, that it is very doubtful about the outcome. If successfully carried out, this agreement should be the means of getting into line three or four non-union carpenter contractors that are very hard to handle. It seems to us an organizer of each of the bricklayers and plasterers should be sent here to reorganize and rejuvenate these locals.

Fraternally yours,

G. W. BEATTY, R. S., L. U. 1355.
Crawfordsville, Ind.

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### Keep the Girls at Home

We note with a great deal of real pleasure that the various investigations going on in many sections of the country of the woman in industry have been instrumental in bringing to light the real danger that exists in that condition.

The woman in industry is not an economic question. It is far more vital. It simply is that the woman in industry means the uprooting of the home.

We are not so narrow or so prejudiced that we would declare the woman out of civic or business life altogether. On the contrary, we believe some women are a distinct advantage to the general community when she injects her vigorous personality into civic affairs. But we do not believe that for the sake of the dividends made possible that she should be ground into the industrial mill at the cost of the home.

Physicians now declare that much of the disease that now menaces our communities is an outgrowth of the insanitary conditions in the home. These conditions in turn are the outgrowth of the fact that the tidiness of the home and the care of the children are sacrificed because the mothers are forced into the mill of industry. This means simply that the home is being uprooted through neglect and lack of attention, and these conditions are a direct result of the mothers being forced to devote all their time to making a living at the cost of losing the home.

It is a sad commentary on our industry, on our commercialism, on our national pride, that we must sacrifice its most precious condition that we may make money.

The American labor movement has sought on all occasions to preserve the home.

In all questions of dispute between employers and employes the main consideration on the part of the unionists is that the conditions that have been most anxiously watched and most carefully safeguarded have been those which made for happiness of the persons involved rather than the money question. In every instance where a dispute over working conditions has been adjusted it has been adjusted with the working conditions first and then the wages have entered.

It is with the greatest pride that we point back over the past two decades of progress of the American Federation of Labor as the greatest in point of happiness, for the progress has been toward a better manhood and a healthier humanity.

The ethics of the American labor movement have been more personal, more humane, than commercial.

And the home is based thereon—which makes the American labor movement essentially a preserver of the home.—Journal of Labor.

# Casual Comment

We have with us, Brother 1915—old 1914, we bid thee hail and farewell!

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To many, life is just one New Year's resolution after another—smashed to bits.

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Let each one of us resolve to start an individual Labor Forward Movement during 1915 for the U. B.

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The water wagon never exceeds the speed limit. It's always "a long, long way to Tipperary" or elsewhere for those who mount it. But they usually manage to get somewhere just the same.

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Let us hope that the policy of "watchful waiting" for better times which seems to have been the favorite winter sport of many of our members will be rewarded during the new year with a substantial share of solid, old-fashioned prosperity.

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The old-fashioned states' rights doctrine seems to be growing more sadly out of place every day. Here we have the Democratic Postmaster-General, Mr. Burleson, following the example of his Republican predecessor by bringing forward a plan to nationalize our telegraph and telephone systems.

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Most of us are conscious of an exalted sense of virtue these days as we strut about in the glamour of our newly made resolutions. Let us remember, however, that it is not the making of resolutions, but the keeping of them, which renders pardonable the consciousness of virtue.

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"Toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing, onward through life he goes!" Thus Longfellow summed up the life of the village blacksmith of his time. After a brief look at the "Localities to be Avoided" list in this issue of The Carpenter we don't think the poetic line would be applicable to the village carpenter of 1914. He did precious little rejoicing.

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The action of the Philadelphia convention in authorizing the erection or purchase of an A. F. of L. building at Washington is a step in the right direction. It would be most appropriate to have in the nation's capital a building which could be pointed out to visitors as the headquarters of the American labor movement.

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The labor movement needs the active support of each and every individual wage-earner. Don't leave all the work of your organization upon the shoulders of a few dutiful members of your local union. Take an active interest in the world of labor. Don't be a drone in the social hive.

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The severity of the unemployed problem this winter and the untold amount of suffering that it has caused all over the country, particularly in the larger industrial centers, may at least serve to turn the spotlight of public opinion directly upon this vital question.

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Already much good work has been done by public-spirited citizens and social workers along constructive lines in laying plans for the establishment of a national system of labor exchanges, in the establishment of unemployment insurance, in plans to take the "unemployable" out of the labor market and in proposals to regularize production, but as yet such schemes are merely in the embryonic stage.

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They tell of a Buffalo employer who, a

few days before Christmas, interested himself mightily in behalf of the Belgian war sufferers, making heart-rending appeals for aid for them, inducing his friends to contribute, and so forth. But the very same day when his heart was almost melting with pity for the Belgians in distant Europe this man laid off some 200 employes at his own plant and never gave the matter a thought. And we don't suppose he felt that there was anything inconsistent about his conduct, either.

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The Industrial Relations Commission at its recent Denver hearings did a public service by establishing the authorship of the untruthful bulletins setting forth the mine operators' side of the Colorado strike controversy which have been deluging the editorial desks of the country for the last six months. Their author bears the euphonious name of Ivy Ledbetter Lee.

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No (old subscriber), Ivy is not a woman. He is the executive assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania railroad and has charge of the company's publicity work. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., made a shrewd selection in choosing Lee to present the operators' side of the Colorado strike, for Lee also served "Divine Right" Baer in a similar capacity during the famous anthracite strike in the Pennsylvania coal fields.

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An unprecedented inrush of immigrants is expected after the European war. Everyone admits it as a foregone conclusion, yet what preparations are being made to meet the unusual situation when it does occur? Organized labor will indeed do well to give thought to the matter. If unemployment is so deplorably bad this year, what will it be next year or the year after if thousands of destitute Europeans are dumped haphazardly upon our shores?

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An instance of the arbitrary way in which large employers of labor ignore state labor laws may be seen in the situation which has arisen over the employment of aliens on the building of the New York subways. Notwithstanding the fact that the state law forbids the employment of aliens upon public work, between 80 and 90 per cent. of the subway workers are foreigners. Of course, now that the employers find that they shall have to obey the law they are directing every effort to have it declared unconstitutional.

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Already there are signs of the beginnings of an important co-operative movement in this country which may not unlikely have its roots deep in the soil of trade unionism as has been the case in England where the two movements, while not exactly identical, have flourished side by side. The latest indication of it is found in the action of the bricklayers of El Paso, Tex., backed by their international union, in erecting a brick plant at a cost of $400,000.

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The hope of the International Association of Machinists for the complete organization of all the mechanical departments of the U. S. government is being speedily realized today. What was considered the last link in the chain was the organization of the machinists employed at the Sandy Hook proving grounds into a hundred per cent. organization. Thus all of Uncle Sam's mechanics from Panama to Maine and from New York to San Francisco carry union cards.

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The Los Angeles Times, at one time one of the most influential newspapers in the western states, has fallen upon evil days. It no longer has the shadow of its former power and prestige and its undoing may be traced to its bitter antipathy to the labor movement. At the recent elections the three most prominent candidates supported by the Times and its publisher, General Otis, went down to defeat. They were: Fredericks for governor, Hammel for sheriff and Ford for district attorney.

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The alien labor problem is one that is

becoming more and more serious as time passes, and the solving of it will tax our national capabilities to the uttermost. It is a question that is likely to cause endless controversy according to the angle from which one views the matter and, while there is likely to be further differences of opinion upon the subject, there is one point upon which all thinking people will agree. It is, of course, within our right to bar out the alien if we so desire, but if we are to allow him land we should at least do something to prevent him from becoming a menace to American labor standards.

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The Merchants' Association of New York has started a campaign for the establishment of a state constabulary similar to that in force in the state of Pennsylvania and urges the enactment of a state law establishing such a force. We leave it to the representatives of organized labor in New York to defeat this artificial agitation for something which the people do not want. State constabularies are an anachronism and exist at the present day solely as a weapon of the employing interests to overawe and crush wage-earners in time of strike. The brutalities perpetrated by the murderous cossacks of Pennsylvania will not soon be forgotten.

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In a previous issue we paid our respects in no uncertain terms to Fra Elbert Hubbard, the Roycrofter of East Aurora, N. Y., for a senseless diatribe which he directed against trade unionism and which was circulated by an Indianapolis employers' association. Now it develops that he recently offered President Welborn and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the whole Hubbardized "truth" about the Colorado strike in one of his Philistine booklets at $200 a thousand. This confirms us in the opinion that we sized Elbert up just about right.

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The Commission on National Aid to Vocational Education has drafted a bill for submission to Congress which proposes an initial annual grant to the states of a million and a half dollars, rising to the sum of seven millions through a period of years. The idea of the commission is that this aid shall be administered under supervision of a federal board to consist of the Postmaster-General, with the secretaries of the Interior, of Agriculture, and of Commerce and Labor. No provision is made for a minister of education, but the commissioner of education will remain an executive officer, although with somewhat enlarged duties.

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Perhaps one of these days we will take a lesson from the Carpenters' Union of Brisbane, Australia, which recently formed a co-operative building association. The plan was born in the minds of a number of the members who were out of work and who were enterprising enough to create jobs for themselves and own them, too. The association starts with $5,000 (at $5 per share) with which to defray initial expenses. The men will be paid day's wages and when a contract is finished 20 per cent. of the profit will be divided among those who actually worked on the job. The 80 per cent. balance will be banked as working capital on a pro rata basis of stock owned.

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"War is hell!" cried Mr. Casey, repeating the famous saying. "It is not," declared Mr. Grogan. "Did annybuddy iver hear av a sojer comin' back from hell an' drawin' a pinsion for sivinty years?"

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**Industrial Reconstruction**

(Continued from Page 21.)

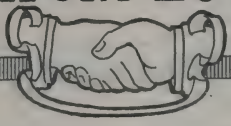
industry to which they are allied. Much can be done by bringing trade union ideas to bear more strongly upon such questions as the apprenticeship system, vocational training, and those other problems which are so vital to the industrial world. If we follow out the program of the American Federation of Labor in this connection we will be doing all that can be required of us.

## ENGROSSED RESOLUTIONS ON DEATH OF DELEGATE FITZGERALD

Whereas The Supreme Architect of the Universe has at death's portals received life's last credentials from our late Brother
DANIEL S. FITZGERALD
Local Union No. 1410 of Boston Massachusetts
Whereas His death coming suddenly as it did, while absent from home, wife and children, and while on a noble mission as a delegate to the Eighteenth General Convention of our Brotherhood seeking to assist in making brighter the pathways of the toilers, striving to pluck the thorns from the brow of labor, all of which conduce in making peculiarly sad our late brother's demise; therefore, be it
RESOLVED That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in convention assembled, deeply deplore the loss of Brother Fitzgerald, in the councils of labor, and extend and convey to his widow and children our profound, heartfelt and abiding sympathy, and wish-ing to make less bitter their cup of sorrow, beg to assure them that during his brief illness that he was cared for by loving hands and that when the last sad summons came that he was among friends and brothers, loyal in life and faithful unto death, and that "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die," and be it further
LOCAL UNION NO. 1410
James Kirby
Wm. L. Hutcheson
Frank Duffy
Thos. Neale

We present herewith a reduced facsimile of the resolutions adopted by the Eighteenth General Convention on the death of Brother Daniel S. Fitzgerald, the delegate from Floor Layers' L. U. 1410, Boston, Mass. The engrossing work was entrusted to a member of our organization, Brother Dwight L. Stoddard, of L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., and it is a pleasure to record that he acquitted himself in a manner most satisfactory. It is a matter of no little pride to be able to point to the engrossed copies as specimens of work done by one of our members. Brother Stoddard is one of the most versatile mechanics in the Middle West and is just as handy with the engrossing pen as he is in writing craft problems for The Carpenter, or as he is with the time-honored tools of his trade —the hammer, saw and jack plane. The resolutions have been forwarded to the Boston District Council with instructions that they be suitably framed for presentation to the family of the deceased and to L. U. 1410, the frames to bear the U. B. label. Thus they will be in every respect strictly the product of U. B. workmanship.

# News Notes from Local Unions



Barre, Vt., L. U. 481.—Owing to the fact that many carpenters who have come to Barre in recent months have been stranded L. U. 481 desires to warn all traveling brothers that there is little chance of their obtaining work in Barre or vicinity at present. Frank R. Jameson, R. S.

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Macon, Ga., L. U. 144.—All members of the organization are urged to stay away from Macon as trade conditions are bad. There is no work whatever in sight and L. U. 144 faces the winter with misgivings. Some of our best members are leaving town and others are dropping out, as they cannot find employment at the trade. J. W. E. Culpepper, F. S.

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Tacoma, Wash., L. U. 470.—Bad conditions exist in Tacoma and there are a large number of idle men in the city. More than half of the members of our local are out of work and many have been forced to accept any kind of labor. Brothers intending to come here are advised not to do so. L. Richter, R. S.

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Pottsville, Pa., L. U. 228.—Traveling brothers are advised not to come to Pottsville until the prevailing slackness in the trade disappears and also until the successful outcome of the trade movement, which is at present pending, will be announced. A number of the members including some of the officers of the local have had to go elsewhere in search of work. E. G. Ossman, B. A.

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St. Joseph, Mo., L. U. 110.—About 25 per cent. of the members of this local are unemployed at present owing to the prevailing slackness in the trade. Traveling brothers are urged to stay away from St. Joseph. Charles Simpson, R. S.

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Fremont, Neb., L. U. 1395.—All traveling brothers are warned to pay no attention to advertisements calling for men at Fremont, as there are more men out of work in this vicinity than at any time in the past ten years. L. B. Dunbar, R. S.

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Mason City, Ia., L. U. 1313.—All traveling brothers are notified that there are enough carpenters in Mason City to take care of all work in sight. There are a large number of out-of-town carpenters here and the arrival of others would seriously affect existing conditions. J. C. Deeny, R. S.

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Hillsboro, Tex., L. U. 397.—Only about one-third of the members of this local are employed owing to the general slackness in the trade which has hit Hillsboro hard. Prospects for the future do not look reassuring and all traveling brothers are warned to stay away. W. N. Hodge, F. S.

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Memphis, Tenn., District Council.—In the face of the bad conditions prevailing in the trade in Memphis and vicinity all traveling brothers are asked to stay away from this southern city until further notice. At least 70 per cent. of our members are idle. R. L. Smith, R. S.

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Baltimore, Md., District Council.—Unemployment is very prevalent at present in Baltimore, particularly in the carpentry trade and a large proportion of the members of our organization in the city are unable to find work. Traveling brothers will find it to their advantage to keep away.

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### Look Out for Chubb

A man named George W. Chubb, who holds a membership due book issued by Local Union 1295 of Hornell, N. Y., with his dues paid up to July 1, 1914, has been victimizing members of the U. B. through the east on the pretense of obtaining car fare to pay his way home to Bing-

hamton, N. Y. On the strength of his representations he obtained sums of money from members in Medina, N. Y., Hornell, N. Y., Jamestown, N. Y., and Sayre, Pa. In Medina he claimed to be a member of Local Union 281 of Binghamton. We are requested by Local Union 1295 of Hornell to notify the membership that it will not be responsible for any money paid to Chubb.

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Any member of the organization knowing the whereabouts and address of William H. Montress, at one time a member of Local Union 42 of New Rochelle, N. Y., will confer a favor by sending same to the secretary of Local Union 1914 of Stratford, Conn. Address letters to George Howard, 177 Beardsley street, Bridgeport, Conn.

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The relatives of C. Glen Rehmel, a member of the U. B., who was last heard from in Memphis, Tenn., but who also worked at the trade in Hot Springs, Ark., would like to hear from him or learn of his present address. Send information to Milton Frack, R. S. L. U. 1069, 1107 Isett avenue, Muscatine, Ia.

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Poughkeepsie, N. Y., L. U. 203.—Work at the trade is exceedingly dull in Poughkeepsie and many of our men are unemployed. At present there is no prospect of a change in the situation. Traveling brothers are advised to stay away. F. Wentworth, R. S.

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Titusville, Fla., L. U. 1428.—As this town is overrun with traveling brothers and "floaters," this local has found it necessary to advise the membership that there is little or no work being done in this section of Florida this season. All the work in sight can be easily handled by the brothers here. M. L. von Koppelon.

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Scranton, Pa., L. U. 261.—Owing to slackness of work in the building line, carpenters are requested to steer clear of this city. No attention should be paid to newspaper advertisements of building booms, etc., in the vicinity of Scranton. Many of our members are idle. E. E. Knapp, R. S.

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Saginaw, Mich., L. U. 334.—Trade conditions are unusually slack in Saginaw at this time and the situation is being made more serious by the arrival of traveling brothers coming here in search of work. Members of the organization should stay away from Saginaw until further notice. C. F. Plambeck, secretary.

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### Dykeman Expelled

George L. Dykeman, late treasurer of Local Union 1848, Victoria, B. C., has been expelled from his local for misappropriation of funds. Dykeman has already been sentenced to two months' imprisonment on two charges, and will be tried by a jury on further charges at the next assizes. Members of the U. B. in the Sound cities are urged to take notice of this as Dykeman is well-known in Seattle and Tacoma.

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### Not Having Time

The start of a New Year is always the open season for those who impotently bewail the flight of time. Life, in a recent issue, refers the following to persons who persistently insist that they "haven't time."

In one minute you can: Propose to a girl; fall overboard; miss the boat to Europe; be hanged; lose a fortune in the market; kiss a girl from one to sixty times; be kissed as many; acquire a fatal disease; drop from a ten-story building; take a cold bath; run a hundred yards; lose your job; have your pocket picked; write a check for a million; see the point of a joke; be born; die; have a tooth pulled; meet your affinity; say the wrong thing; lose a two-some; say the Lord's Prayer; swear a blue streak; buy a gold brick; sell one; be run over at a grade crossing; read this.

### Shreveport to Have Carpenters' Building

Shreveport, La., is soon to have a spacious carpenters' building, according to plans which have been perfected by the members of L. U. 764 of that city. A picture of the proposed structure appeared in the recent Labor Day program of the Shreveport unions, together with photos of the present officers of L. U. 764, John Morris, president; R. R. Roland, vice-president, and T. L. Blalock, financial secretary. The building will be of brick, three stories high and will contain a large hall. The second floor will be used for a reading room and club rooms for the members. The Labor Day program also contained an interesting history of the U. B. in Shreveport and of L. U. 764, which, according to a recent report, has 310 members.

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### Information Wanted

A. E. Schilling, a member of Parquet Floor Layers' Local Union 1242 of Cleveland, O., disappeared from his home on November 13, last. He was formerly a

A. E. SCHILLING.

member of the Iron Molders' Union No. 218 of Cleveland, O., and also belonged to that organization in St. Paul, Minn., which is his home town. Schilling is 5 feet, 7 inches in height; has light hair and blue eyes, and is 31 years old. He leaves a wife and three small children without any means of support. It is thought he may have gone to Chicago. Any information concerning him should be sent to his wife, Mrs. Arnold E. Schilling, 7724 Franklin avenue, northwest, Cleveland, O.

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Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of Luther Dixon, a U. B. member of San Antonio, Tex., who left that city on a clearance card last spring and has not been heard from. Efforts made to locate him in other Texas towns have

LUTHER DIXON.

proved fruitless. Dixon is 5 feet, 6 inches tall; has dark hair; gray eyes and a reddish complexion. He has a little white scar on his right cheek. Send information to his wife, Mrs. Lucille Dixon, San Antonio, Tex.

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Mrs. Charles Landry, of 64 Cabot street, Holyoke, Mass., again appeals to the membership for information concerning her husband, particulars of whose

CHARLES LANDRY.

disappearance from his home in Holyoke have already been published in The Carpenter. This is a good photo of Landry.

This is a photo of Harry C. Miller who disappeared from Cincinnati, O., on October 18, 1913. Miller boarded in Cincinnati with a Mrs. Reid at No. 7 Le Roy

HARRY C. MILLER.

Court. He was a member of the U. B. at College Hill, O., and was also a Mason. He has dark hair and blue eyes and is about 5 feet, 8 inches tall. He has a scar on the back of his neck on the left side. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his wife, Mrs. Hilda Miller, 2717A Dickson street, St. Louis, Mo.

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### "White Slaves" of the Cotton Mills

The attention of organized labor is directed to the splendid struggle being waged for the liberation of the "white slaves" in the cotton mills of the South. In the city of Atlanta, Ga., in the "Empire State of the South," where child labor laws are the worst in any State in the Union, or in any civilized country in the world, the cotton workers have organized and revolted against the intolerable conditions imposed upon them by the Fulton Bag and Cotton Company and are fighting for the elimination of child labor, recognition of the union and the establishment of a fifty-four-hour work week.

The Fulton Bag and Cotton Company is supported by the Southern Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the National Manufacturers' Association and they are resorting to the cruelest tactics in their efforts to break the strike. It has been the rule of this company to hold back a week's wage, and when the workers struck they had from a week to nine days' pay due; this money the company declared forfeited on the grounds that the strikers left without notice. Credit was cut off at the store and starvation was immediately upon them. They are being evicted from the company's shacks by hired niggers and are blacklisted in the mills, intimidated in every possible way to force them back in subjection to the company.

For weeks before the strike efforts were made by the employes' committee to get a conference with the mill officials, but they absolutely refused to meet any committee. Under these circumstances the United Textile Workers of America, the Georgia Federation of Labor and the Atlanta Federation of Trades have determined to come to the assistance of the cotton mill workers and make this strike a national issue, the success of which will eliminate for all time the disgraceful conditions of servitude imposed upon the textile workers in the cotton mills of the South.

Much has been written in an effort to describe the abject poverty of the textile workers in the southern cotton mills. Working in the company's mill, dwelling in the company's shacks, dealing at the company store, owned body and boots by the company, they are robbed and exploited to the limit. Father, mother and little ones sacrificed to the cotton juggernaut, crushed and broken in mind and body, they are fed to the flying wheels of the cotton mill and spun into profits for the company.

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The worst enemy to the human race is he who enjoys an education himself and for any reason whatsoever would deny the same blessing to another. The privilege of learning is for all humanity. One of the old rules of slavery was that no master should permit any slave to be taught to read and write. To disregard this law and teach a slave was considered a criminal offense.—Margaret Scott Hall.

# State Council Activities

## United Brotherhood of Carpenters
## State Councils

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, 147 Clay st., New Haven, Conn.. secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Florida—President, Robert M. Marshall, Lakeland, Fla.; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Mullan, Box 599, Tampa, Fla.

Georgia—President, A. M. Copeland, 128 Plum st., Atlanta, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, R. L. Singleton, 3 Gilmore st., Waycross, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, 401 E. Southern ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st., Evansville, Ind.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer, John C. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Maryland and District of Columbia—President, Jos. E. Wontisseth, 27 N. Mount st., Baltimore, Md.; secretary, A. E. Foltz, 612 N. Mulberry st., Hagerstown, Md.

Massachusetts — President, W. H. Walsh, Brookline, Mass.; secretary, P. Provost, Jr., 75 Bond st., Holyoke, Mass.

Michigan—President, F. C. Plambeck, 1101 N. 8th st., Saginaw; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

New Jersey—President, Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st., E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City.

New York—President, T. Gilmore, 21 Beaver Block, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, Chas. Fiesler, 405 E. 86th st., New York City.

Northwest State Council—President, R. O. Rector, 975 Gladstone ave., Portland, Ore.; secretary-treasurer, J. F. Weatherby, 863 E. Sherman st., Portland, Ore.

Oklahoma—President, G. E. Warren, Route 7, Box 88, Oklahoma City; secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, James Marsh, 20 Jepson st., Niagara Falls, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, Tennison Jackson, 34 Applegrove ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1399 St. Denis st., Montreal, Can.. secretary-treasurer, Pierre Lefebvre, 301 St. Dominique st., Montreal, Can.

Rhode Island—President, Clarence E. Briggs, 172 Division st., Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, C. Clarkson, 1022 Main st., Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, D. B. White, 1103 N. Travis st., Sherman, Texas; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 883 Columbia st., Houston, Texas.

### Indiana State Council

A well-attended meeting in the interest of the Indiana State Council was held at Indianapolis on Saturday, December 19. It was called for the purpose of stirring up interest in the affairs of the council among the unaffiliated locals in the state. Addresses were made at the meeting by General President James Kirby, First General Vice-President Hutcheson, and by W. F. Wilson, president of the State Council; Spurgeon P. Meadows and F. Ulsas. All the speakers dwelt upon the necessity of building up a strong state organization of carpenters which would centralize the power and influence of the U. B. members in the state and permit them to direct their collective strength into the proper channels. The meeting had very beneficial results, a number of locals not previously affiliated being added to the State Council roster.

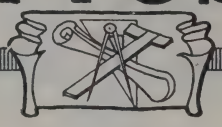
### Ohio State Council

Those members of the U. B. who were responsible for calling the preliminary meetings in connection with the formation of an Ohio State Council of Carpenters are congratulating themselves on the success of the first convention of that body which was held in Columbus, O., on December 6. A reassuring response was made to the call for the affiliation of local unions, twenty-five delegates, representing twenty-two local unions, being present. A large amount of business was transacted during the short time at the disposal of the delegates, notably the framing of a constitution and by-laws which are now being put to a referendum vote of the affiliated locals.

The officers of the new State Council are: President, John H. Potts, Cincinnati, member of the G. E. B. for the third

(Continued on Page 53.)

# Craft Problems



**Different Styles of Construction**

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

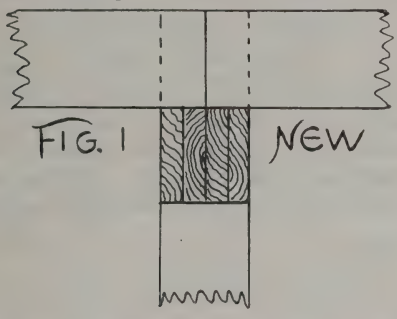
I believe that real conditions as we come in contact with them and the manner in which we handle them are of the greatest value to the young builder who is anxious to learn the best way, and I believe it is only proper at this time to get out of the systems, to a certain extent, of our young carpenters the idea that we do not do as good work today as we used to in times gone by. I contend that with all our modern haste and hurry that we do our work far safer than in years gone by. It is true that the ancients used to take their time and do their work as well as they knew how, but they did not know near as much then as we do today, for the world is growing wiser, and we have our official Journal and the other building papers to assist us. Fifty years ago about all a carpenter could learn was what he might gather from the four or five other carpenters that he was fortunate enough to be working with. Today the boys mingle together at their headquarters and in their halls by the hundreds and swap ideas for what they are worth and through our official paper we get valuable hints and learn how the different boys are doing their daily work in different parts of the country. Today we have a hundred chances for education to one of fifty years ago, and the union has done much to stop the hasty, shoddy work so much in evidence in former years. The world is growing better. The union has done its full part in bringing about these conditions. We have only started and we will go on to such proportions that nothing can stop us.

"Safety First" is the slogan that is now prevailing all over the country. If we would put it into practical use all the time and everywhere, what a different world this would be. But in writing this article it was not my intention to dwell upon the particular value of the expression in every meaning of the phrase. I simply wish to call particular attention to its value from a building point of view. If the architect and the builder would always think first of safety; if the carpenter when he was doing the real construction would only think of "safety first," wouldn't buildings be safer and more permanent?

We are told almost every day that the builders of today do not build as well as they did years ago. We are told it so often that sometimes we are almost ready to really believe it ourselves. There is, however, no doubt in my mind that the people years ago built with a desire to do good substantial work, and it is true that as the years rolled by people got in a hurry not only to do the work but to make money, too, and for a time there was a good deal of very shoddy work done in this country. In the past there were very few building inspectors to see that the work was done right, while today there is not a city worthy the name that does not only have its building inspector, but that official himself has his assistant inspectors by the score, and no matter what you may think about it they have done a wonderful amount of good, not perhaps so much real good themselves, but the mere fact that they are on the job and likely to come around has made the work of this country much better.

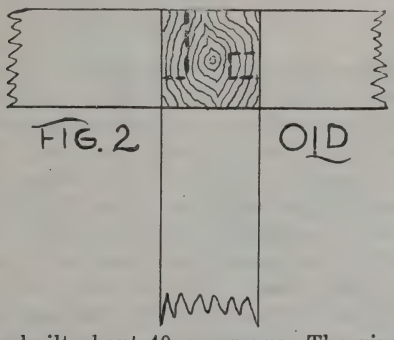
Suppose we were building a cheap house and the cellar under it was so large that the joist would have to have a support in the center, we would arrange today to dig the cellar deep enough so that

we could walk under the girder, and we would very hastily construct a girder out of a few joists nailed together. For a better job we would bolt the girder together. If the joist was long enough to reach clear across the house this would simply support the center of them and keep them from sagging, but if there were short joists and it took the length of two to reach across the building where it was particularly necessary to have them come exactly together we would have them meet in the center as illustrated in Fig. 1, but the rest of them




we would just let lap by each other as the dotted lines illustrate and then spike the lap together and then nail them down into the girder.

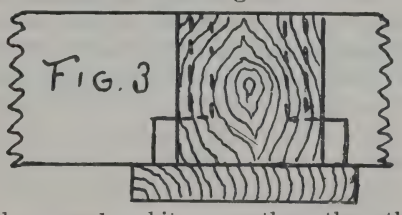
That is about the way we would go about it to do a cheap job today. Fig. 2 illustrates the way they used to build in years gone by. I have just reconstructed an old house which I suppose




was built about 40 years ago. The girder was on a level with the joist, not under them, please remember that.

A mortise was cut down into the girder about ⅝ of the way and a tenon cut on the joist to drop down into the girder. It is quite true that this had stood the test all these years, and yet I consider the girder cut into and all of one piece was not near as stout as a girder put together with different pieces with the grain of the wood running differently.

I recently reconstructed another job, where the girder was hewed out, not sawed, which leads me to believe it was considerably older than the one just mentioned. It had a two-inch mortise in the girder for the joist to fit in, and it is true again in this case that it had done pretty well, for it had stood the test all these many years and yet having nothing to fasten them in place the building had spread until I could put the thickness of a 2x4 between the bottom end of the joist and the girder. Now, remember, it was the same way all along on both sides of the girder. Had one

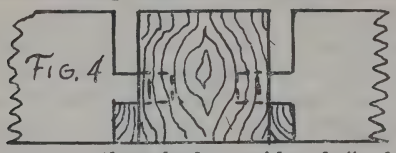



side spread a bit more than the other there is nothing in the world that could have kept one side of the entire floor of the house from falling into the cellar and why it had not done so years ago I am sure I am at a loss to know.

All over this building I put this 1¾-inch thick piece all along the girder, spiked it well into the girder and let the upper edge of it go up until it hit the projecting piece on the joist that went into the girder. Then I spiked the bottom edge of the joist into the piece that I spiked onto the girder. In that way, I contend, for the first time you got to a certain extent at least the full support of those joists. According to the old way as you will see they never got more than probably 2-3 the real strength of their timbers, be it girders, joist or practically anything else. One could go on in this way in comparing work of years gone by with work of the present day and it occurs to us that in the future, when we regard construction from the "safety first" standpoint, the work of the present will

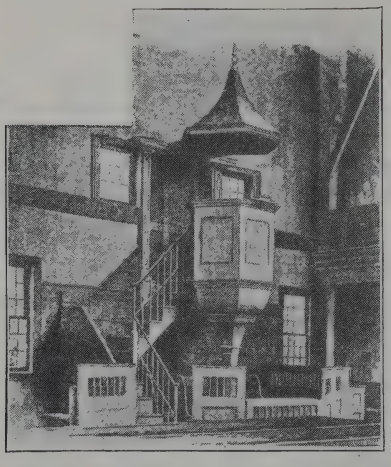
be so far ahead of the work of years gone by that comparisons will be useless.

Very likely some of these days some one will come along and tell you that we do not do work nearly as well today as we did years ago. If he does please tell him that he simply does not know what he is talking about. And if 40 or 50




years ago they had considered "safety first," and built as we do today, the building I am referring to would not have spread and the house would not have gone to rack and ruin in all parts and have been so extremely dangerous in the center. To take safety precautions as much as possible at this late date on an old house, that was not worth a better job at first, I simply spiked a wide joist on the bottom of the girder as illustrated in Fig. 3, while in the other one of the hewed girders I nailed on a piece of 2-inch as mentioned before and as illustrated in Fig. 4.

### Colonial Carpentry

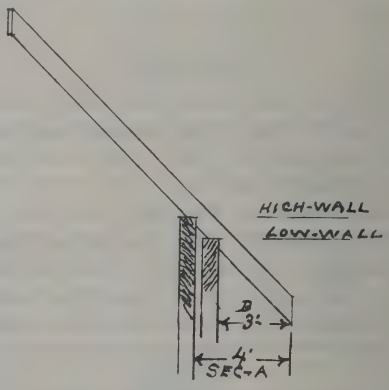


The above illustration shows a piece of woodwork well worthy the attention of every carpenter. This church situated in Brockton, Mass., evinces the high skill which the New England mechanics possessed and practiced. The most unique feature is the canopy over the pulpit which is evidently carried by heavy oak cantilever beams built into the masonry of the wall as no iron suspension rods are in evidence. The whole detail being, as it were, hanging by itself in the air. For quaint simplicity and excellent workmanship this example of the work of carpenters of Revolutionary days cannot be surpassed and is a high tribute to the past members whose handiwork was so well done and lasting.

### A Point in Roof Framing

(By Rowland Hill.)

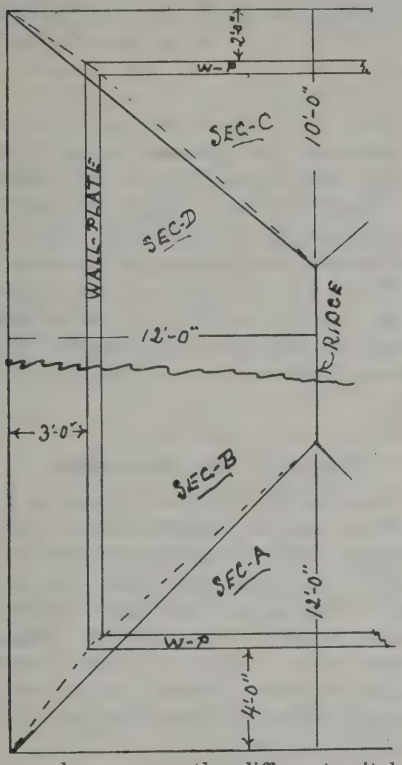
We occasionally come across a piece of work in roof framing, which, like the illustration, requires some thought and experience to quickly solve. To illustrate we may take Section A with hips running



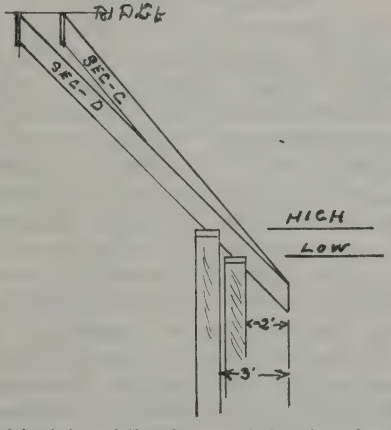

regular, projection from wall line on one side is four feet, and other side three feet, and cornice to be level so that soffit-facia and moldings will member. The hip line must show straight when finished, not crooked as shown by dotted lines. Yet some actually do it in that fashion and claim that it cannot be done any other way. Just examine the cut and you will note that hip line has been thrown over from corner of wall plates, making a straight line from corner of cornice to point on ridge shown on house plans. This is accomplished by a difference in the height of walls as shown in elevation details. You will have no trouble in doing this class of framing if

this method is followed. (Sections A and B.)

Sections C and D show an irregular




hip and consequently different pitches. The dotted line shows the wrong way to




do this job, while the straight line drawn from point of cornice to proper joint on ridge gives us the right line, and elevation No. 2 shows just how to find the difference in wall height.

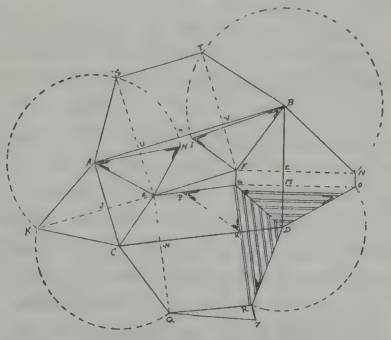
**Framing Roofs of Irregular Plan**

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

This roof is of another and rather uncommon plan, and one which will be interesting to work out. It is a form of roof which sometimes occurs and will prove useful.

A, B, C, D, is the plan, and it will be noticed that the side walls are not parallel, or at equal distance apart from end to end, but spread or widen out from A to B, and from C to D, or B, D, is longer than A, C. Similarly A, B, is longer than C, D, and not parallel to C, D. For this reason, coupled with the necessity of keeping the ridge level on both sides a side, and parallel to each wall plate; these are shown as E, F, and E, G.

The seats of the hips as A, E, C, E, B, F, and D, G, are found by bisecting each of the separate angles on the plan, which can be done by taking any two points



equidistant from the apex of the angle as A, and striking intersecting arcs. (As every carpenter knows how to do this, I will not illustrate it here.) This process will give the seats of the hips as shown and lettered, with the addition of a short piece of ridge F, G.

To find the lengths and bevels of the rafters, proceed as follows: For the common rafters to range from U, E to V, F, on the one side, and from E, W to G, X, on the other side; raise up the pitch G. P. Square out from G to X, and join P X, which joining line will be the exact length of the common rafter from outer edge of plate to center line of ridge. To obtain length of hip rafters

square up from each point at the peaks, as E, H, F, I, on one side. Make E, H and F, I, each equal to G, P; A, H and B, I will be the lengths of the hip rafters, which will rise over A, E and B, F. The hip rafters, which will be set up over the seats C, E and D, G, are determined in a similar manner. The top and bottom bevels delineated at the peaks and bottoms are the top and bottom cuts of each, and it will be noticed that no two bevels are alike, so that each rafter must be carefully laid out and marked for each particular corner. There will be four hips of different lengths and with different bevels, so they must be properly framed. In regard to the jack rafters, they are shown on the right side spaced out on the wall plate from X to D, against the hip, G, D. Their top down bevel or plumb cut will be the side bevel. Similarly with those from D to M, the plumb cut will be the same as P, but the bevel will be that at O.

In order to develop the planes of this roof, commence by drawing E, U, S, from E, through W, at right angles to E, F, or A, B; also draw F, V, T parallel to E, U, S. Make A, S, equal to A, H by taking A as centre with radius A, H, and striking the arc H, S. Through S, draw S, T, parallel to A B. If a centre be taken at B, and an arc struck as I, T, N, it will be found that the arc will pass through T, or F, V, produced at T. The surface A, S, T, B, will cover the plan A, E, F, B, on the pitch E, H.

Draw E, J, square to A, C, and produce to K. Sweep H, S, to K, and join A, K, and K, C. A, K, C, will be the covering plane which will cover over A, E, C, on plan. For the plane of A, E, G, D, draw E, W, square to E, G, and produce to Q. With C as centre and C, K, as radius, strike the arc K, Q; draw Q, R, parallel to C, D. Join C, Q, which will be the centre of the hip rafter on this side. Draw G, X, square to C, D, and produce to R; join R, D, C, Q, R, D, will be the covering plane which will cover over C, E, G, D, on the pitch G, P.

Now draw G, M, and F, L, square to B, D, and produce them to N and O. With D as centre and D, R, as radius, describe the arc R, O, also the T, N. Join N, O, B, N, O, D, will be the covering of the plan B, F, G, D, on the pitch G, P. Q, R, Y, Z, will be the covering or deck, being the same size or area as E, F, G.

Above the plan and lay out of the roof will be seen the elevation, or as it will appear when framed, raised and covered.

A model can be made of this roof by cutting out the entire outside outline of the covering and making a slit from A to B, from B to D, from D to C, from C to A, also from Q to R, which being folded up will show the completed roof with the rafters, cuts and bevels in position.

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### Two and Two Make Four

Prominent Washington women in a box at the Columbia theater brought forth knitting material during the intermissions. The things they make are to be sent to Belgium for the relief of the suffering people. One pair of socks = twenty cents. One box at the Columbia theater = twenty dollars. The impulse is unimpeachable, but the arithmetic is bad. —The New Republic.

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### Books on Carpentry

The following standard books on the subject of carpentry may be found on the shelves of most public libraries: "Carpentry Made Easy," Bell; "Carpentry and Joinery," Fletcher; "The American Stair-Builder," Gould; "Cassell's Carpentry and Joinery," Hasluck; "Modern Carpentry, a Practical Manual," Hodgson; "Practical Carpentry," Hodgson; "The Beginner's Guide to Carpentry," Jarvis; "Building Construction and Superintendence," Kidder; "Manual Training," Kilbon; "Forty Lessons in Carpentry Workshop Practice," Mitchell; "A Treatise on Stairbuilding and Handrailing," Mowat; "Handwork in Wood," Noyes; "Practical Carpentry," Radford; "A Manual of Carpentry and Joinery," Riley; "Modern Carpentry and Building," Sylvester; "Woodworking for Beginners," Wheeler.

# Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

## Das Clayton Gesetz Unterzeichnet.

Als Präsident Wilson, am Donnerstag den 15. Oktober das Clayton Gesetz mit seiner Unterschrift versah und die darin enthaltenen Arbeiterclauseln intakt ließ, hatten die organisirten Arbeiter des ganzen Landes einen großen Sieg errungen. Das große Prinzip, welches diesem Gesetze zugrunde liegt findet, wie Präsident Gompers in seiner auf der General-Konvention in Indianapolis gehaltenen Rede ausführte, seinen Ausdruck in der in Sektion 7 enthaltenen Erklärung: „Die Arbeit eines Menschen an sich ist weder ein Gebrauchs- noch ein Handelsartikel." Diese verständliche und wichtige Erklärung findet heute überall Anerkennung als eine zeitgemäße Ergänzung unserer Bundesgesetze und würdigen Anhang zu der Emanzipations-Proklamation des 13ten Amendements. Wir haben es Senator A. B. Cummins von Jowa zu verdanken, daß diese Erklärung der Sektion einverleibt und letztere nach Amendirung seitens des Senats in nachstehendem Wortlaute angenommen wurde:

> Die Arbeit eines Menschen an sich ist weder ein Gebrauchs- noch ein Handelsartikel. Keine, in den Antitrustgesetzen enthaltene Bestimmung, soll so ausgelegt werden als verbiete sie das Bestehen oder die Tätigkeit von Arbeiterorganisationen eines Gewerkes, des Acker- oder des Gartenbaus, die sich zwecks gegenseitiger Hilfe verbunden haben; die kein Betriebskapital besitzen und nicht bestehen um Profite zu erzielen; oder als verbiete oder verhindere sie ein Mitglied dieser Organisationen deren gesetzliche Zwecke in gesetzlicher Weise zu verfolgen; noch sollen solche Organisationen oder Verbände oder deren Mitglieder verfolgt, oder erstere auf Grund des Anti-Trustgesetzes als ungesetzliche, conspirirende oder betriebshemmende Verbindungen betrachtet werden.

In dieser Sektion, und besonders in dessen Anfangssatze, ist die Stellung die der Arbeiter in der menschlichen Gesellschaft einnimmt, allem Zweifel enthoben, und der Unterschied zwischen der Arbeit eines Menschen und dessen Arbeitserzeugnis so klar bezeichnet und alle Zweideutigkeit, die zu der Annahme führen könnte, daß Arbeiterorganisation den Trustgesetzen zu unterstellen seien, beseitigt. Wir sind der Ansicht, daß die Arbeiterclauseln des Clayton Gesetzes für die Arbeiter von großem Wert und geeignet sind, ihnen in ihren Beziehungen zu dem Unternehmer mehr Gerechtigkeit und bessere Behandlung zu sichern. So sagte auch Senator Cummins in seiner Befürwortung der Gesetzesvorlage:

> Die vielen Irrtümer die sich unsere Gesetzgebung und die Richter zuschulden kommen ließen und schädigend wirkten, sind darauf zurückzuführen, daß wir die Gewohnheit hatten Arbeit als einen Handelsartikel zu betrachten. Die Arbeit eines Menschen, sei es Geistes- oder Handarbeit, ist kein Handelsartikel. So lange wir die Gewohnheit hatten zu sagen, daß ein Arbeiter nichts zu verkaufen habe als nur seine Arbeitskraft, so unterlag dieser Auffassung der Sache eine Begriffsverwirrung. Arbeit an sich ist kein Gebrauchsgegenstand, sie ist kein Handelsartikel; und als die Ver. Staaten Konstitution dem Congresse die Macht einräumte die Handalsbeziehungen unter den verschiedenen Staaten zu reguliren, ermächtigte sie ihn nichht die Arbeit zu reguliren, die Energieentfaltung des Menschen.

In den Sektionen des Gesetzes welche die Einhaltsbefehle reguliren sollen ist vorgesehen, daß die Bundesregierung in Streitigkeiten zwischen Arbeiter und Unternehmer keinen Einschränkungsbefehl erlassen kann, as sei denn, daß dies notwendig sei um unersetzlichen Schaden an Eigentum oder an Eigentumsrecht zu verhüten wofür auf gesetzlichem Wege keine entsprechende Remedur zu erlangen ist, und müssen solche Eigentumsrechte in dem Gesuche um einen Gerichtsbefehl „im Besonderen" nachgewiesen und beschworen werden.

Kein Einhaltsbefehl kann erlassen werden wenn es sich darum handelt: einer Person oder Personen zu verbieten, einzeln oder gemeinschaftlich, die Arbeit niederzulegen oder andere aufzufordern dasselbe zu tun; einer Person oder Personen zu verbieten „mit vorher besagten Personen an einem Platze zusammenzutreffen wo diese gesetzlich berechtigt sind sich zu dem Zwecke zu versammeln Information zu erhalten oder zu erteilen; oder irgend eine Person in friedlicher Weise zu überreden Arbeit aufzunehmen, oder davon abzustehen;" irgend einer Person zu verbieten den an einer Arbeiter-Streitigkeit Beteiligten ihre Kundschaft zu verweigern, „oder anderen in friedlicher Weise zu empfehlen, anzuraten, oder sie zu überreden dasgleiche zu tun;" die Verausgabung von Streikunterstützung oder anderer Gelder oder

Wertgegenstände an die an einem Streikbeteiligten Personen zu verbieten, friedliche und gesetzliche Zusammenkünfte zu gesetzlichen Zwecken zu verbieten; irgend eine Handlung zu verbieten die gesetzlich wäre wenn kein Streik stattfände. Es ist ferner in dem Gesetze vorgesehen, daß keine der oben bezeichneten Handlungen als Verletzung irgend eines Gesetzes der Ver. Staaten betrachtet werden soll.

In Uebereinstimmung mit den Bestimmungen besagter Sektion ist es Ausstehenden gestattet Streikposten zu stehen, andere Arbeiter zu bewegen sich ihnen anzuschließen sowie den an der Streitigkeit beteiligten ihre Kundschaft zu verweigern und ist es ihnen gestattet, sich in friedlicher Weise zur Besprechung ihrer Beschwerden zu versammeln. Im Falle ein Ausstehender der Nichtachtung eines Gerichtsbefehles außerhalb des Gerichtshofes angeklagt wird, so sind hierfür Gerichtsverhöre vorgesehen; diese Bestimmung findet jedoch keine Anwendung wenn es sich um Vergehen, wie unanständiges oder geringschätziges Aufführen in Anwesenheit des Gerichtes handelt.

Das Gesetz findet Anwendung in allen Bundesgerichten und ist in der Absicht erlassen worden den Einhaltsbefehlen, wo immer Arbeiter beschuldigt werden den Versuch gemacht zu haben Nichtunionleute ohne die Zustimmung ihrer Arbeitgeber zu organisiren, ein Ende zu bereiten.

Die Annahme des Clayton Gesetzes mit dessen Arbeiterclauseln, ist das Resultat schwerer Arbeit und hartnäckiger Anstrengungen — viel schwerer als es bei oberflächer Schätzung erscheinen mag, seitens der Beamten der American Federation of Labor und der Gruppe der Arbeitervertreter im Congresse während der letzten Jahre. Ihnen sind wir zu großem Danke verpflichtet für den Kampf den sie geführt haben für die Beseitigung aller gesetzlichen Zweifel und Ungewißheiten welche bisher den Stand der Arbeiter und ihrer Arbeitskraft verdunkelt haben. Nach diesen Resultate können die organisirten Arbeiter mit Vertrauen in die Zukunft sehen und neue Vorstöße zu weiteren Errungenschaften machen.

## Die europäischen Holzarbeiter und der Krieg.

Wir ersehen aus dem Bulletin der Internationalen Union der Holzarbeiter, daß der europäische Krieg die Tätigkeit dieser Organisation inmitten ihrer glänzenden Entwickelung zu einem jähen Stillstande gebracht hat. Dies war in Anbetracht der Tatsache, daß die Internationale Union der Holzarbeiter ihre Verbindungen über die Länder ausgedehnt hatte die sich jetzt feindlich gegenüberstehen, nicht anders zu erwarten. In England, Frankreich, Deutschland, Oestreich-Ungarn, Serbien und kürzlich auch in Rußland, haben die Unions einträchtig in der Internationalen zusammen gearbeitet um die gemeinsamen Interessen zu wahren und zu fördern.

Der Kongreß, der im Monat August dieses Jahres in Wien stattfinden sollte und von dem erwartet wurde, daß er die gegenseitigen Beziehungen noch inniger gestalten werde, wurde ebenfalls durch den Ausbruch des Krieges verhindert.

Der Sekretär der Internationalen Union, Th. Leipart, erklärt mit Nachdruck, daß die Holzarbeiter der verschiedenen Länder keinen Anteil an der Verantwortung für die Ursachen und die Folgen dieser schrecklichen Katastrophe haben die über sie hereingebrochen ist. Die organisirten Arbeiter in Oestreich-Ungarn sowohl wie in Serbien und Rußland, in Deutschland wie in Frankreich und England, sagt er, haben alle den aufrichtigen Willen gehabt und sich nach besten Kräften bemüht den Krieg zu verhindern, daß aber deren Einfluß leider nicht stark genug war um ihren guten Willen zur Geltung zu bringen. Er hebt gleichfalls hervor, daß während jetzt die Arbeiter zur Verteidigung ihres Landes ihre Pflicht tun müssen, sind sie trotzdem entschlossen, die internationale Solidarität der Arbeiterklasse hochzuhalten. Diese Entschlossenheit, fügt er bei, wird sicherlich einen wirklichen und dauernden Völkerfrieden in der Zukunft herbeiführen.

Er führt ferner aus:

> Dazu ist vor allen Dingen erforderlich, daß die Organisationen der Arbeiter sich frei halten von jeder chovinistischen Verhetzung. Die Liebe zum Vaterland ist ein köstliches Gut, das auch die Arbeiter pflegen sollen, aber wie in der Vergangenheit wollen wir auch in Zukunft über die Landesgrenzen hinweg uns brüderlich die Hände reichen und mit vereinten Kräften weiter arbeiten an den großen Aufgaben welche die Internationale der Arbeiter zu erfüllen hat.

Wir entnehmen dem Bulletin ebenfalls, daß die Exekutivbehörden der Verbände dringend ersucht sind die Verbindung unter einander und mit der J. U. nach Möglichkeit aufrecht zu erhalten damit die nationalen, wie die internationalen Organisationen der Holzarbeiter möglichst wenig Schaden erleiden und nach dem Krieg sich um so schneller und kräftiger wieder entwickeln können.

Wir sind höchst erfreut über die feste Entschlossenheit der Internationalen Holzarbeiter, angesichts und trotz das sich in Europa abspielenden Trauerspieles, ihre internationale Organisation intakt zu halten.

## Industrieller Feudalismus in Lead.

Allem Anscheine nach besteht keine Verbindung zwischen dem russischen Zar und J.

T. Grier, dem Superintenden der Nicht-Union Homestake und Associate Mining Companies in Lead, S. D. So urteilen wir wenigstens nach Einsicht der Anzeige-Spalte einer Ausgabe des „Lead Daily Call" die uns kürzlich zugegangen ist. Befehle, Verbote und Empfehlungen wie sich die Einwohnerschaft von Lead verhalten soll, was sie tun und lassen soll und welchen Ansichten sie in der Arbeiterfrage huldigen soll, wimmeln förmlich in der Ausgabe dieses Blattes vom 25. August d. J. Und diese Ergüsse sind alle ein einem Tone des wohlwollenden Despotismus gehalten mit der Unterschrift „J. T. Grier, Supt."

In einer breitspurigen Anzeige, unterzeichnet von Grier und einem Dutzend anderer Beamten des Minenbetriebes, wird den Geschäftsleuten in Lead nachfolgender einleuchtender Wink erteilt damit sie nicht vergessen möchten was von ihnen verlangt wird:

> Angesichts der Tatsache, daß die Mineninduſtrie des Black Hills Distrikts die Quelle ist aus der alle andere Geschäftsinteressen besagten Distrikts ihre Unterhaltungsmittel schöpfen, und daß besagte Industrie beabsichtigt permanent ein System zu etabliren, daß man gewöhnlich als das Nichtunionsystem bezeichnet, empfehlen wir allen besagten Geschäftsinteressen, diese Absicht in allen ihren Handlungen kräftigst zu unterstützen.

In einer anderen Bekanntmachung Griers warnt er vor Verbesserungen auf Ländereien die unter seine Superindentenschaft gehören und schließt mit der Erklärung: „daß die Eigentümer zu irgend einer Zeit diese Ländereien beanspruchen können und daß dann diejenigen die die Warnung nicht beachten ihrer Verbesserungen verlustig gehen würden." Wenn man in Betracht zieht, daß sechssiebentel des Grund und Bodens von Lead Eigentum der Homestake Co. ist, sei es in schuldigen Abgaben oder in Mineral-Vorrechten, daß viele Geschäfts- und Wohnhäuser auf Boden erbaut sind welchen die Companie zu jeder Zeit zur Benutzung für Minenzweck reklamiren kann und der Inhaber der Ländereien auf eine Notiz von neunzig Tagen diese ohne Entschädigung zu erhalten zu räumen hat, so sollte man kaum annehmen, daß eine Bekanntmachung wie die obige notwendig wäre.

Eine andere Bekanntmachung bezieht sich auf die städtische Wasserzufuhr. Die Einwohner von Lead sind nämlich in dieser Beziehung von der Homestake Co. abhängig.

In derselben Ausgabe des Daily Call finden wir eine kurze „Beschreibung der Homestake Betriebseinstellung," sowie einen Artikel mit der Ueberschrift: „Wer hat mit der Einmischung in die Willensfreiheit der Arbeiter Lead's dem Anfang gemacht?" Bekanntmachung und Artikel können den prahlerischen und einseitigen Standpunkt Grier's und der Minenkompagnie nicht verleugnen. Ferner enthält das Blatt eine Anzeige des Lead Opernhauses in welcher den Homestake Arbeitern kund und zu wissen getan wird, daß sie bei gewissen Schaustellungen in der Auswahl der Sitze den Vorzug haben werden.

Wenn man industriellen Feudalismus, entwickelt in der neunten Potenz, im modernen Amerika zu sehen wünscht, so sollte man nicht versäumen Lead in South Dakota einen Besuch abzustatten. Nicht nur daß die einzige in Lead erscheinende Zeitung nur die Ansichten der Minencompagnie zum Ausdruck bringt, was ja nach Vorausgegangenem selbstverständlich ist, aber auch weder die Bürger noch die Arbeiter Leads dürfen sich erdreisten ihre Meinung über bestehende schmachvolle Verhältnisse auszusprechen; sie würden sicherlich dem Grim und der Rache der Minenbeamten verfallen würden sie es wagen.

Die Compagnie unterwirft ebenfalls alle politischen und gesellschaftlichen Vorgänge in Lead einer strengen Censur; die ganze Gemeinde ist scheinbar der Gnade und Ungnade der Compagnie überliefert.

„Freiheit der Arbeit" von der Art John D. Rockefeller's, Jr., und seinen Trabanten herrscht in Lead seit der Aussperrung der Mitglieder der Western Federation of Labor. Nur Nicht-Unionleute werden zur Arbeit in den Minen zugelassen; wer um Arbeit nachsucht muß eine Karte mit der Erklärung unterschreiben, daß er sich des Rechtes begibt, einer Arbeiter-Organisation anzugehören. Um eine derartige „Freiheit der Arbeit" zu erhalten und um, wie gesagt wird, das wertvolle Eigentum der Compagnie zu beschützen, unterhält man ein Detektivkorps in der Stärke von neunzehn Mann. Alle diese bezahlten Werkzeuge der Minenbarone sind mit der Vollmacht eines Sheriffsdeputirten ausgestattet und es gehört zu ihren Obliegenheiten alle Agitatoren und Befürworter der Gewerksorganisation unter den Beschäftigten aufzuspären und sie an geeigneter Stelle anzuzeigen, worauf deren summarische Entlassung erfolgt.

Dies ist „Freiheit der Arbeit" wie sie Rockefeller und Ausbeuter seines Schlages meinen. Die Situation in Lead ist eine klar und deutliche Illustration der Erniedrigung und Entwürdigung der die Arbeiter im allgemeinen ausgesetzt wären wenn sie reaktionäre Kapitalisten unbehindert und nach ihrem Belieben gewähren ließen.

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In seinem jüngst erschienenen Buche: „Die Landwirthschaft unter Einfluß von Bergbau und Industrie im rheinischen Ruhrkohlenrevier" weist Dr. W. Averеck nach, daß dort schon 1907 47,051 Erwerbsthätige, meistens Industrie- und Bergarbeiter, im Nebenberuf Landwirthe waren.

## Frauen- und Kinderarbeit in unsrem Lande.

Am 29. Januar 1907 hieß der Präsident den folgenden Kongreßbeschluß gut:

That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to investigate and report on the industrial, social, moral, educational and physical condition of woman and child workers in the United States wherever employed, with special reference to their age, hours of labor, term of employment, health, illiteracy, sanitary and other conditions surrounding their occupation and the means employed for the protection of their health, person and morals.

Das Ergebnis der auf diese Anordnung hin unternommenen Enquete ist niedergelegt worden in einem 19 Bände umfassenden Bericht, der mit ungeheuerem Fleiße zusammengetragen ist und wohl einzig dasteht in der sozialstatistischen Litteratur. Dem Berichte zufolge waren in unsrem Lande im Jahre 1905 insgesamt 1,065,884 Frauen in gewerblichen Betrieben beschäftigt; hievon sind 128,163 in der Baumwollenindustrie thätig; auch die Bekleidungsindustrie beschäftigt ein ganzes Heer von Männern und Frauen. Die hygienischen Verhältnisse in den Fabriken sind ungünstig, insbesondere fehlt es an geeigneten Entlüftungsanlagen. Zahlreich sind in dieser Industrie die Heimarbeiterinnen; während die Werkstattarbeiterin in einer Woche mindestens 2 Dollar verdient und es bis auf 5 Dollar bringen kann, kommen nur die Hälfte der Heimarbeiterinnen auf wöchentlich 3 Dollar, die anderen bleiben unter diesem Satz; nahezu 45 Proz. verdienen im Jahr weniger als 100 Dollar. Die Verhältnisse in der Heimarbeit sind recht ungünstig; die Sterblichkeit der Säuglinge solcher Heimarberterinnen ist sehr hoch; sie betrug für die unter 5 Jahre alten Kinder 92.2 pro Mille.

Die Durchführung der Kinderschutzgesetze ist in der Regel unzureichend; so werden in den Glasfabriken 5,705 Kinder (10.4 Prozent) unter 16 Jahren beschäftigt, und zwar auch während der Nacht. Auch die Fabrikinspektion läßt zu wünschen übrig, wodurch es ermöglicht wird, daß Frauen zu Arbeiten verwendet werden, denen sie ihrer Natur nach nicht gewachsen sind.

Besonders verbreitet ist die Frauen- und Kinderarbeit in den Seidenfabriken; in einzelnen Fabrikgegenden sind nur 9 Proz. Männer, dagegen 67.8 Prozent Frauen und 23.2 Proz. Kinder in Seidenfabriken beschäftigt; auch in diesen Fabriken sind die Schutzvorrichtungen recht minderwerthig.

Eine besonders beachtenswerthe Untersuchung bildet die Erhebung über die Frauen, welche in Läden, Fabriken, gewerblichen Betrieben oder ähnlichen Unternehmungen thätig sind, ohne eigenes Heim in Großstädten leben und nur auf ihren Verdienst angewiesen sind in Gegenüberstellung zur Erwerbsthätigkeit im eigenen Heim. Eine Zusammenstellung der Einnahmen und Ausgaben zeigt, daß bei einem Durchschnittsverdienst aller Frauen (die Aufwärterinnen in Speisehäusern ausgenommen) von $7 nach Abzug von Nahrung und Kleidung ein Ueberschuß von $1.55 bleibt; für Vergnügen und zur Zerstreuung bleibt meist nichts mehr übrig. Ein weiteres beachtenswerthes Kapitel ist die Darstellung der Lage der Aufwärterinenn; die meisten dieser Arbeiterinnen (62 Proz.) besitzt kein eigenes Heim, zahlreiche von ihnen sind verheirathet; der durchschnittliche Wochenverdienst stellt sich auf ungefähr $5.50; die Höhe der Trinkgelder ist verschieden. Bezeichend ist, daß die Kellerinnen; die meisten dieser Arbeiterinnen als wie andere Mädchen; nicht selten steigt dieser Betrag auf $2 in der Woche an.

In der Metallindustrie zeigt sich eine fortschreitende Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit. Die volle „60 Stunden"-Woche besteht nur noch bei etwa einem Sechstel der Betriebe und fast demselben Bruchtheil der Arbeiter. Auffallend ist die große Zahl von Kindern, welche wöchentlich eine Arbeitszeit von 60 Stunden haben gegenüber den erwachsenen Arbeitern. Nur 19.54 Proz. der männlichen Arbeiter über 16 Jahre, 11.48 Proz. der weiblichen Arbeiter über 16 Jahre sind wöchentlich 60 Stunden beschäftigt, dagegen 31.68 Proz. der Kinder unter 16 Jahren. Auch diese Thatsache beweist, daß die Kinderschutzgesetzgebung noch recht der Verbesserung bedürftig ist. — Zentral-Blatt.

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Ueber die staatliche Arbeitslosenversicherung Großbritanniens machte der Minister John Burns jüngst im Parlament folgende Angaben: Für die 2½ Millionen Arbeiter mit Arbeitslosen-Versicherungskarten sind rund $12,000,000 eingegangen; nur 4 Millionen sind bisher auf Grund von 1,100,000 Ansprüchen an 800,000 Personen ausgezahlt worden. 70 v. H. der erfüllten Ansprüche sind von den Arbeitslosen selbst und nur 30 v. H. durch Gesellschaften angemeldet worden. Die Geldlage ist also sehr günstig.

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In dem Huddersfield Konsulardistrikt in England giebt es ungefähr 60 genossenschaftlich organisierte Konsumvereinigungen, von denen die Huddersfield Co-operative Industrial Society die bedeutendste ist. Dieser Verein zählt 25 Zweige, mit 16,000 Mitgliedern; er wies für 1913 einen Warenumsatz im Werte von rund $800,000 auf. Die übrigen dortigen Genossenschaften zählen zusammen 77,000 Mitglieder, und setzten im verfl. Jahre Waren im Werte von rund $5,000,000 um.

# Departement Francais

### Le Peuple Du Travail

Des capitalistes qui contrôlent des milliards de dollars en terres, machines et bâtisses, charbon, fer et cuivre en mines, avec de l'argent comptant et du crédit en abondance, se sont organisés et se retranchent solidement au moyen de corporations de toute sorte et dans des combinasions des corporations nommées "Trusts." Do nouvelles corporations se forment chaque jour en se procurant des chartes délivrées par tous les Etats de l'Union. Les capitalistes ont profité immensément de cette organisation; ils ont haussé les prix des aliments et des articles de ménage du peuple. Ils sont insatiables et jamais satisfaits. De nouveaux plans financiers, avec le soutien et sous les auspices du Gouvernement, sont lancés en leur faveur et grâce à eux, ils recueilleront de gros profits. Le Labeur, non organisé et isolé, comprendra-t-il la leçon? Se combinera-t-il pour obtenir un profit et une protection mutuels?

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Avec la croissance du mouvement des unions de métier jusqu'à atteindre un chiffre de trois et peut-être quatre millions dans la prochaine décade, les problèmes économiques et sociaux qui à présent attirent à peine l'attention de la moyenne des lecteurs de journaux, deviendront alors des issues exigeant une solution immédiate dans les salles législatives du pays.

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Sans organisation sur la base unioniste, le travailleur manuel devient la proie des pirates industriels; la concurrence à couteaux tirés devient la règle au lieu d'être l'exception; toutes pertes commerciales, de quelque source qu'elles proviennent, seraient portées au débit du salarié, soit en abaissant le tarif des salaires, soit en exigeant une plus forte production sous le prétexté d'une augmentation de leur "habileté productive." Avec la peur du renvoi toujours présente au non-unioniste, le dernier vestige de virilité disparaît graduellement et un état proche de l'esclavage lui succède.

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"Le Labeur triomphera, comme il n'a cessé de triompher, avec d'innombrables échecs, dans l'Historie entière, parce qu'il comprend la plus nombreuse partie de la race humaine et parce qu'il a fondamentalement raison et que ses adversaires ont fondamentalement tort. La seule manière concevable dans laquelle il puisse y avoir une progression permanente de la civilisation, est une amélioration dans les conditions du Labeur—de plus fortes rémunérations, des journées de travail plus courtes, une meilleure éducation et, en général, une vie plus saine et plus heureuse pour les ouvriers. L'invention des machines ne comporte pas de profit pour le monde, ni la perfection de l'organisation humaine, à moins que la partie la plus nombreuse de la population n'en puisse profiter elle aussi. Les soi-disant "classes supérieures" ont toujours été assez prospères au point de vue matériel, autrement, elles n'auraient pas été "supérieures." La seule manière dont nous puissions mesurer le progrès, c'est par le progrès des travailleurs manuels."

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Les statistiques gouvernementales prouvent que le labeur organisé au Canada fait des progrès constants et rapides. Le rapport annuel du Département du Labeur pour l'année 1913 montre qu'en 1912 et 1913, il y a eu une augmentation de quarante mille membres dans les organisations ouvrières de ce pays. Il y avait à la fin de cette dernière année, 176,000 ouvriers unifiés au Canada et sur ce chiffre, 149,577 étaient enrôlés dans les organisations internationales.

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La "National Women's Trades Union

League" ou "Ligue Nationale Féminine des Unions de Métier," a entrepris un travail des plus utiles pour le mouvement des unions de métier, en établissant une école nationale d'entrainement pour organisatrices, dont l'objet est de mettre des organisatrices expérimentés en campagne pour organiser les ouvrières, de voir que leurs affaires soient bien conduites et d'encourager ainsi l'organisation et la permanence de l'organisation des salariées.

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Le labeur des enfants peut être éliminé par la législation, qui comprend une instruction obligatoire pendant au moins neuf mois de l'année et pendant au moins huit années consècutives. Un examen de capacité physique basé sur une moyenne établie par la loi, devrait accompagner le certificat d'études avant qu'un garçon ou une fille puisse obtenir un emploi dans une fabrique. Des lois strictes stipulant une amende d'au moins cinquante dollars pour la première offense et l'emprisonnement pour la seconde violation, devraient être promulguées. Pour faire observer la loi équitablement et honnêtement, un nombre adéquat d'inspecteurs de fabriques devrait être organisé. Sans cette précaution, la loi serait incomplète et de valeur douteuse.

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L'attention du public doit être attirée sans cesse sur les injustices du travail des enfante dans les "sweat-shops" des grandes villes. Quelques travailleurs sociaux et les soidisant philanthropes désignent ces antres d'iniquité sous le nom de "travail à domicile," alors qu'ils ne sont purement et simplement que des fabriques sans heures de fermeture. Le travail commence. tôt le matin et finit tard le soir.—Cigarmakers' Journal.

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### Victoires de la Paix

Le numéro de l'American Federationist publié le Jour du Travail était des plus remarquable. Sur la première page de la couverture paraissait cet exposé compréhensif de son contenu: "Labor's Triumphant March Told in Messages of Hope and a Symposium of Achievements." Des messages au mouvement ouvrier venaient du président Wilson, de l'ex-président Théodore Roosevelt et de l'ex-président William H. Taft. Celui du président Wilson était un mot d'encouragement; l'ex-président Roosevelt se rapportait à la responsabilité des unions ouvrières et de la responsabilité du peuple pour le maintien de la loi et de l'ordre, etc., tandis que l'ex-président Taft se déclarait en faveur des unions ouvrières mais opposé aux manufactures unionistes.

Précédant ces messages du président et des ex-présidents paraissait un exposé du président Gompers, qui donne sujet à réfléchir, et inspire de l'espérance pour l'avenir.

"La liberté ne se gagne pas d'un seul effort. La liberté existe comme résultat d'effort continue pour la réalisation des droits de l'homme. Chez un peuple libre cet effort doit émaner du peuple lui-même. Le Jour du Travail représente l'effort d'hommes et de femmes pour assurer pour eux et leurs enfants justice et opportunité de la vie. Parce que ce jour de fête du peuple travailleur renferme l'esprit caractéristique de la nation, des citoyens qui ont contribué à faire adopter ces idées nationales et qui ont pensé avec instinct et liberté, justice et humanité ont été priés d'écrire un message ou salutation aux compagnons de travail qui s'efforcent à faire de la liberté, de la justice, et de l'humanité des forces pratiques dans la vie et le travail de chaque jour." Dans le "Symposium of Achievements" se trouvaient des rapports des différentes unions internationales concernant les progrès faits durant les derniers douze mois. Nos membres seront sans doute intéressés de savoir que votre secrétaire-trésorier-général a collaboré à ce Symposium par un article qui fait connaitre les progrès de l'Union des "Boot and Shoe Workers" durant l'année écoulée.

"L'année qui vient de finir a été une année de progrès ferme pour l'Union des "Boot and Shoe Workers." Non seulement avons nous gagné dans le nombre de membres d'une manière substantielle,

mais nous avons eu d'importantes améliorations dans les gages et conditions laborieuses. Au lieu d'avoir été sur la défensive durant les temps durs ou d'avoir peut-être eu à résister des tentatives de réduction de gages, comme cela arrivait avant l'adoption du présent système, l'amélioration des gages et conditions laborieuses ont été continues.

"Il y a à-peu-près seize ans notre union adopta le système d'accorder notre Cache à tout manufacturier de chaussures qui signerait un traité pour arbitrer tout différend qui ne pourrait être mutuellement règlé, toujours à condition, toutefois, qu'à cette date il n'existerait pas de grève ou de lockout dans la manufacture. Pendant quelques années ce système fut considérablement opposé dans nos rangs et la question fut longuement discutée à chaque convention. Mais toujours, à chaque congrès, le vote continua à venir de plus en plus fort. Aujourd'hui si quelqu'un présentait une motion dans une convention pour l'abolition de ce système, une telle motion serait à peine considérée.

"Seize années d'expérience ont prouvé à nos membres, même à ceux qui étaient portés à l'opposition que ce système est excellent. Aujourd'hui même, parmi ceux qui se sentent disposés à être de l'opposition dans les affaires internes de l'union, le sentiment général est que le système, tel qu'adopté par cette organisation il y a seize ans, est excellent pour l'intérêt de l'union et de ses membres."

"Quand, dans aucune réunion ou conférence ou convention de cette union, un membre ou un délégué se permet de critiquer notre conduite de faire des contrâts d'arbitrage on le confronte avec des faits qui lui font perdre contenance, et l'on se demande s'il est bien sain d'esprit. Voilà réellement ce que pensent nos membres concernant le système que nous suivi. Cela indique qu'on en a compris l'importance et que nos membres sont bien satisfaits des résultats obtenus."

"Quelque soient les conditions de gages ou de travail existantes dans une manufacture avant que le Cachet de l'Union soit adopté, du moment qu'un contrât d'arbitrage est signé le procédé d'amélioration commence, parce que les employés sont alors en position de faire un marché collectif. Ils ont une organisation, et leur droit de nègocier par la voie de leur Union leur est garanti d'avance. Ce n'est pas l'arbitrage qui est si précieux comme les traités mutuels nombreux qui existent à cause du fait que le patron d'un côté et l'Union de l'autre ont consenti à arbitrer au cas ou il serait impossible de s'entendre mutuellement. Les cas qui sont soumis à l'arbitrage ne sont probablement pas un sur cinquante de ceux qui sont mutuellement, règlés favorablement pour les travailleurs. Les cas de règlement mutuel sont si nombreux que nous n'en connaissons pas le nombre, et cela continue dans les sections où l'on fait des chaussures dans les manufactures qui ont adopté les contrâts d'arbitrage avec Cachet de l'Union.

"Tout ne se gagne pas du coup. Nous avançons graduellement, un peu ici et un peu là, mais nous gagnons tout le temps. Un grand nombre de manufacturiers de chaussures n'aiment pas à monter le coût de la fabrique des chaussures de dix centins par paire, ce qui est qu'une augmentation radicale pour tous les employés d'une manufacture voudrait dire si cela se faisait, mais il n'est pas rare qu'une grande portion des employés d'une seule manufacture de chaussures reçoive une augmentation se montant à cinquante centins par jour, ou trois dollars par semaine. Ces avances et autres assurées précédemment et subséquemment dans le même ou autres départements de la manufacture continuent au bénéfice permanent des employés.

"Nous ne prétendons pas dire que le système qui à contribué au succès de cette Union serait applicable à un autre corps de métier dont les conditions environnantes seraient entièrement différentes des nôtres; mais les résultats ont été satisfaisants pour nous; nos membres en ont bénéficié; ce système a forcé nos membres à se tenir en règle, a mis notre Union dans une condition finan-

cière florissante; il commande le respect du meilleur élément parmi les patrons de l'industrie de chaussures."

Les rapports des autres organisations furent des plus encourageants, démontrant que le mouvement de l'union des métiers d'Amerique marche de l'avant et est déterminé à atteindre le chiffre de trois millions de membres comme le demande le président Gompers, qui présenta ce symposium de ce qu'a accompli le Travail tel que rapporté par les différentes unions internationales dans un langage convenable, avec lequel nous désirons terminer cet article avec la citation suivante: "Il est aussi difficile d'isoler le peuple travailleur du reste de notre nation qu'il le serait d'isoler la gravité de la masse de matière qui constitue la terre. Il forme l'étoffe qui constitue la nation. Son bien-être est le bien-être de la nation, de même que son progrès est le progrès de la nation.

"Chaque homme et chaque femme saluera avec joie les preuves d'amelioration qui entrent dans la vie de ceux qui constituent la force motrice de l'industrie. Ces preuves renferment une organisation plus parfaite, des heures plus parfaite, des heures plus courtes de travail, des gages plus élevés, de meilleures conditions laborieuses—bénéfices ordinaires; mais qui pourrait mesurer leur valeur sociale et morale dans la vie du peuple?

"Les forces fertiles, créatrices, progressives qui ont été les prémiers agents qui ont assuré ces bénéfices sont les unions de travailleurs et leur extension, fédération, et leur sodilarité. Ces unions traitent avec la vie; elles sont une partie de la vie même; elles doivent constamment régler pour faire face à de nouveaux besoins.

"Les progrès de 1913-14 doivront encourager les travailleurs à faire encore plus pour l'avenir qui leur sourit. En avant donc, et à l'oeuvre, sans peur et sans reproches."—Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal.

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**Child Labor Must be Abolished**

"Child labor means racial degeneracy, perpetuation of poverty, the enlargement of illiteracy, the increase of crime, the lowering of the wage scale and the swelling of the army of the unemployed."

This is the emphatic assertion made by Mrs. H. H. Fleischer, representative of the national child labor committee on the Pacific coast.

"I want to see an endowment for the mothers, in cases which because of sickness the burden of support would fall on a child. No; it will not be abused. Wherever such a measure has been adopted and scientific investigation made it has been found that only a very small per cent. of the parents applying for work permits for their children actually needed their help.

"Take my notes in Los Angeles for the facts. Last year the juvenile court investigated 250 applications for child permits. Of these 115 only were found worthy of examination. After the examination only eighty permits were issued. Of this eighty only fifty-five were found worthy of help. So it appears that 170 parents only thought they needed the work of the children and could get along without it if forced to do so.

"In one of the Indiana glass factories we found twenty-two boys under fourteen. Investigation showed that the parents of all of them were able to keep them. That investigation resulted in a law raising the age limit and prohibiting all night work for children.

"Society is paying at the wrong end of the line. Instead of paying for boys and girls in reform schools, after their vitality has been sapped, it should pay the mothers where that is necessary and make the parents do their duty when they are physically able.

# Death Roll

Johnson, Charles, of L. U. 109, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thompson, W. J., of L. U. 1033, Monaca, Pa.

## Ohio State Council

(Continued from Page 39.)

district; Vice-President, Charles E. Davis, Hamilton; Secretary-Treasurer, J. W. Beam, Toledo. Members of the State Executive Board: Roy Swederski, Fremont; Phil Hyle, Cleveland; Walter Cranston, Columbus; L. E. Nyswander, Dayton; J. B. Seevers, Marietta, and A. J. White, Youngstown. The contest between Dayton and Toledo for the next convention which will be held in February, 1916, resulted in a victory for Dayton.

A most gratifying spirit of harmony and co-operation prevailed during the meeting, which augurs well for the future of the organization in the state of Ohio. Many members who were present expressed the opinion that the 1916 meeting will see every local union in the state affiliated with the new State Council.

## Localities to be Avoided

(Continued from Page 23.)

Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Savannah, Ga.
Scranton, Pa.
Sioux City, Ia.
Smithtown, L. I.
South Omaha, Neb.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Springfield, O.
Stamford, Conn.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tacoma, Wash
Tampa, Fla.
Teague, Tex.
Temple, Tex.
Terre Haute, Ind.
The Dalles, Ore.
Titusville, Fla.
Toronto, Can.
Trenton, N. J.
Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.
Tulsa, Okla.
Urbana-Champaign, Ill.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, Tex.
Waco, Tex.
Waterbury, Conn.
Watertown, N. Y.
Watertown, S. D.
Washington, D. C.
Welland Canal Zone.
West Frankfort, Ill
West Palm Beach, Fla
White Plains, N. Y.
Wichita Falls, Tex.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Del.
Winnipeg, Can.
Worcester, Mass.
Yonkers, N. Y.

## List of Locals Chartered Last Month

Farmingdale, N. Y.
Beaufort, S. C.
Carmel, Cal.
Fort Worth, Tex. (millwrights).
New York, N. Y. (reed workers.)
New York, N. Y. (reed workers).
Holyoke, Mass. (shop and millmen).
Logan, Utah.
Newark, N. J.
Catans, P. I.
Total, 9 Local Unions.

## The Last Muster

Onward to battle is the cry of the nations;
Muster them in, the high and the low;
Spare not the youth in the flower of his manhood—
Hasten them forward, as food for the foe.

Husbands and fathers, the call bids them gather;
Home is a pastime, the ranks need your brawn.
Forget those loved ties which make life worth living—
The monarch demands it, look not to your own.

Every man's needed, the sire heeds the summons—
Silvery locks are no barrier here.
War lords demand it; you cannot escape it;
Age is a dream—haste away to your bier.

Fill up the glass with scorn to ambition;
Drink to the day while life lingers apace.
Onward to battle, with courage undaunted,
The war dogs in hunger await now the chase.

On they come swiftly, from dale and from mountain—
Peasant and cossack in deadly embrace.
Brother meets brother in merciless slaughter,
Shrouding the hopes of nations and race.

Strike the blow quickly; spare not the maiden—
Innocent childhood thy wrath shall not stay.
Widows and orphans await now thy vengeance
On then to murder and ruthlessly slay.

Day star of hope, let thy light be unclouded,
Lift the dark veil on the earth overcast;
Let peace, like a river, its banks overflowing,
Fill mountain and valley and infinite space.

WILLIAM M BOYDEN,
L. U. 342, Pawtucket, R. I.

## CLAIMS PAID DURING DECEMBER, 1914

| Claim No. | Name of deceased or disabled. | Union. | City. | Membership. Yrs. | Mos | Cause of death or disability. | Amount Paid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23164 | John Vanleewen | 21 | Chicago, Ill. | 15 | 6 | Gastric ulcer | $200.00 |
| 23165 | Mrs. Christina Nelson | 22 | San Francisco, Cal. | 19 | 11 | Nephritis | 50.00 |
| 23166 | Mrs. Cora M. Thater | 26 | Syracuse, N. Y. | 4 | 4 | Lobar pneumonia | 50.00 |
| 23167 | Wm. Pollard | 27 | Toronto, Ont., Can. | 12 | 5 | Cancer of stomach | 50.00 |
| 23168 | Mrs. Anna S. Brevard | 52 | Charleston, S. C. | 2 | 6 | Nephritis | 50.00 |
| 23169 | Chas. J. Hagerman | 76 | New Orleans, La. | 8 | 3 | Phthisis pulmonalis | 50.00 |
| 23170 | Frank Labreque | 115 | Bridgeport, Conn. | 8 | 8 | Endocarditis | 200.00 |
| 23171 | Zacharias T Dennis | 160 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 4 | .. | Chronic dilatation of heart | 50.00 |
| 23172 | Mrs. Catherine Reuss | 160 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 3 | 3 | Phthisis pulmonalis | 50.00 |
| 23173 | Mrs. Maybella McCumber | 167 | Elizabeth, N. J. | 2 | 2 | Oedema of lungs | 50.00 |
| 23174 | Robert J. Johnston | 176 | Newport, R. I. | 14 | 8 | Pneumonia | 200.00 |
| 23175 | H. C. Goodrich | 198 | Dallas, Texas | 6 | 3 | Septicaemia-meningitis | 200.00 |
| 23176 | B. M. Fry | 198 | Dallas, Texas | 4 | 4 | Uraemia | 200.00 |
| 23177 | Wm. H. Kewley | 257 | St. Louis, Mo. | 22 | 2 | Carcinoma | 200.00 |
| 23178 | James Palmer | 276 | Oklahoma City, Okla. | 13 | 1 | Myocarditis | 200.00 |
| 23179 | F. A. Reynolds (dis) | 284 | Erie, Pa. | 13 | 4 | Accidental injuries | 400.00 |
| 23180 | Mrs. Mary P. Rue | 326 | New York, N. Y. | 16 | 3 | Heart disease | 50.00 |
| 23181 | Mrs. Mary Petrilla | 375 | New York, N. Y. | 5 | 6 | Tuberculosis | 50.00 |
| 23182 | W. J. Winston | 388 | Richmond, Va. | 15 | .. | Cerebral apoplexy | 200.00 |
| 23183 | C. N. Showalter (dis) | 430 | Wilkinsburg, Pa. | 10 | .. | Accidental injuries | 400.00 |
| 23184 | Herman Saur | 599 | Hammond, Ind. | 1 | 6 | Killed by auto | 50.00 |
| 23185 | Otto Sachse | 599 | Hammond, Ind. | 13 | .. | Nephritis | 200.00 |
| 23186 | Mrs. Ada A. Groh | 660 | Springfield, Ohio | 2 | 5 | Septicaemia | 50.00 |
| 23187 | David Zogg | 678 | Dubuque, Iowa | 11 | 8 | Nephritis | 200.00 |
| 23188 | John L. Smith | 860 | Framingham, Mass. | 12 | 2 | Drowning | 200.00 |
| 23189 | Mrs. Agnes Sapkoski | 879 | Elmira, N. Y. | 8 | 9 | Tuberculosis | 50.00 |
| 23190 | Wellsley S. Marr (dis) | 938 | W. Roxbury, Mass. | 13 | 7 | Accidental injuries | 400.00 |
| 23191 | Harold Daring | 1020 | Portland, Ore. | 4 | 10 | Gun-shot wound in head | 200.00 |
| 23192 | Mrs. Martha R. Spear | 1091 | Ridgewood, N. J. | 7 | 5 | Nephritis | 50.00 |
| 23193 | Hans Berg | 1214 | Walla Walla, Wash. | 12 | 5 | Carcinoma of liver | 200.00 |
| 23194 | Mrs. Mary Crawford | 1442 | Augusta, Ga. | 6 | 1 | Cerebral hemorrhage | 50.00 |
| 23195 | Mrs. Margaret C. Clark | 1244 | Montreal, Que., Can. | 1 | 2 | Cardiac failure | 50.00 |
| 23196 | Milton T. Miller | 1491 | Spring City, Pa. | 8 | 6 | Nephritis | 50.00 |
| 23197 | Mrs. Hannah Benjamin | 1513 | Schenectady, N. Y. | .. | 11 | Nephritis | 25.00 |
| 23198 | Mrs. Sarah R. Fereira | 550 | Oakland, Cal. | 4 | 4 | Nephritis | 50.00 |
| 23199 | Mrs. Anna C. Shield | 526 | Galveston, Texas | 3 | 4 | Dilatation of heart | 50.00 |
| 23200 | M. G. Whitt | 483 | San Francisco, Cal. | 4 | 3 | Lobar pneumonia | 200.00 |
| 23201 | J. Christ Bresvold | 1 | Chicago, Ill. | 22 | 6 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23202 | Chas. E. Van Riper | 1058 | Madison, N. J. | 9 | 8 | Cerebral embolism | 200.00 |
| 23203 | Chas. Johnson | 109 | Brooklyn, N. Y. | 14 | 7 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23204 | Walter Green | 117 | Albany, N. Y. | 27 | 5 | Carcinoma of throat | 200.00 |
| 23205 | E. W. Riggins | 183 | Peoria, Ill. | 1 | 8 | Gun-shot wound | 200.00 |
| 23206 | John A. Wackerle | 192 | Syracuse, N. Y. | 28 | 3 | Fractured skull | 200.00 |
| 23207 | Peter J. Blair | 260 | Waterbury, Conn. | 3 | 1 | Phthisis pulmonalis | 200.00 |
| 23208 | David W. Caswell | 434 | Chicago, Ill. | 11 | 11 | Struck by elevator | 200.00 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23209 | I. Thomas Markle | 945 | Jefferson City, Mo. | 8 | 6 | Uraemia | 200.00 |
| 23210 | Axel Pearson | 62 | Chicago, Ill. | 7 | 8 | Tetanus | 200.00 |
| 23211 | Mrs. Mary Riley | 78 | Troy, N. Y. | 10 | 2 | Broncho pneumonia | 50.00 |
| 23212 | Willis Pierce | 80 | Chicago, Ill. | 8 | 5 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23213 | Addison Moses | 160 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 2 | 8 | Broncho pneumonia | 50.00 |
| 23214 | Chas. A. Williams (dis) | 171 | Youngstown, Ohio | 5 | 4 | Accidental injuries | 400.00 |
| 23215 | Lewis Bigelow (dis) | 202 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 12 | 1 | Accidental injuries | 400.00 |
| 23216 | Oscar Olsen | 253 | Atlanta, Ga. | 1 | 8 | Typhoid fever | 200.00 |
| 23217 | Granville E. Fike | 367 | Centralia, Ill. | 10 | 3 | Abscess of lung | 200.00 |
| 23218 | Mrs. Adella Schoenhofen | 433 | Belleville, Ill. | 16 | 5 | Myocarditis | 50.00 |
| 23219 | Alfred Larson | 457 | New York, N. Y. | 13 | 3 | Lobar pneumonia | 200.00 |
| 23220 | Daniel J. Vincent (dis) | 465 | Ardmore, Pa. | 12 | 2 | Accidental injuries | 400.00 |
| 23221 | Martin Pross | 490 | Passaic, N. J. | 10 | 5 | Carcinoma of stomach | 200.00 |
| 23222 | J. A. Lawrence | 603 | Ithaca, N. Y. | 4 | 5 | Cirrhosis of liver | 50.00 |
| 23223 | George Crawford | 894 | Cobalt, Ont., Can. | .. | 9 | Typhoid fever | 100.00 |
| 23224 | Edward F. Richardson | 1037 | Marseilles, Ill. | 1 | 5 | Impaction of bowels | 200.00 |
| 23225 | W. A. Russell | 1434 | Moberly, Mo. | 10 | 2 | Valvular heart disease | 200.00 |
| 23226 | Ernest Peterson | 1543 | Hyde Park, Mass. | 3 | 3 | Diabetes | 200.00 |
| 23227 | Albert Lang | 1596 | St. Louis, Mo. | 9 | 4 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23228 | Edward Rubacek | 1786 | Chicago, Ill. | 7 | 2 | Cerebral hemorrhage | 200.00 |
| 23229 | Charles Voracek | 39 | Cleveland, Ohio | .. | 10 | Gun-shot wound | 100.00 |
| 23230 | Mrs. Rose M. Mook | 61 | Kansas City, Mo. | 2 | 11 | Cancer of stomach | 50.00 |
| 23231 | Mrs. Pauline Faeth | 476 | New York, N. Y. | 15 | 6 | Gastric ulcer | 50.00 |
| 23232 | Mrs. Carrie Stoecklein | 476 | New York, N. Y. | 19 | 6 | Appendicitis | 50.00 |
| 23233 | Mrs. Elizabeth Sweet | 532 | Elmira, N. Y. | 14 | 7 | Cancer of stomach | 50.00 |
| 23234 | Mrs. Rose Neumann | 657 | Sheboygan, Wis. | 12 | 5 | Carcinoma of uterus | 50.00 |
| 23235 | Charles Hicks | 1016 | Rome, N. Y. | 9 | 4 | General paresis | 200.00 |
| 23236 | J. C. Elrod | 253 | Atlanta, Ga. | 3 | 2 | Organic heart disease | 120.00 |
| 23237 | Bush R. Doss | 61 | Kansas City, Mo. | 7 | 8 | Bright's disease | 50.00 |
| 23238 | Mrs. Catherine C. Parker | 72 | Rochester, N. Y. | 20 | 1 | Cerebral sclerosis | 50.00 |
| 23239 | Jas. J. Pendergast | 73 | St. Louis, Mo. | 4 | 11 | Rupture of aorta | 200.00 |
| 23240 | James Beaverson | 191 | York, Pa. | 8 | 8 | Drowning | 200.00 |
| 23241 | Mrs. Mary Marks | 251 | Kingston, N. Y. | 10 | 3 | Cancer | 50.00 |
| 23242 | John Ott | 713 | Niagara Falls, Ont., Can. | 2 | 10 | Heart failure | 200.00 |
| 23243 | Arthur Johnson | 941 | E. Orange, N. J. | 8 | 1 | Illuminating gas poison | 200.00 |
| 23244 | Henry Henricks | 1051 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 4 | 11 | Lobar pneumonia | 50.00 |
| 23245 | Andrew Anderson | 87 | St. Paul, Minn. | 15 | 5 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23246 | Peter Lindberg | 87 | St. Paul, Minn. | 15 | 7 | Ulcer of stomach | 200.00 |
| 23247 | James B. Mitchell | 682 | Franklin, Pa. | 13 | 9 | Cerebral hemorrhage | 200.00 |
| 23248 | Herman Boesken | 1251 | Cincinnati, Ohio. | 1 | 10 | Bronchitis, asthma | 50.00 |
| 23249 | Mrs. Ellen Hall | 1425 | Coney Island, N. Y. | 3 | 9 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 50.00 |
| 23250 | Robert A. Tait | 1717 | New York, N. Y. | 9 | 6 | Cancer of rectum | 200.00 |
| 23251 | Ernest Roos | 1820 | Toronto, Ont., Can. | .. | 9 | Peritonitis | 100.00 |
| 23252 | Mrs. Hilda Nelson | 11 | Cleveland, Ohio | 1 | 6 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 50.00 |
| 23253 | Mrs. Lena Carey | 22 | San Francisco, Cal. | 15 | 2 | Cancer | 50.00 |
| 23254 | Joseph Klare | 22 | San Francisco, Cal. | 4 | 10 | Heart failure | 200.00 |
| 23255 | Fred Finck | 25 | Toledo, Ohio | 25 | 10 | Apoplexy | 200.00 |
| 23256 | Mrs. Margaret Kern | 25 | Toledo, Ohio | 28 | 7 | Lobar pneumonia | 50.00 |
| 23257 | Mrs. Annie J. Bergler | 29 | Baltimore, Md. | 15 | 7 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 50.00 |
| 23258 | Mrs. Vestilla M. Davis | 29 | Baltimore, Md. | 11 | 7 | Myocarditis | 50.00 |
| 23259 | August Weidlich (dis) | 47 | St. Louis, Mo. | 12 | .. | Accidental injuries | 400.00 |
| 23260 | Oscar Schultz (dis) | 48 | New York, N. Y. | 8 | 2 | Accidental injuries | 400.00 |
| 23261 | Mrs. Mary J. Goodwin | 67 | Roxbury, Mass. | 8 | 3 | Myocarditis | 50.00 |
| 23262 | Mrs. Sophie Laverdiere | 134 | Montreal, Que., Can. | 11 | 8 | Broncho pneumonia | 50.00 |
| 23263 | Mrs. Azilda Larscque | 134 | Montreal, Que., Can. | 24 | 6 | Myocarditis | 50.00 |
| 23264 | Hormidas Jasmin | 134 | Montreal, Que., Can. | 13 | 6 | Nephritis | 200.00 |

## CLAIMS PAID DURING DECEMBER, 1914

| Claim No. | Name of deceased or disabled. | Union. | City. | Membership. Yrs. | Membership. Mos. | Cause of death or disability. | Amount Paid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23265 | Joseph Latreille | 134 | Montreal, Que., Can. | 11 | 8 | Intestinal obstruction | 200.00 |
| 23266 | John N. Gulick | 155 | Plainfield, N. J. | 15 | .. | Pulmonary oedema | 200.00 |
| 23267 | Jos. W. Bisbing | 261 | Scranton, Pa. | 1 | .. | Appendicitis | 200.00 |
| 23268 | Joseph Lebensky | 309 | New York, N. Y. | 18 | .. | Asphyxiation by illuminating gas | 200.00 |
| 23269 | Eberhard Miller | 355 | Buffalo, N. Y. | 3 | 6 | Drowning | 200.00 |
| 23270 | G. F. Zeglin, Jr. | 359 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 4 | 3 | Tuberculosis of lungs | 200.00 |
| 23271 | Alfred Dauck | 433 | Belleville, Ill. | 2 | 7 | Fracture of skull | 200.00 |
| 23272 | Mrs. Amelia R. Dufresne | 551 | Lawrence, Mass. | 11 | 4 | Tuberculosis of lungs | 50.00 |
| 23273 | Mrs. Anna Doerr | 567 | Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. | 7 | 6 | Puerperal eclampsia | 50.00 |
| 23274 | Frank A. Lucas | 603 | Ithaca, N. Y. | 13 | 6 | Carcinoma of stomach | 50.00 |
| 23275 | David St. Denis | 859 | Providence, R. I. | 22 | 6 | Cirrhosis of liver | 200.00 |
| 23276 | Chas. Stewart | 916 | Aurora, Ill. | 3 | .. | Lobar pneumonia | 50.00 |
| 23277 | Thomas H. Howlett | 931 | Manchester, N. H. | 3 | 10 | Cirrhosis of liver | 50.00 |
| 23278 | Theodore Spettigue | 1240 | Jermyn, Pa. | 9 | 6 | Acute indigestion | 50.00 |
| 23279 | Donald Jameson (dis) | 1393 | Boston, Mass. | 1 | 5 | Accidental injuries | 100.00 |
| 23280 | Mrs. Mary C. McGaw | 1410 | Boston, Mass. | 11 | 7 | Tumor of brain | 50.00 |
| 23281 | Morris Rothstein | 1548 | New York, N. Y. | 3 | 3 | Acute nephritis | 200.00 |
| 23282 | Mrs. Catherine McDonald | 1717 | New York, N. Y. | 18 | 11 | Hemorrhage | 50.00 |
| 23283 | Hans Hanson | 1784 | Chicago, Ill. | 2 | 5 | Organic heart disease | 200.00 |
| 23284 | Mrs. Margaret Brodigan | 132 | Washington, D. C. | 12 | 6 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 50.00 |
| 23285 | Winfield S. McQuade | 15 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 2 | 8 | Carcinoma of liver | 200.00 |
| 23286 | Frank B. Loomis | 161 | Kenosha, Wis. | 9 | 3 | Asphyxiated by gas | 200.00 |
| 23287 | Leo Strassburger | 2 | Cincinnati, Ohio | 6 | 7 | Spinal meningitis | 200.00 |
| 23288 | Mrs. Anna M. Goodahl | 7 | Minneapolis, Minn. | 10 | 11 | Meningitis | 50.00 |
| 23289 | Mrs. Elise Baerman | 73 | St. Louis, Mo. | 11 | 4 | Mitral insufficiency | 50.00 |
| 23290 | Mrs. Catherine Weihrich | 182 | Cleveland, Ohio | 23 | 6 | Hydrothorax | 50.00 |
| 23291 | Hermenegilde Carreau | 223 | Fall River, Mass. | 1 | 6 | Bronchitis | 200.00 |
| 23292 | Mrs. Muncy J. Hall | 384 | Asheville, N. C. | .. | 8 | Acute nephritis | 25.00 |
| 23293 | Mrs. Margaret McCuish | 780 | Everett, Mass. | 12 | 6 | Eclampsia | 50.00 |
| 23294 | Mrs. Sarah E. Colwell | 1076 | Washington, Ind. | 12 | 7 | Tuberculosis of bowels | 50.00 |
| 23295 | Mrs. Anna L. Anderson | 9 | Buffalo, N. Y. | 8 | 4 | Miliary tuberculosis | 50.00 |
| 23296 | Albert Smith | 23 | Worcester, Mass. | 29 | 7 | Arterio sclerosis | 200.00 |
| 23297 | John Burris | 198 | Dallas, Texas | 3 | 10 | Tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23298 | Mrs. Elizabeth Strohschnitter | 291 | Brooklyn, N. Y. | 12 | 6 | Lobar pneumonia | 50.00 |
| 23299 | Frank Bailey | 322 | Niagara Falls, N. Y. | 5 | 2 | Septicaemia | 50.00 |
| 23300 | Mrs. Blanche Zorn | 213 | Houston, Texas | 4 | 7 | Tuberculosis | 50.00 |
| 23301 | Michael Smith | 129 | Hazleton, Pa. | 13 | 11 | Cardiac asthma | 200.00 |
| 23302 | Joseph Fozard | 508 | Marion, Ill. | 13 | 2 | Lobar pneumonia | 200.00 |
| 23303 | Henry Ahlert | 1596 | St. Louis, Mo. | 11 | 6 | Phthisis pulmonalis | 200.00 |
| 23304 | Michael Ryan | 1717 | New York, N. Y. | 25 | 4 | Cardiac valvular disease | 200.00 |
| 23305 | Anton Morheiser | 1 | Chicago, Ill. | 12 | 11 | Tubercular pneumonia | 200.00 |
| 23306 | Mrs. Ameta McGarr | 11 | Cleveland, Ohio | 24 | 5 | Senility | 50.00 |
| 23307 | Thomas Meckelson, Sr. | 1214 | Walla Walla, Wash. | 2 | 6 | Pneumonia | 50.00 |
| 23308 | Mrs. Margaret Dalgliesh | 131 | Seattle, Wash. | .. | 11 | Nephritis | 25.00 |
| 23309 | J. H. Williams | 169 | E. St. Louis, Ill. | 10 | 3 | Bright's disease | 92.75 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23310 | Mrs. Mary Broszman | 182 | Cleveland, Ohio | 2 | 9 | Placenta praevia | 50.00 |
| 23311 | Mrs. Lena M. Coffman | 200 | Columbus, Ohio | 13 | 5 | Internal hemorrhage | 50.00 |
| 23312 | Paul L. Grant | 1685 | Palatka, Fla. | 9 | 4 | Paralysis | 200.00 |
| 23313 | Andrew Arthur | 273 | Yonkers, N. Y. | 11 | .. | Endocarditis | 200.00 |
| 23314 | Louis Lebert | 408 | Worcester, Mass. | 9 | 5 | Endocarditis | 50.00 |
| 23315 | Augustine Pinette (dis) | 470 | Tacoma, Wash. | 17 | .. | Accidental injuries | 400.00 |
| 23316 | Thomas Cavanaugh | 554 | San Francisco, Cal. | 1 | .. | Mitral insufficiency | 200.00 |
| 23317 | Frank J. Dunn | 632 | Providence, R. I. | 2 | 4 | Scarlet fever and pneumonia | 200.00 |
| 23318 | Mrs. Emma Faurot | 713 | Niagara Falls, Ont., Can. | 12 | 8 | Peritonitis | 50.00 |
| 23319 | Adam Myers | 713 | Niagara Falls, Ont., Can. | 6 | 5 | Valvular disease of heart | 50.00 |
| 23320 | Mrs. Annie Lahey | 42 | San Francisco, Cal. | 7 | .. | Nephritis | 50.00 |
| 23321 | Mrs. Eva L. Skinner | 203 | Poughkeepsie, N. Y. | 13 | 7 | Carcinoma of uterus | 50.00 |
| 23322 | Mrs. Annie C. Sloan | 1 | Chicago, Ill. | 14 | 8 | Cancer of rectum | 50.00 |
| 23323 | Mrs. Giovannina Catania | 9 | Buffalo, N. Y. | 5 | 4 | Carcinoma of rectum | 50.00 |
| 23324 | Mrs. Alice Long | 10 | Chicago, Ill. | 16 | 2 | Cancer | 50.00 |
| 23325 | Mrs. Ida Gebel | 14 | San Antonio, Texas | 4 | .. | Myocarditis | 200.00 |
| 23326 | John F. Olsen | 87 | St. Paul, Minn. | 15 | 7 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 50.00 |
| 23327 | Mrs. Emma J. Whitbeck | 301 | Newburgh, N. Y. | 16 | 9 | Acute Bright's disease | 200.00 |
| 23328 | Jess Mohler | 483 | San Francisco, Cal. | 13 | .. | Lobar pneumonia | 50.00 |
| 23329 | Mrs. Mary Hamilton | 972 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 5 | .. | Peritonitis | 100.00 |
| 23330 | Henry N. Scully | 1367 | Chicago, Ill. | .. | 10 | Pneumonia | 400.00 |
| 23331 | Harry Anderson (dis) | 1529 | Kansas City, Kan. | 9 | .. | Accidental injuries | 50.00 |
| 23332 | Alexander Bocko, Sr. | 747 | Oswego, N. Y. | 13 | 8 | Apoplexy | 50.00 |
| 23333 | Mrs. Frances Sherman | 1710 | Mill Valley, Cal. | 15 | .. | Pneumonia | 200.00 |
| 23334 | Louis E. Tossey | 19 | Detroit, Mich. | 27 | 4 | Paralysis | 200.00 |
| 23335 | K. Emil Turner | 7 | Minneapolis, Minn. | 4 | 6 | Sarcoma of omentum | 200.00 |
| 23336 | Theodor Zenz | 7 | Minneapolis, Minn. | 6 | 2 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23337 | Otto Hanson | 12 | Brooklyn, N. Y. | 8 | 5 | Empyema | 200.00 |
| 23338 | Albert Bosquet | 36 | Oakland, Cal. | 17 | 4 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 200.00 |
| 23339 | D. A. Connolly | 62 | Chicago, Ill. | 7 | 6 | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 50.00 |
| 23340 | Mrs. Elizabeth Grenier | 96 | Springfield, Mass. | 3 | 4 | Septicaemia | 200.00 |
| 23341 | Wm. Neher | 476 | New York, N. Y. | 8 | 2 | Endocarditis | 50.00 |
| 23342 | Mrs. Lizzie M. Aldrich | 517 | Portland, Me. | 1 | 6 | Cancer of uterus | 50.00 |
| 23343 | Andrew Hatch | 1343 | Redlands, Cal. | 8 | 4 | Cancer of stomach | 50.00 |
| 23344 | M. Mickelson (dis) | 1914 | Stratford, Conn. | 1 | 9 | Accidental injuries | 100.00 |
| 23345 | Alex. McQueen | 67 | Roxbury, Mass. | 11 | 8 | Tuberculosis of lungs | 200.00 |
| 23346 | Michael O'Donnell | 203 | Poughkeepsie, N. Y. | 12 | 2 | Acute pneumonia | 50.00 |
| 23347 | Mrs. Annie E. Reighton | 750 | Asbury Park, N. J. | 7 | 10 | Cerebral thrombosis | 50.00 |
| 23348 | Mrs. Ida Newton | 1258 | Pocatello, Idaho | 8 | 5 | Pneumonia | 50.00 |
| 23349 | James Murphy | 1805 | Detroit, Mich. | 3 | 7 | Cancer of stomach | 50.00 |
| 23350 | Lee Still | 224 | Jacksonville, Fla. | 14 | 8 | Cerebral thrombosis | 200.00 |
| 23351 | Frank L. Sign | 1632 | San Luis Obispo, Cal. | 8 | 1 | Accidental injuries | 400.00 |
| | | | | | | Total | $25,887.75 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Members' funeral donations | $17,012.75 |
| Semi-beneficial donations | 1,100.00 |
| Wife donations | 3,175.00 |
| Disability donations | 4,600.00 |
| Total | $25,887.75 |

## DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR DECEMBER, 1914

| Claim No. | Name of deceased or disabled. | Union. | City. | Membership. Yrs. | Membership. Mos. | Cause of disapproval. | Amount Claimed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2597 | Thomas W. Jordan (dis) | 495 | Streator, Ill. | 13 | .. | Not result of accidental injuries | $400.00 |
| 2598 | John Yoo | 1365 | Cleveland, Ohio | 3 | 8 | Six months' suspension | 200.00 |
| 2599 | Edwin Sherblow | 137 | Norwich, Conn. | 10 | .. | Three months in arrears | 200.00 |
| 2601 | Joe Shaffer | 1208 | St. Louis, Mo. | .. | 5 | Not six months a member | 100.00 |
| 2602 | J. S. Norman (dis) | 1765 | Orlando, Fla. | 9 | 11 | Not filed in constitutional time | 400.00 |
| 2603 | Mrs. Johana Vrendenburg | 325 | Paterson, N. J. | 4 | 9 | Three months in arrears | 50.00 |
| 2604 | L. R. Constock (dis) | 891 | Hot Springs, Ark. | 12 | .. | Not result of accident | 400.00 |
| 2606 | Mrs. Jessie I. McGregor | 1237 | San Francisco, Cal. | 1 | .. | Semi-ben., not entitled to wife donation | 50.00 |
| 2607 | Chas. P. Conley | 1864 | Kansas City, Mo. | 1 | 6 | Three months in arrears | 200.00 |
| 2608 | Mrs. Florence B. Brown | 914 | Augusta, Me. | 12 | 6 | Three months in arrears | 50.00 |
| 2609 | John Ziess | 261 | Scranton, Pa. | 2 | 6 | Alcoholism | 200.00 |
| 2610 | Joel Dixon (dis) | 734 | Kokomo, Ind. | 6 | 10 | Physical ailment | 400.00 |
| 2611 | Mrs. Jennie Means | 916 | Aurora, Ill. | 14 | 10 | Three months in arrears | 50.00 |
| 2612 | Mrs. Nellie S. Howell | 213 | Houston, Texas | 3 | 5 | Three months in arrears | 50.00 |
| 2613 | J. A. Johnson | 1922 | Chicago, Ill. | 2 | 9 | Three months in arrears | 200.00 |
| 2615 | Mrs. Libby Lafave | 146 | Schenectady, N. Y. | 1 | 4 | Alcoholism—morphine | 50.00 |
| 2616 | Geo. T. Bert (dis) | 171 | Youngstown, Ohio | 22 | .. | Not result of accidental injuries | 400.00 |

### The Same Old Story!

The same old whistles, the same old noise;
The same old racket, as when we were boys;
The same old feeling we can't describe
That rose up in our bosom when the old year died.

The same old dinners, the same old calls,
The same old music, the same old balls;
The same old feelings, with the same old dread,
And the same misgivings when we sign the pledge.

The same temptations and a broken pledge,
The same old friends and the same old head;
The same old boast and the same old brag
That our wives don't know it when we're on a jag.

The same old promise 'bout the same old bills,
The same old doctor and the same old ills;
The same old grocer and his tale of woe,
And the same old dodging of the bills we owe.

Just another year with the same old frills,
With the same old joys and the same old ills;
The same old icy winds so drear
That blows through our clothing that we wore last year.

E. P. LIVINGSTON,
L. U. 561, Pittsburg, Kan.

### The Bungalow

The Charlemagne McFaddens dwelt in an imposing pile
Of brick and mortar, fashioned in the early mission style.
And in the house were mission chairs by which they set great store,
Whose mission 'twas to keep them all from sitting on the floor.
They also owned some mission hens that furnished them with eggs,
And eke a little mission dog with quaintly Gothic legs.
So in their early mission house they dwelt contented—very,
Till Uncle John got jaundice and became a missionary.

Then in despair they tore their hair and turned to higher things,
And to their early mission house they added mission wings.
Alas for wings and higher things! Alas! Alackaday!
Equipped with wings, their mission house, it promptly flew away!
Now Ma McFadden might have wept, and said a lot of things;
But all she said was, "Charlemagne, you should have clipped its wings."
And Charlemagne replied, "My dear, I bungled as you know,
By building high, so next time I will build a bungalow." —Cosmopolitan.

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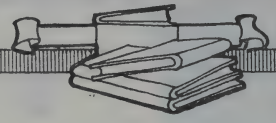

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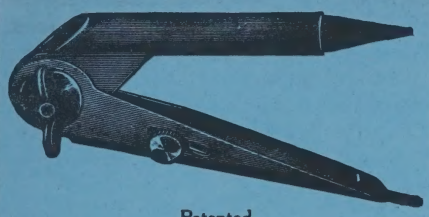

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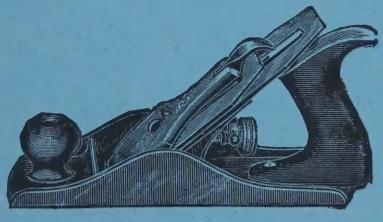

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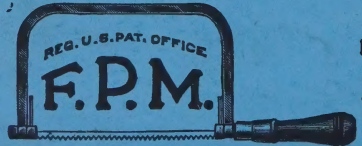


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